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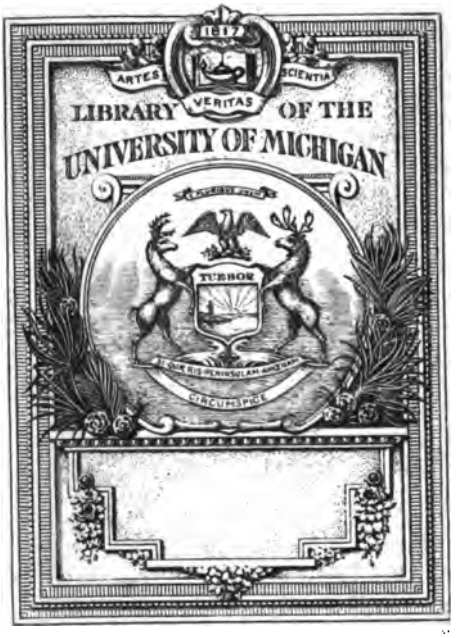

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Magna Britannia Antiqua & Nova:

Or, a New, Exact, and Comprehenſive

SURVEY

OF THE

Ancient and Preſent STATE

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN.

CONSISTING OF

I. A Compleat and Accurate Deſcription of the *Cities*, *Boroughs*, *Towns* and *Pariſhes* in the Kingdom.

II. Their *Antiquities*. Their *Eccleſiaſtical*, *Civil*, *Natural*, and *Literary* Hiſtory; with a View of the *Manners*, *Policy* and *Cuſtoms* of the Inhabitants.

III. A Copious Account of the *Foundations*, *Endowments*, *Original State*, and *preſent* Condition of the *Cathedrals*, *Monaſteries*, *Churches*, *Palaces*, and other *publick* Structures.

IV. Compleat Liſts of *moſt* of the Church Livings in ENGLAND, and in what *Hundred* or *Deanary* they lye: Their *Value* in the King's Books, and *real* Income; alſo an Account of many of their PRESENT PATRONS and *Incumbents*.

V. A full Hiſtory and Deſcription of all the *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen's Seats* and their PRESENT POSSESSORS, with Pedigrees of their *Families*, *Ancient* and *Modern*, according to the beſt Accounts. Likewiſe Memoirs of the *Lives* and *Actions* of ſuch eminent Perſons as have particularly ſignalized themſelves by their *Conduct* or *Writings*.

The whole being more Comprehenſive and Inſtructive than *CAMDEN*, or any OTHER AUTHOR on this Subject.

And Illuſtrated not only with General MAPPS, but alſo particular ones of each COUNTY, and other PLATES curiouſly Engraved, repreſenting the ROMAN, SAXON and DANISH ANTIQUITIES found in this Iſland:

As likewiſe TABLES ſhewing at *Sight* the Diſtances of MARKET TOWNS and other remarkable Places not only from one another but alſo from *London*. With many other Particulars that are *curious* and worthy *Notice*.

Collected and Compiled from the *Antiquities* and *Hiſtories* at large of each COUNTY. With many ACCOUNTS accurately *taken on the Spot*, and communicated by ſeveral JUDICIOUS HANDS.

VOL. III.

LONDON,
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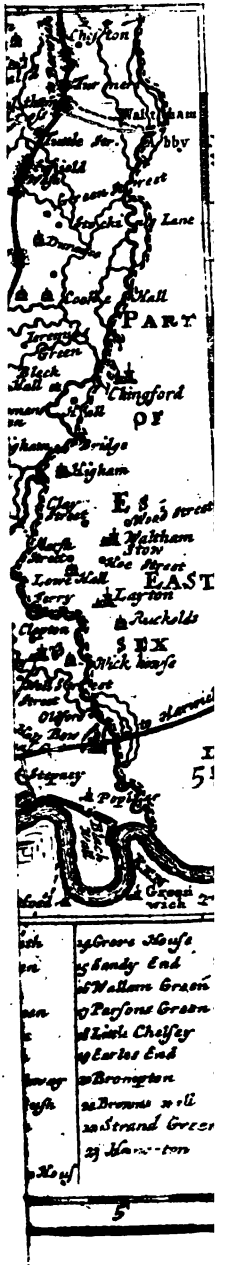

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Middlesex.

The COUNTY *of* MIDDLESEX *described.*

MIDDLESEX is an Inland County, so called, because it was inhabited by a Party of *Saxons*, who being situated in the midst of the three petty Kingdoms of the East, West, and South *Saxons*, called themselves, or were called by their Neighbours and Brethren, *Middle-Saxons*, and in Time their Country was known by the Name of *Middlesex*, as it still continues. It is divided from *Buckinghamshire* on the West by the River *Cole*, or *Colne*, which the *Britains* called *Co*; from *Hertfordshire* on the North, by parochial Boundaries, from *Essex* on the East by the River *Lea*, and on the South by the River *Thames*, which divides it from *Kent* and *Surrey*.

It is but a small County in Extent, containing not above twenty Miles in Length, and scarce twelve Miles in Breadth, and so not above eighty in Circumference; but comprehending the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* in it, is the richest and most populous in *England*, having but 247000 Acres of Land, and yet above 100000 Houses. The Land is very fertile by the Improvement of the Dung and Compost brought out of those Cities, and the Inhabitants exceeding wealthy, by the Trade of their navigable River the *Thames*. We may call it almost all *London*, being inhabited chiefly by the Citizens, who fill the Towns in it with their Country Houses, to which they often resort, that they may breathe a little sweet Air, free from the Fogs and Smoak of the City. For the convenient Government of it, it is divided into six Hundreds, *viz.* *Spelthorn*, *Isleworth*, *Ofulston*, *Elsborn*, *Goare*, and *Edmonton*, and two Liberties, *viz.* *Finsbury* and *Westminster*, containing in them sixty-nine Parishes, besides Chapels of Ease, five Market Towns, besides the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, all under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, except some few Peculiars, which we shall take Notice of in our Survey of them.

In the Time of the *Britains*, this County and *Essex* were inhabited by the *Trinobantes*, who about the coming of the *Romans*, were a little Kingdom governed by *Immanuentius*, but falling under the Power of *Cassibelan*, who slew their King and banished his Heir and Successor *Mandubratius*, were the first Clan of the *Britains*, who fell to the *Romans*; for *Mandubratius* flying to *Julius Cæsar*, who was then in *Gaul*, and desiring his Assistance to restore him to his Right, the *Trinobantes* were so afraid of his Army, that they sent their Embassadors to *Cæsar*, and having made their voluntary Submission to him, requested that *Mandubratius* might be their Governor under him, and gave him forty Hostages, as Pledges of their future Subjection to the *Roman* Senate. Under the *Roman* Protection they lived in Peace a considerable

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siderable Time, and had Governors of their own, as *Cunobeline*, *Caratacus* and *Togodumnus*, as we have more at large shewed in the Description of *Essex*, to which we refer the Reader.

Upon the Settlement of the *Saxons* in this Isle, this County, with all *Essex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*, (which was the Country of the *Trinobantes*) became the Kingdom of the East *Saxons*, whose King, tho' he took his Name from that Part of his Kingdom, which was called East Seaxa, or *Essex*, yet had his Palace in this City at *London*; where, tho' we shall speak of the Acts of these Kings more at large, and in our Account of *Essex* have given the Names of them, yet it may not here be amiss to mention such Actions of theirs, as more especially concern this Part of their Kingdom, the County of *Middlesex*.

The two first of the East *Saxons* Kings, *Erchenwine* and *Sledda*, were Heathen Princes; but *Sebert* the third King, being influenced by *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, turned Christian, accepted *Melitus* for Bishop of *London*, and converted the Temple of *Diana* into a Christian Church, which having dedicated to St. *Paul*, he gave it *Melitus* for his Cathedral. These Kings founded St. *Peters* at *Westminster*. *Bede* tells us, that *London* was at this Time a Princely Mart-Town, many People trading thither both by Sea and Land. After *Sebert*, his three Sons, *Sered*, *Seward*, and *Sigebert*, reigned over the East *Saxons* together. They unanimously returned to their old Heathen Superstitions, and were succeeded by *Sigebert*, the Son of *Seward*, who encouraged the same Rites. He had both a Brother and Son to succeed him, but the People rejected both; and chose *Sigebert* the Grandson of *Sebert*. He restored Christianity, and procured virtuous *Cedda* to establish the Gospel in his Kingdom, which *Swithelm* his Brother, and *Sigbere* in their Succession upheld. *Sebba*, their Successor, was so zealous a Professor of the Christian Faith, that he laid aside his Royal Vestments, and became a Monk in the Monastery of St. *Paule*, *London*; in which devout Disposition, he was followed by his Sons and Successors, *Sighard* and *Saefrid*, and rather exceeded by *Offa*, who after he had enlarged with Buildings, and enriched with Lands the Church of St. *Peter* at *Westminster*, went to *Rome* and became a sworn Monk. *Selred* succeeded him, and in his Successor *Suthred*'s Reign, *Egbert* the victorious West *Saxon* King subdued his Territories, and united them with his own. This Prince erected the *Saxon* Monarchy under which we find nothing peculiar to this County.

After the Conquest of this Nation by the *Normans*, this County underwent the like Fate with others, and was canton'd out among the Conqueror's Followers, partly out of a deep Distrust of the *Saxons* Fidelity, and partly to reward their Valour and Attendance, *viz.*

To *Hugh de Montgomery* Earl of *Arundel*, and *Shrewsbury*.	Manors 8
Waltheof Earl of *Northumberland*,	1
Judith Countess of *Northumberland*,	1
Robert Earl of *Mortimer* and *Cornwall*,	5
Edward de Saresbury	1
Alberic de Vere,	1
Goffrey de Magnaville,	7
Richard de Tonebridge,	1
William Fitz-Ausculph,	1
Walter Fitz-Other, called *de Windsore*	4

This is all the general History we find of this County, we shall therefore proceed to a particular Survey of the Towns, following our former Method of ranging them under the several Hundreds, and describing the Market-Towns, with the adjoining Villages. As to the two Liberties of *Westminster* and *Finnesbury*, we shall account them as Hundreds (as some Writers esteem them) and so make eight in this County, *viz.*

Spelthorn, *Isleworth*, *Ossulston*, *Elthorn*, *Finnesbury*, and *Westminster*.

I. *Spelthorn* Hundred

Is the most Southern Part of this County lying on the west Side of it, It is bounded on the West and South, and Part of the East, by the winding Current of the River *Thames*, on the other Part of the East, by the Hundred of *Isleworth*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Elthorn*. The only Market-Town of this Hundred is,

STANES, a pretty large Town; the Market is on *Friday* weekly, and Fair on

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on ; and both being near *London*, are well frequented. It is pleasantly situated by the *Thames* Side, which has a wooden Bridge leading over it, upon the utmost eastern Border. In the *Saxon* Tongue it was called Stana, which signifieth a Stone, because here was anciently a Boundary-Stone set up, to mark out the Extent of the City of *London*'s Jurisdiction upon the River. Some will have this Town so named from a *Roman Miliarium*, or *Mile-stone*, which they say was placed here; but this Conjecture seems a Mistake, because *Staines* doth not lie upon the *Roman* Way, between *London* and *ad Pontem*, or any other of that kind, upon which the *Miliaria*, or Mile-Stones, were only set.

An Army of *Danes*, *Anno Dom.* 1009, after they had burnt *Oxford*, returning to the *Thames* Side, and hearing that an Army from *London* was coming against them, passed the River at this Town, as the *Saxon* Chronicle tells us, and so went into *Kent* to repair to their Ships.

The Town is governed by two Constables and four Headboroughs, and being a Lordship belonging to the Crown, the Officers are appointed by his Majesty's Steward.

The Church here, with all its Appurtenances, was given by King *Edward* the Confessor, to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, by his Charter, dated 1066, *Dec.* 16. and the Cure was supplied by the Monks of that Abbey, till a Vicarage was appointed and endowed, and so continued till the Dissolution, when both the Rectory and Vicarage came to the Crown, and have so remained ever since. The Vicar here hath a Glebe of above sixty Acres. *Ashford*, so called from the Ford of the little River *Ash* there, is a Chapelry to this Town, endowed with an House, twenty-eight Acres and two yards of Land, as a Maintenance for such Person, as serves the Cure there.

Near this Place in a Meadow, called, *Running-Mead*, or *Runimed*, was the famous Meeting of King *John* and his Nobles, *Anno* 1215, about settling the Liberties of the Lords and People of *England*. The Lords had got the City of *London* on their Side, and King *John*, who before had provided an Army to reduce them to their Duty, was thereupon seized with such a Panick Fear, lest the other Towns and Cities of his Kingdom should follow the Example of the Metropolis, that he resolved to come to an Agreement with the Lords, and appointed a Meeting with them at this Place. Most of the Bishops appeared for the King, and some Lords, but much the greater Number of Peers were on the Barons Side. The Consultation was long, and the King was resolute, but perceiving himself unable to withstand the Barons Power, he at length consented to subscribe and seal such Articles concerning their Liberties, as they demanded, which were in almost the same Form as the two great Charters of our *English* Liberties, *Magna Charta*, and *Charta de Foresta*; and to win his Subjects the more firmly to him, not only allowed the Barons to choose twenty-five Persons to see this Agreement put in Execution, but himself sent out his Letters Patents to the Sheriffs of the whole Realm, commanding them to see that the several Ordinances of this Agreement be diligently observed: But all this was only the Effects of the King's Fears, which were no sooner worn off than he fell into a fit of Anger, and cursed the Day he was born, for what he had done, and soon after cancelled all. Upon this Agreement, the Author of the famous Poem (as it was esteemed in Mr. *Camden*'s Days) called, *The Marriage of* Tame and Isis, has this Flight.

Sublimi hic Prætum, quod dicit Renemed
Anglus, &c.
In *English* to this Sense.
Now Renemed *upon* Tame's *Banks appears,*
Where Men renown'd for Honour, Arms, and (*Years,*
Met to reform the State, controul the King,
And Edward's *Laws from long Oblivion bring:*
Hence more than Civil Wars the Land oppress'd,
And Lewis *with his* French *the Rebels* (*Strength increas'd.*

Near this Place also, was the Agreement made between the Nobles, Guardians to King *Henry* III. Son of King *John*, and *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, whom the Barons had invited into the Realm to assist them against King *John*, who had flown from the

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former Agreement, and began a new War, which was not finiſhed when he died. This Quarrel, how juſt ſoever it was againſt the Father, the Generality of the Lords, with whom the Pope joined, did not think it reaſonable to carry on againſt the Infant King, his Son *Henry*, who was but nine Years old, and therefore they ſought to make an amicable Concluſion of all Matters in Difference, and diſmiſs *Lewis* and his Forces into his own Country. The Dauphin, who dream'd of nothing leſs than obtaining the Kingdom for himſelf (as the Barons had promiſed him, and to that End had ſworn Fealty to him) was for carrying on the War ſtill, till his Deſires were accompliſh'd; but being excommunicated by the Pope's Legate, deſerted by many of his Party, and diſappointed of the freſh Forces he expected from his Father, he at length ſubmitted to an Agreement about his Departure, and laying down Arms; and a Meeting was appointed here to that End, where *Lewis* himſelf, *Guallo* the Pope's Legate, and the Earl of *Pembroke*, who was then the Governor of the Realm, ſettled this Agreement, and confirmed it with an Oath, *viz.*

1. That *Lewis* with all his Complices, who had been excommunicated, ſhould ſtand to the Judgment of the Holy Church, and be faithful to the Pope and Church of *Rome*.

2. That *Lewis* with his People ſhould forthwith depart out of the Realm, and never return again with any evil Intent.

3. That ſo far as in him lay, he ſhould procure his Father, King *Philip*, to make Reſtitution to King *Henry*, of all the Places which he hath any Right and Title to, in the Parts beyond Sea; and that when he ſhall be King of *France*, he will reſign the ſame quietly. On the other Part, King *Henry*, the Legate, and Earl of *Pembroke*, took their Oaths ſeverally.

4. That he would reſtore to the Barons of this Realm, and his other Subjects, all the Rights and Inheritances, with all the Liberties demanded, for which they had ſo long contended with King *John* his Father. And moreover agreed,

5. That all Priſoners on both Parts ſhould be forthwith releaſed and ſet at Liberty, without paying any Ranſom, and that ſuch as had covenanted to pay, and on that Account were ſet at Liberty before the Concluſion of this Peace, ſhould be diſcharged from the Payment of all ſuch Sums as remained unpaid. Dated *Sept.* 11. 1218.

Col. *Bard* who was (as Mr. *Wood Ath. Ox.* deſcribes him) a compact Body of Vanity and Ambition, but a proper, robuſt, and comely Perſon, was the Son of Mr *George Bard* Vicar of this Town. He was educated at *Eaton*, and being made Fellow of *King's College*, *Cambridge*, travelled for ſome Years into *France*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Turky*, *Paleſtine*, *Egypt*, and *Arabia*, of which he ſent a large Account to Mr. *Charles Maſon*, and at his Return, preſented his College with a fair Alcoran, worth twenty Pounds, which he was ſuppoſed to have ſtoln out of a Moſque in *Egypt*. Upon the breaking out of the grand Rebellion, he retired to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. at *York*, where being made known to the Queen as a Traveller, and one that could ſpeak *French*, he had a Commiſſion to be a Colonel given him, and was afterwards made a Governor, firſt of *Camden*-Houſe in *Glouceſterſhire*, and then of the City of *Worceſter*. In theſe Services he acquitted himſelf ſo well, that he was created in 1643, firſt a Knight, and then a Baronet: But theſe Dignities did not content him, and therefore by his own, and others Endeavours, he was further honoured with the Title of Baron of *Bromley*, and Viſcount *Bellomont* in *Ireland*, *Anno* 1645. At length he was taken Priſoner in one of the unfortunate Battles for his Majeſty, and to get his Liberty, wrote thus to the Parliament, That he had taken Arms, neither for Religion (for there were then ſo many, that he could not tell which to be of) nor for that Mouſe-trap the Law; but to re-eſtabliſh the King on his Throne, which he perceived could not be done, and therefore he deſired to be diſcharged from his Impriſonment, and he would leave the Nation; which was accordingly granted and performed. He retired to King *Charles* II. in Exile, and was ſent by him an Embaſſador to the Emperor of *Perſia*, upon Hopes of obtaining great Sums of Money from that Prince, for the Service the *Engliſh* Fleet had done the *Perſians* at *Ormus*, but he was choked by the Sands in his Way

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Way thither. He died a Papiſt, and left his Family poor. The Villages adjoining to this Town are,

Stanwell, bordering on it northward, a Village famous for having been the Seat of the noble Family of *Fitz-other*, or *de Windſor*, from the *Norman* Conqueſt. *Walter Fitz-other*, who had been one of the Conqueror's Followers, having received four Manors in this County, as a Reward of his Valour, and ſettled his Habitation here, and his Family enjoyed it, till King *Henry* VIII. *Regni* 31. obliged *Henry* Lord *Windſor* to exchange this his Seat, Manor, and Appurtenances in this County, *Surrey*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Berkſhire*, and *Hampſhire*, (which ſhews it to have been a very great Eſtate) for the Lands lately belonging to *Burdſley* Abbey in the County of *Worceſter*, and commanded him immediately to remove from hence, which he was forced to do with ſuch an unwilling Mind, that he died within a Year after. This Family failed in *Thomas* Lord *Windſor*, who died in 1642, and was tranſlated by his Siſter to the *Hickmans*; her Son *Thomas Windſor Hickman*, by *Dixy Hickman*, Eſq; being made, on her Accounr, Lord *Windſor*, 12 *Car.* II. He was created Earl of *Plimouth*, 34 *Car.* II. 1682, and left two Sons, of whom the preſent Earl of *Plimouth* is deſcended.

The Church of this Pariſh, was anciently a Rectory in the Gift of the *Windſors*, but being given by ſome Perſon of this Family to the Abbot and Convent of *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, it was appropriated to it, and a Vicarage endowed, to which a Clerk was admitted in 1427. The Rectory remained in that Abbey till the Diſſolution, when it paſſed with the Manor to the Crown, as is beforementioned, and remains ſtill in it.

Dr. *Bruno Rives*, was Vicar of this Pariſh, and Rector of St. *Martins de le Ventry* (i. e. in the *Ventry*-ward) *London*. He was a noted and florid Preacher, and being Chaplain to King *Charles* I. ſuffered with his Royal Maſter, was ſequeſtred from his Vicarage and Parſonage, and forced to fly to ſave his Life. He attended King *Charles* II. in his Exile, and was by him made Dean of *Chicheſter*, and Maſter of the Hoſpital there, but had no Profit of either till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when being ſworn Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty, he was preferred to the Deanery of *Windſor*, and to the Rectories of *Acton* in *Middleſex*, and *Haſely* in *Oxfordſhire*, and was ſworn Scribe of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. He hath written ſeveral Pieces, *viz.*

Mercurius Ruſticus, in two Parts, and *Querela Cantabrigenſis*, giving an Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy in that Univerſity, and the County.

Micro-Chronicon, or a brief Chronology of the Battles and Sieges which happened between his Majeſty King *Charles* I. from the beginning of the Civil Wars to *March* 25. 1647.

Some Sermons upon 1 *Tim.* 6. 10. 2 *Tim.* 4. 7. and one before the Houſe of Commons in 1660. He died at *Windſor*, *July* 13. 1677, and lies buried in the Iſle, on the ſouth Side of St. *George*'s Chapel there; and over his Grave, on a Marble Table fixed in the Wall, is a large Inſcription in *Latin* to his Memory, ſhewing his Sufferings, Eminency, and Preferments. On the other Side of *Stanes* is

Lalam, or *Lalcham*, a little Village, where *Caſar* being about to paſs the *Thames* out of *Buckinghamſhire*, the *Britains* to prevent his landing on this Side, ſet all the Bank and thick Ford with Stakes, from which the Place adjoining to this Village, retains the Name ſtill of *Conay-Stakes*.

The Church of *Lalam* is a Vicarage and Chapelry, anciently belonging to *Stanes*, and was in the Preſentation of the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, till the Suppreſſion, when it came to the Crown, with the Vicarage of *Stanes*, but was granted back again to the Abbey-Church of *Weſtminſter*, by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 34. which Q. *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 2. confirmed; yet we do not find, that either the Church of *Weſtminſter*, or any claiming under them, did ever preſent to this Vicarage; but at the Reſtoration, Sir *Thomas Reynolds* Knight, preſented to the Church, or Chapel of *Lalam*, as a Vicarage, and his Clerk being admitted, the Advowſon and Preſentation has continued in his Family, or their Aſſigns, ever ſince, but upon what Title, or Pretence, is not known.

Mr. *Benjamin Needler*, the Son of *Thomas Needler*, Gentleman, was born in this Pariſh.

He

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He was educated at *Merchant-Tailors* School, and being chosen Fellow of St. *John's College Oxford*, comply'd with the Parliament-Visitors in 1648. He was afterwards made Minister of the Church of *Margaret Moses, Friday-Street*, where he continued till he was ejected for his Nonconformity, *Anno* 1662: After which he retired to *North-Warnborough* in *Hampshire*, where he lived privately twenty Years, exercising his Function some Times, and died there *June* 1682. He preached some of the Sermons in the Morning Exercise, *viz.* at *Cripplegate*, Serm. 3. in *Southwark*, Serm. 13. and at St. *Giles's in the Fields*, on 1 *Jo.* 5. 9. South-East of this Place, upon the Banks of the River *Thames*, stands

Shepperton, or *Sepperton*, a small Village, whose Manor was in the Lord *John Beauchamp* of *Hanke* in *Somersetshire*, 16 *Edw.* III. *Edward* the Confessor, by his Charter dated *Dec.* 26. 1466, confirmed, among other Lands, to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, eight Hides of Land in this Parish, which had been given them before by one of his Predecessors. The *Beauchamps* continued Lords of this Manor for some Time. but alienated it to the *Tiptofts*, who held it, till *John Tiptoft* Earl of *Worcester* lost his Head for adhering to King *Edward* IV. and then it was seized by the Crown, from which it has passed to Sir *Bartholomew Read*, and his Heirs, in whom, or their Assigns, it remains.

The Church is a Rectory, and for many Ages was inseparable from the Manor, and the Lords abovementioned presented to it; but of late it hath been separated, and in the Hands of divers others, who have presented to it. Two of the Rectors of this Place are famous, *viz.* *William Groesin*, or *Grocyn*, a singularly learned Man, who was incumbent in 1504. He was educated at *Wickam's* School at *Winchester*, and chosen Fellow of *New College, Oxford*, in 1467, who presented him to the Rectory of *Newton-Longville* in *Bucks*. After this, applying himself to Divinity, he became so eminent, that he was chose Divinity-Reader in *Magdalene College*, where he disputed before King *Richard* III. and gave him so great Satisfaction, that he rewarded him bountifully. He went into *Italy* to accomplish himself in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, which he so fully effected, that after his Return he read *Greek* Lectures in *Oxford*, and became a great Friend and Tutor to *Erasmus*. Being made Master of the College of *All-hallows* in *Maidstone* in *Kent*, he resigned *Newton-Longville*, and retired thither in his old Age, and there died in 1522, being eighty Years of Age, and was buried in it. He wrote several Books, as, *Tract. contra Hostiolum Wiklem*; *Grammatica*, &c. and is chiefly memorable for his Lectures in St. *Paul's* Church upon *Dion Areopagita*, in which he inveighed at first against such as denied the Authority of that Book: But after he had continued his Lectures some Time, he recanted his Opinion, and openly declared, That he did not believe the *Dionysius* mentioned *Acts* 17. 34, to be the Writer of that Book. And

Lewis Hughes, who was the Incumbent in 1642, or thereabouts, when the Civil Wars began. He was eminent for his Constancy and Loyalty, for being ejected from his Living here, and sequestered, he was imprisoned for speaking too lavishly against the Proceedings of the Parliament against their King. He died before the Restoration. Keeping the Course of the *Thames*, we come to

Sunbury, or *Sudbury*, another Village situated on the *Thames* Bank. The Manor hath from ancient Times belonged to the Bishop of *London*, tho' we find, that King *Edward* the Confessor did by his Charter abovementioned, confirm among other Lands seven Hides in this Parish by the Name of *Sunnabyri*, given by one of his Predecessors, to the Abbey and Convent of *Westminster*; but the Church of this Place has been all along appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Pauls, London*, who are the Patrons of the Vicarage for that Reason. In this Parish also, there was anciently a Portion of Tithes belonging to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew*, in *West-Smithfield, London*, and a Pension to the Abbey of *Grestene*, or *Grestene* in *Normandy*. North-west from this Place, at some distance from the *Thames*, standeth

Hanworth, a little Village, remarkable for nothing but a Royal Seat, which, tho' but small, was so much admired by King *Henry* VIII. that he made it his chief Place for his Pleasure, having the *Thames* in Prospect, and

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and a delicious Champaign about it, as well as two good Parks on each Side, the one called *Kenton*, the other *Hanworth* Park, where he had the Diverſion at all Times, of the Buck or Hare. In After-times, *viz.* 7 *Car.* I. it had the Honour to confer the Title of Baron upon *French* Lord *Cottington*, who by that Prince was created Lord *Hanworth*. He was the fourth Son of *Philip Cottington* of *Godmanſton*, Eſq; in *Somerſetſhire*, and having had his Education under Sir *Charles Cornwallis* Knight, while he was Reſident in *Spain*, and being a Perſon of great Natural Parts, quick Apprehenſion, and ſolid Judgment, was 2 *Jac.* I. conſtituted one of the Clerks of the Council, and ſoon after was made that Prince's Agent in *Spain*, in which Places he merited ſo highly, that he was upon his Return 19 *Jac.* I. created a Baronet; and being every Day more conſpicuous for his Prudence and Gravity, was conſtituted Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer by King *Charles* I. *Reg.* 5. and two Years after a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Cottington* of *Hanworth*. He adhered to his Majeſty in all his Troubles, and was made Lord Treaſurer at *Oxford*. After his Maſter's Death, he continued in the Service of his Son King *Charles* II. in his Exile, and was, with Sir *Edward Hide*, ſent Embaſſador into *Spain*, where he died at *Valladolid*. He left no Child, ſo that his Brother's Son, *Maurice Cottington*, was his Heir.

The Church here is a Rectory, and the Advowſon was moſt anciently in the Family of the *Dairells*, or *de Hairells*, whoſe Seat was at *Lillington* in *Buckinghamſhire*, which Place from them is called *Lillington-Dairell*. They preſented for near a Century, and after them it has paſſed thro' ſeveral Hands. One of the Rectors of this Pariſh, named *Adam de Bromc*, was a great Favourite of King *Edward* II. who made him Keeper of his Seal, and Chancellor of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, in its Vacancy, Archdeacon of *Stow*, and Miniſter of St. *Mary*'s in *Oxford*, where he inſtituted a College of Students in Theology and Logick, by the King's Licence, of which he became Maſter. It is now called *Oriel-College*. He endowed it with the Church of *Coleby* in *Lincolnſhire*, and a Moiety of the Church of *Skinton* in the Dioceſs of *Litchfield*. He died in 1332, and was buried in the North Iſle of St. *Mary*'s Church, whete he was Miniſter. He had a Stone Monument erected over him, but Time has demoliſhed it. Adjoining to this Pariſh is

Feltham, a ſmall Village, whoſe Church was given to the Hoſpital of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, by *Hawyſia* Counteſs of *Rumeſe*, who probably was then Lady of the Manor. Her Gift, with the other Donations beſtowed on it, was confirmed by King *Henry* II. This Hoſpital being a Cell to *Burton-Lazars* in *Leiceſterſhire*, the Maſter and Brethren for the Time being, were Patrons of this Church, which being in Proceſs of Time appropriated to them, and a Vicarage appointed, they were Patrons of the Vicarage till the Diſſolution. After the Suppreſſion, King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. granted this Rectory, Pariſh-Church, and Advowſon of the Vicarage to the Lord *Dudley*, but we never find, that he preſented; for at the next Vacancy *Andrew Bury*, Gentleman, put in a Clerk, as *pleno jure Patronus*, and ever ſince, there has been a new Patron at every Avoidance.

Eaſt-Bedfont, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Weſt Bedfont*; an Hamlet in that Pariſh. We find not who was anciently Lord of this Manor, and ſo may ſuppoſe it was given to one of the Conqueror's Followers. The Church was appropriated to the Convent of the *Holy Trinity* at *Hounſlow*, by *Gilbert Segrave* Biſhop of *London*, and a Vicarage ordained by him, of which the Maſter and Brethren of that Houſe continued Patrons till the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. when they came to the Crown, and remained there till Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 33. gave the Rectory and Vicarage, with other Things, to *John Aylmer* Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors for ever: According to which Grant, the Rectory and Vicarage, continue annexed to the See of *London* ever ſince. More within this Hundred is,

Littleton, or *Lyttlenton*, a ſmall Pariſh and Village, ſituate upon the little River *Aſh*, ſo called from the ſmall Quantity of Ground belonging to it; and ſo (as Mr. *Norden* ſays) truly a little Town. *Guy de Bryon*, or *Bryan*, Baron of *Walwaynes* Caſtle in the Counth of *Pembroke*, was Lord of this Manor in the Reign of King *Edward* III. He was a Perſon

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ſon of great Eſteem with that King for his Courage, of which he gave a notable Proof, when he was Standard-Bearer in the Battle againſt the *French* at *Calais*; and as he was rewarded with a yearly Penſion of 200 Marks out of the Exchequer during his Life, ſo he obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands in this Pariſh and elſewhere. This Manor (under the Name of *Littleſtone*) ſeems afterwards to have been given to the Priory of St. *John*'s in *London*, and being ſeized at the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. was exchanged with Sir *Thomas Heneage*, Knight, for other Lands, 6o *Edward* 6.

The Church here, which is a Rectory, doth not ſeem to have been appendant upon the Manor; for in the fourteenth Century, *William de Perkele* is found to be Patron; and in the beginning of the fifteenth, the Maſter and Convent of the Monaſtery of the *Holy Trinity* at *Hounſlow*, as it continued till the Diſſolution, when it was veſted in the Crown, and ſo remained till King *James* I *Reg.* 7. granted the Advowſon of the Church and the Glebe-Lands to Mr. *William Hughes*, to be held *in capite* by him and his Heirs; but he ſoon alienated them, for we don't find he ever preſented, but ſometimes one and ſometimes another, till the Patronage came to be ſettled in *Thomas Wood*, Eſq; who hath preſented the two laſt Incumbents. Returning to the Courſe of the *Thames*, we come to

Hampton, a ſmall Village, famous for nothing, but the noble Houſe built here in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. by Cardinal *Wolſey*, and ſince become a Royal Palace. The Manor of this Place ſeems to have been of old in the Priory of *Takely* in *Eſſex*; but when that Houſe was diſſolved by King *Edward* III. who ſeized upon the Temporalities of it, as a Priory Alien (it being a Cell to the Abbey of St. *Valery* in *Picardy*) to enable him to carry on his Wars with *France*. it was united to the Crown, and ſo continued till King *Henry* VIII's Reign, when we find that that King did grant to the Vicar of *Hampton*, and his Succeſſors, a perpetual Penſion of fifty-five Shillings in lieu of Tithes, iſſuing out of his Manor of *Hampton-Court*, which ſhews that the Manor was then in the Crown.

The Church was appendant to the Manor, when it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Prior and Monks of *Takely*, and was with it ſeized by King *Edward* III. and ſo remained in the Crown, till *William* of *Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, having obtained the Rectory, which had been before appropriated to the ſaid Priory, and the Vicarage, of King *Richard* II. ſettled them upon his new founded College at *Wincheſter*, the Maſter and Fellows whereof continued Proprietors of the great Tithes and Patrons of the Vicarage, till *Henry* VIII. got the Rectories of *Harmondſworth*, *Harton*, *Iſleworth*, *Twittenham*, and this of *Hampton*, and their Vicarages, into his Hand, by exchange with the Wardens, Fellows, and Scholars of the ſaid College, for the Lordſhip and Manor of *Harmondſworth*. By this Means the Rectory and Preſentation of this Vicarage was united to the Crown, and ſo remained till King *James* I. *Reg.* 5. gave them both to *Michael Cole*, Eſq; and others, from which Time they have been in private Hands.

The Royal Palace here, commonly called *Hampton-Court* was built by Cardinal *Wolſey* (whom the Marriage of *Tame* and *Iſis* terms, *Purpureus pater ille grevis, grevis ille ſacerdos*, i e. the purple Earher and grand Prieſt) purely out of Oſtentation (ſays Mr *Cambden*) to ſhew his great Wealth. It is environ'd, both Houſe and Parks, on three Sides with the River *Thames*, and conſequently ſtands in as pleaſant a Situation, as the Prudence of its firſt Founder could ſelect for it. Monſieur *Bellay*, one of the Attendants of Monſieur *Montmorency*, Lord Steward and Marſhal of *France*, who being Embaſſador from the *French* King to King *Henry* VIII. was treated here by Cardinal *Wolſey* four or five Days, tells us, that the Furniture was as noble as the Buildiag; the Hangings of the Chambers were of wonderful Value, there were 280 Silk Beds for the Reception of Strangers only, and every Place gliſtered with vaſt Quantities of Gold and Silver Plate; yet when he had done, he found it created him ſo much Envy, that he thought it Policy to skreen himſelf from it, by giving it to the King, who in Exchange, ſuffered him to live in his Palace at *Richmond*. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that it was a very magnificent Structure for the Age it was

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was built in at first, both as to what that Prelate did, and what King *Henry* VIII. added; for he enlarged it so much, that it had then five spacious Courts, set round with neat Buildings, of such exceeding curious Work, that *Leland* describing them, says,

Hic Rex Henricus tales Octavius ædes,
Erexit, quales toto sol aureus orbe
Non vidit.

In *English* thus.

Here's such a Palace Henry's *Work doth (shew,*
As the Sun in his long Course doth no where (view.

Which Description *Grotius*'s Character of it rather increases than diminishes in these Verses.

Si quis opus nescit (sed quis tamen ille?) Britannus,
Hamptona curia, tuos consulat ille Lares:
Contulerit toto cum sparsa Palatia mundo,
Dicet, ibi Reges, hic habitare Deos.

In *English* thus.

If any Britain, *what is Wealth, don't know,*
To Hampton-Court *let him directly go:*
When he all Palaces hath viewed well,
He'll say, There Kings, but here the Gods do (dwell.

But the late Additions made to this Palace by their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, do so far excel any Thing that was erected before, that they evidently shew, what vast Advancements Architecture has received since that Time. The Gardens are improved to a wonderful degree, not only in the Walks, both open and close, and the great Variety of Topiary Works, but with Green-houses too, which have Stoves under them, so artificially contrived, that all foreign Plants are there preserved in gradual Heats, suitable to the Climes of their respective Countries, where they naturally grow, and from whence they are brought. In fine, the Whole seems to be designed with so much Magnificence, that when 'tis finished, it will equal, if not excel, all the noblest Palaces in the World: How great Advances are already-made towards it, may appear by

1. The noble Chapel, beautified by the late Queen *Mary*, which has on the right Hand of it, a noble Portico, supported by *Dorick* Pillars, which leads to the great Stairs, which are finely painted by the famous *Italian*, Seignior *Verio*.

2. The Apartments, than which there are none more magnificent, nor more exactly disposed in any Palace in the World; for King *William*, who built them from the Ground, had a good Taste in Furniture, and has adorned them with all the Niceness imaginable.

3. The famous Cartoons of *Raphael Urbin*, a Person so much celebrated over *Europe*, which hang in the great Gallery; and in another Gallery the triumphal Entry of a *Roman* Emperor, very curious, with a good Collection of Porcelains, and other Curiosities of the late Queen *Mary*; as also a fine Collection of Flowers, Birds, and other Paintings in the King's Closet.

4. The Chimney-Pieces, which are most of them adorned with the Originals of *Vandyke*, and a curious Picture of King *William* on Horse-back by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.

5. The Garden on the south Side of the Palace, sunk ten Foot, to give a View from the Apartments to the River, and enclosed with a Balustrade of Iron, finely wrought with the Arms and Devices of the three Kingdoms, and the Cyphers of the late King *William* the Third and Queen *Mary*.

6. The noble Front to the East, all of Free-Stone, looking into the Park, over a curious Parterre, a good half Mile long, embellished with Vases, Statues, Gravel and Green Walks, and separated from the Park by a Balustrade of Iron.

7. The Park, which extends itself near two Miles in Length, and has a fine Canal in the middle, of about half a Mile long, planted with Rows of Trees on each Side, and Walks delicately shaded every where, as they are at *Windsor*.

8. A most curious Labyrinth in the little walled Garden on the north-Side, and the noble terrass Walk along the Side of the River, leading from the Palace to the Bowling Green; in each Corner of it, is a large Pavilion. The Buildings, Gardens, and

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Parks are about three Miles in Circumference, and are encompass'd in a Semicircle by the *Thames*.

Tedington, *Tedington*,, or *Taddington*, is a small Parish adjoining to *Hampton*, and standing on the *Thames* Bank. The Manor and Church of this Place was given to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, with *Stanes* (to which it was then a Chapelry) by King *Edward* the Confessor; but *William* Bishop of *London* separated this Chapelry from *Stanes*, and obliged the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster* to present a fit Chaplain to him and his Successors, for a Licence to supply the Cure, and provide him a Maintenance out of the Tithes, and other Profits of the Parish, as it continued till the Suppression, when the Manor and Church came to the Crown, and was made Parcel of the Manor of *Hampton-Court* by King *Henry* VIII.

In the next Reign, King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 5. by his Letters Patents granted and to Farm let to *George Gates*, his Executors and Assigns for twenty-one Years, the Manor and Rectory of the Church of *Tedington*, with its Rights, Tithes and Offerings from *Michaelmas* then next ensuing; before the Expiration of which Term, Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 10. granted the same to *Richard Brown*, Esq; his Executors and Assigns, for thirty-one Years, from the Determination of Mr. *Gates*'s Lease, paying yearly 8 *l.* 6 *s.* to the Crown, and 6 *l.* 4 *s.* to the Chaplain who officiated in reading Service, and administring Sacraments. Fourteen Years after, the said Queen granted the said Manor and Church, after the Expiration of Mr. *Brown*'s Grant, to Sir *Amesius Paulet*, Knight, for the Term of forty Years: Before the Determination of which Time, King *James* I. granted the same to *John Hill*, Esq; one of the Auditors of the Exchequer, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, charged with the same Payments before-mentioned; and moreover four Shillings a Year for Bread and Wine, and a Forfeiture of five Pound for every Default in the Payment of the Curate: So that this Church is a Donative, in the Gift of the Owner of the Manor and Rectory, who is to present a Curate to the Bishop for his Licence. Having thus surveyed this Hundred, we shall pass to

II *Isleworth* Hundred,

Which is bounded on the East and North, with the Hundred of *Elthorn*; on the West by the Hundred of *Spelthorn*; and on the South and South-East with the River *Thames*, which parts it from *Surrey*. This Hundred being but small, and bordered upon *Brentford*, hath no Market-Town in it. The Villages of Note are.

Hefton, of which Place Mr. *Cambden* tells us, That the Wheat, bred there, made such delicate Flour, that our Kings in ancient Times made Choice of it particularly for their own Bread, and the Use of their own Table. As to the Manor, we have no Account whose it was, and so believe it to be given to one of the Conqueror's Followers abovementioned.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. *Leonard*, was in ancient Times given to the Abbey of St. *Valery* in *Picardy* in *France*, and was confirmed to it by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 54. and the Priors of *Taksly*, a Cell to that House, usually presented to the Vicarage, as Procurators to it. King *Edward* III. seized the Temporalities of this Priory, as a Priory alien, and among them this Rectory and Vicarage, as he did that of *Hampton* beforementioned; and his Grandson K. *Rich.* II granted them to *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who settled them on his College at *Winchester*; by which means the Warden and Fellows there became Proprietors of the Rectory, and presented to the Vicarage, till King *Henry* VIII. obtained them in Exchange for the Manor of *Harmondsworth*, as is related in our View of *Hampton*; and they remained in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* gave and granted them to the Bishop of *London* and his Successors, in pure and perpetual Alms for ever; by Vertue whereof, the impropriate Rectory and Collation of the Vicarage has continued in that Bishop ever since.

Richard Cheshire, Doctor of Divinity, who was Minister of the Rectory of St. *Nicholas Olaves*, was collated to this Vicarage by the Bishop of *London* in 1616. He lived to see the Quarrel between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament; but opposing the Current of the

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the Times, was forced to quit both, and after some Molestation, resign them: One *John Cross*, was placed by the House of Commons in St. *Olaves*. He lived not till the Restoration, so far as we can find.

Isleworth, or as it is commonly called, *Thistleworth*: In ancient Records it is known by the Names of *Isleworth* or *Gisleworth*; it stands upon the Bank of the River *Thames*, and is famous in Antiquity for a Palace of *Richard* King of the *Romans*, and Earl of *Cornwall*, which was burnt down by the *Londoners* in an Insurrection: Yet it is of Note for being the Seat of *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, on whom the Earldom devolved by the Death of the late Duke.

The Church, in ancient Times, was appropriated to the Abbey of St. *Valeri* abovementioned, and the Vicarage was in the Gift of the Priors of *Takeley*; but being seized by King *Edward* III. was transferred by King *Richard* II. to the Bishop of *Winchester*, and settled upon his College there, till King *Henry* VIII. by Exchange got it settled in the Crown, as may more fully be understood in our Description of *Hampton*. King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1. in Consideration of divers Lands, assigned and made over to his Father King *Henry* VIII. by the Dean and Canons of the free Chapel of *Windsor*, gave this Parsonage, with divers other Parsonages, Tenements, and Portions of Rents and Tithes, to the said Dean and Canons, but preserved the Advowson of the Vicarage to the Crown.

One *John Hall*, or *Hoile*, Vicar of this Parish, with *John Prior* of the *Charter-House*, and several others, were all condemned for Treason, and were hang'd and quarter'd at *Tyburn*, *May* 4. 1535, and their Heads and Quarters set, some on the Gates of *London*, and others on the *Charter-House*.

Nicholas Bifield, Preacher at St *Peter's* Church at *Chester*, where he was much followed and admired, at length became Vicar of this Parish, and continued here to his dying Day, which happened in 1622. He was a zealous Observer of the Lord's Day, and wrote several Things to perswade others to it, as well as preached much for such a devout: Keeping of it Mr. *Edward Brerewood*, one of his Auditors, opposed his Doctrine. He died at forty-four Years of Age, having wrote many Books, which were an Argument of his great Parts, Industry, and Quickness. *Adoniram Bifield* was his Son.

Mr. *William Jemmat*, or *Gemote*, was fourteen Years a licens'd Lecturer in this Church; but leaving the Cure in 1640, he took the Covenant, and became Minister of St. *Giles's* Church in *Reading* in *Berkshire*. He was a very laborious Preacher, and hath written many Sermons and Treatises, which are in print, and translated some Part of Dr. *Thomas Goodwin's* Works into Latin. He died full of Years, *Jan.* 28. 1677, and left a considerable Legacy of Books to the Church of St. *Giles's*, in the Chancel whereof he was buried.

Heriston is a Chapelry or Hamlet belonging to the foregoing two Parishes, *Hafto* and *Thistleworth*, the north Side to the first and the south to the second.

Here was formerly a Friery called, *Domus Fratrum Captivorum*, or, *The Order of Trinitarians for the Redemption of Captives*. They were instituted *Anno* 1211 by *Joannes Matensis*, and *Felix* an Anchoret, who having lived a while a solitary Life, went to Pope *Innocent* III. and desired him to appoint them a certain Rule of Living. He ordered them to be apparelled in a white Garment, signed with a blue and white Cross, and commanded that they should be called Brethren of the Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives, and that their main Business and Care should be to redeem for a Price, such Christians as were taken by Infidels; and to that End, that they should beg Alms to redeem Captives. This Order, as *Bale* says, came first into *England* in 1357, and the first House erected for this Order, was at *Ingham* in *Norfolk*. They professed the Rule of St. *Austin*, but had some particular Constitutions of their own, which were approved by Pope *Innocent* III.

Who was the Founder of this Priory, we know not, unless some of the ancient Family of the *Windsors*. 'Tis almost certain they were the Patrons of it, because they had their Burying-place in the Church of this Priory. Thus *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Andrew* Lord *Windsor* was buried in the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Hounslow*, between the Pillars, and afterwards, *viz.* 34 *Henry* VIII. the said Lord himself order-

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ed by his laſt Will to be laid by her, and appointed a convenient Tomb of Free-Stone to be erected for him.

After the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, it was given to the Lord *Windſor* by way of Exchange by King *Henry* VIII. but was ſoon after ſold by that Lord to Auditor *Rean*, who beſtowed the Chapel, and 40 *s. per Ann.* upon the Inhabitants, upon Condition, that they by further Contributions ſhould raiſe a competent Maintenance for a Miniſter to officiate in it. This Houſe at the Suppreſſion was valued at 78 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* *Dugd.* 80 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* *Speed.*

Robert de Hounſlow was born in this Village, which is remarkable for the Road thro' it, and Heath beſide it. He was bred a Frier of this Order of the *Holy Trinity*, who by their Endeavours did much good, and being a Man of Eminency among them, was choſen their Provincial for *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and was ſo affectionately zealous in ſtirring up rich People to contribute towards the Redemption of Captives, ſo induſtriouſly collected their Alms, and ſo carefully preſerved ſuch Collections, till they could be ſecurely tranſmitted; that the Liberty of many Chriſtian Captives was effectually procured. He wrote many Synodal Sermons and Epiſtles of Conſequence to ſeveral Perſons of Quality, to ſtir up their Liberality. He flouriſhed in 1430, a Year famous for the Flouriſhing, or Funeral, of eleven famous Writers, of which this our *Robert* was one of the chief.

Twickenham, or *Twickham*, ſo called (ſays Mr. *Norden*) either becauſe the *Thames*, near this Place, ſeems to be divided into two Rivers by the Iſlands appearing in it, or elſe from the two Brooks, which at each End of the Town, enter into the *Thames*; for (ſaith he) *Twickham* is the ſame as *Twinam*, *quaſi inter binos amnes ſitum.*

The Church here was of old appropriated to the Abbey of St. *Valery* in *Picardy*, and the Vicarage in the Gift of the Prior and Monks of *Tokely* in *Eſſex*, as a Cell to that Abbey. King *Edward* III. ſeized it, as belonging to a Priory alien, and King *Richard* II beſtowed it on *William* of *Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who having ſettled it on his College of *Wincheſter*, King *Henry* VIII. got it of the Warden and Fellows by Exchange for the Manor of *Harmondſworth*, and ſettled it on the Crown, as is above related of the Churches of *Hampton*, *Heſton*, *&c.* but King *Edward* VI. *Reg. 2.* transferred it to the Dean and Canons of the free Chapel of *Windſor* Caſtle, who are now the Patrons of the Vicarage.

In the Chancel of this Church, in a Vault made for the Lord *John Berkley*, lieth buried the Body of Sir *William Berkley*, Kt. who being conſtituted Governor of *Virginia* in 1660, after the Death of Colonel *Matthews*, wrote a Deſcription of that Country, and collected the Laws, then in Force, into one Body, and added moſt of the beſt Laws himſelf, which he procured to be confirmed by the Grand Aſſembly *Anno* 1661. He died *July* 13. 1677, and was at firſt buried in the middle Chancel, and removed into the Vault in 1678. The Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Bradford* hath a Seat in this Place, as alſo *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*.

III. *Oſulſton* Hundred.

Is bounded on the Eaſt with the River *Lea*, which parts this County from *Eſſex*; on the North and Weſt, with the Liberties of *Finesbury* and *Weulamburne*, and on the South with the River *Thames*. From this Hundred, the Right Honourable *Charles* Earl of *Tankerville* takes his Title of Baron; his Father Sir *John Bennet*, Knight of the *Bath*, and Lieutenant of the Band of Penſioners in the Reign of King *Charles* II., being created by Letters Patent, dated *Nov.* 24 1682. 34 *Car.* II. a Baron of this Realm, by the Style and Title of Baron *Oſulſton* of *Oſulſton*. He was the elder Brother of Sir *Henry Bennet* Earl of *Arlington*, hereafter mentioned. This Earl *Charles Bennet*, Earl of *Tankerville*, having married the Lady *Mary*, the only Daughter of *Ford* Lord *Grey* of *Warke*, and Earl of *Tankerville*, was by his Majeſty King *George* dignified with the ſame Honour. This Hundred being ſmall, and bordering upon *London*, a conſiderable Part of which City ſtands in it; there is no Market Town in it. The Villages of moſt Remark (which are all very populous, and bigger than Country Market Towns) are,

Ratcliffe, as it is commonly called, or *Radcliffe*, which ſeems the proper Name, and

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and is taken from the red Cliff, by which the *Thames* having left *London*, paſſes upon the Borders of this Town. It is a neat Village, inhabited chiefly by Seamen (ſays Mr. *Cambden*, who ſpeaks of his Time only) but Mr. *Stow* tells us, in his Time it was ſo increaſed in Buildings eaſtward, that in the Place, where he once knew a broad Highway, planted with large Elm-trees on both Sides, there are Houſes extending as far as *Lime hurſt*, or *Lime-hoſt*, corruptly called *Lime houſe*, which was ſome Time a Mile diſtant from *Ratcliffe*, and on the other Side, almoſt as far as *Poplar* and *Blackwall*.

Avis Gibſon, the Wife of *Nicholas Gibſon*, Grocer, and one of the Sheriffs of *London* in 1539, by the Licence and Allowance of her Husband, founded a free School in this Place, appointing the ſame for the Inſtruction of ſixty Children of the poorer Sort, giving to the School-Maſter and Uſher fifty Pound *per Annum* for their Salaries. She alſo built Alms-houſes for poor and aged Perſons, endowing them with ſuch an Eſtate, that each of them ſhall have ſix Shillings and eight Pence paid them quarterly for ever. The Government of the School and Alms-houſes ſhe left to the Coopers Company, in Confidence of their faithful Management of them. Her Picture was placed in the Chapel belonging to them, and the Grocers Arms hung up in the School-houſe, upon the outward Wall, but they are pulled down, and the Coopers Arms ſet up in their ſtead. Northward of this Place ſtands

Stepney, in ancient Writings and Records, called *Stebenhyth*, *Stybenhyth*, and *Stebenheath*. This is a vaſt large Pariſh (notwithſtanding that the Pariſh of St. *Paul's Shadwell* was taken out of it by Act of Parliament, 21 *Car.* II. and made a diſtinct Pariſh in itſelf) for it ſtill contains in it ſeven Hamlets, *viz.* *Ratcliffe* above deſcribed, *Mile-end*, *Limehurſt*, *Poplar*, *Spittlefields*, *Bednal Green*, and *Wapping*, beſides the Hamlets of *Stratford*, and *Oldford*, which ſtill are reckoned as belonging to this Pariſh, tho' they have a Chapel of their own at *Stratford la Bow* for the Performance of Divine Service.

The Manor of this Town did of old belong to the Biſhops of *London*, who then had a Palace here, which ſtood (as is thought) on the ſame Plat of Ground now built with Houſes, but retaining the Name of *Biſhops hall*. Dr. *Nicholas Ridley*, Biſhop of *London*, granted the Manor, with the Advowſon appendant, to King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 4. and the Manor of *Hackney*; both which the ſame King immediately made over to Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, Lord *Wentworth*, then Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold, in Conſideration of his good and faithful Services before done, to be holden of the Crown in chief, by the Payment of the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee. There happening ſome Differences between *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* and the Tenants of the Manors of this Town and *Hackney*, about the Cuſtoms, Benefits, and Privileges of the ſaid Tenants; a Bill of Complaint was by the Copyholders exhibited againſt the ſaid Lord *Wentworth* in the High Court of Chancery in *Trinity* Term, 1617. 15 *Jac.* 1. which being confeſſed to be true by the ſaid Lord, a perfect Decree was made by the ſaid Court, *July* 22. of the ſame Year, whereby all the free Cuſtoms, Orders, and Immunities (the Particulars of which were annexed to the ſaid Decree, and are found at large in *Stow*'s Survey of the City of *London*, p. 520.) were for ever eſtabliſh'd and confirm'd, but are too large and numerous here to be inſerted.

The Church of this Town is dedicated to St. *Dunſtan* and *All Saints*, and is both a Rectory and a Vicarage. The Rectory is a Sine-Cure, and was all along in the Collation of the Biſhop of *London*, till Dr. *Ridley* alienated it to the Crown, with which it paſſed, with the Manor, to the Lord *Wentworth*, in whoſe Family it now is, or lately was, and the Vicarage is in the Gift of the Rector, or ſuch as claim by or under him. In this Church are divers Monuments, *viz.*

1. An ancient one for Sir *Henry Colet*, Kt. twice Lord-Mayor of *London*, and Father of Dr. *John Colet*, ſometime Dean of St. *Paul's* in *London*.

2. At the upper End of the Chancel there is another fair Monument for *Elizabeth Startute*, erected by Captain *Michael Miriel*, who married her Daughter.

3. On the north Side of the Chancel is another for *Robert Clarke*, Eſq; Son of *Regar Clarke*,

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Clarke, Esq; late Alderman of the City of *London*, erected by *Margaret* his Wife in 1610.

4. On the south Side of the same Chancel is an Inscription, for *William Dawtrey*, Esq; Fellow of *Lincoln's Inn*, set up by his Father-in-Law, *Richard Stanley*, Esq;

5. At the upper End of the Chancel, there is another Inscription in Memory of *Jane Nevil*, Lady *Dethicke*, ordered to be erected by the Will of her Husband, *Alexander Nevil*, Esq; but set up by his Executor *Tobias Worthington*.

6. On a Brass Monument on the south Side of the Chancel is written, 'Here lieth 'buried *Nicholas Gibson*, Citizen and Grocer 'of *London*; and *Avis* his Wife, who were 'the Founders of the Free-School and 'Alms-houses at *Ratcliffe*. He died *Sept.* '23. 1510, and she *Oct.* 8. 1554.

7. In the same Chancel also is an Inscription, shewing, that Sir *Thomas Spert*, Kt. lies buried there, who was some Time Controller of the Navy to King *Henry* VIII. and both the first Founder and Master of the Society and Corporation of *Trinity-House*, who died in 1541; but this Monument was erected by the Company of *Trinity-House* in 1622.

8. There is also another Monument in the same Chancel under the Communion Table for *Henry Stewart*, Lord *Darnley*, Son and Heir of *Matthew Stewart* Earl of *Lenox*, who deceased, *Nov.* 28. 1545. To these we may add,

3. A Stone at the east End of the north Side of the Church, fixed in the Wall of the Out-side, brought from *Carthage* by one *Thomas Hughes* in 1633, with this Inscription.

Of Carthage *once a Stone I was,*
O Mortals! read with Pity;
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Men, Mountains, Town, or City:
Therefore, O Mortals! all bethink
You, whereunto you must,
Since now such stately Buildings lie
All buried in the Dust.

Among the Vicars and Rectors of this Parish, these are famous.

Richard de Saham, Parson of this Parish, a Professor of the Civil Law, was one of those who was commissioned *Nov.* 8. 1345, to treat with the King of *Portugal*, about a Marriage with the Black Prince, or any other of the King's Sons, with any of the King of *Portugal*'s Daughter, and about the Portion.

Marmaduke Lumley, descended of the Lords *Lumley*, and Bishop of *Carlisle*, was Parson of this Parish. He died at *London*, and gave 200 *l.* towards the Building of *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, and bestowed a great many good Books on the Library there.

William Stamp, educated at *Oxford* in *Pembroke College*, and Minister of St. *Aldate*'s Church there, remov'd from thence to this Church, where for his loyal Preaching, he suffered Plundering and Sequestration, and was imprisoned at length; but obtaining his Liberty, fled to *Oxford*, where he was made Doctor of Divinity, by the special Order of the King. After this he followed the Prince beyond Sea, was made Chaplain to the Queen of *Bohemia*, and a Preacher to the Protestants at *Charenton* near *Paris*. He was a zealous Assertor of the *English* Liturgy, and died at the *Hague*, *April* 8. 1661. Mr. *Greenhil* was put into his Living, upon his Recess, by the Parliament. He was one of the Assembly of Divines, and appointed Chaplain to the King's Children, the Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester*, and the Lady *Henrietta Maria*. He is the Author of a large Exposition of the Prophecy of *Ezekiel* in five Volumes 4*to.* and of a Discourse, entitled, *The sound-hearted Christian*.

Charitable Benefactors to this Place are, *John Fuller*, Esq; who gave the Alms-houses on *Mile-end* Green, and 50 *l. per Annum* for ever to twelve poor single Men of fifty Years of Age or more. Mr. *Jones* of *Ratcliffe*, 2 *l. per Annum*. Mrs *Eliz. Colbert* 2 *l.* 5 *s.* Mr. *Curtis* of *Mile-end* 60 *l. per Annum*, to be distributed among the Poor of this Parish and Hamlets. Others have given Money to purchase Lands for the same Uses, as Captain *Johnson* of *Low-Layton* 400 *l.* Mr. *Richard Underhill* 60 *l.* The Ladies *Henrietta* and *Philadelphia Wentworth* 200 *l.* but only 100 *l.* could be recovered.

On the South Side of the Church-yard of this Parish, are ten Alms-houses for ten poor Widows

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Widows of Mercers, who receive Weekly 3 *s.* 4 *d.* each from the Mercers Company, given by Dame *Jane Mico*, Relict of Sir *Samuel Mico*, Mercer, deceased, built in 1691.

Of the several Hamlets belonging to this Parish, these are now noted:

Poplar, whose Manor anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Graces* upon *Tower hill, London*, founded and endowed by K. *Ed.* III. as it continued till the Dissolution, when it was seized into the Hands of King *Henry* VIII. but remained not long in the Crown; for King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1. gave the Site of this Manor, and certain Parcels of its Demesne Lands, to *John Dudley* then Earl of *Warwick*. Here was also a Chapel built for the Ease of the Inhabitants of this Hamlet, not long before the Restoration of King *Charles* II. and is still made Use of for Divine Worship, but is not yet known to be consecrated.

Wapping. At this Dock is the usual Place for the executing of Pirates, and Sea Rovers, at the Low-Water-Mark, there to remain, till three Tides had overflowed them. Here were no Houses at all in the fifteenth Century; but now there are divers Streets and Alleys full of small Tenements, inhabited by Sailors and Victuallers, all along by the *Thames* Side, as far as *Ratcliffe*, which is above a Mile.

Here is a Chapel belonging to this Hamlet, built in the Year 1617, by a Collection, partly from the Inhabitants of it, and partly by Letters Patents out of several Counties, the Citizens of *London* contributing liberally towards it. It cost 1600 *l.* and the whole was procured and managed, chiefly by Mr. *Rowland Cotmore*, Master of an *East-India* Ship called, the *Royal James*. It was dedicated to Almighty God, and consecrated to the Honour and Glory of his great and wonderful Name, *July* 7. 1617, by the Right Reverend Father in God, *John King* then Bishop of *London*; and Mr. *Richard Sedgwick* was made the first Minister of it. The aforesaid Mr. *Cotmore* also procured a Gallery to be erected on the south Side of the said Chapel, with a certain Contribution obtained of the Mariners of his Ship. There is also a weekly Lecture founded in the same Chapel by Mr. *Whitnal*, who gave towards it 12 *l. per Annum*, and others.

But this Precinct of St. *Mary White Chapel* being of late Years so much enlarged, that it was judged one third Part of the Parish, an Act of Parliament was passed 5 & 6 *Gul. & Mariæ* to separate it from the said Parish, and ordain it a Parish by itself, the Chapel being converted into a Parish-Church by the Name of St. *John Baptist* of *Wapping*.

This Hamlet is to have for the Use of their Poor (because they provide for themselves, and chuse their own Officers) a third Part of all Gifts and Legacies given to *White Chapel*; as also of the Rents of certain Houses there, and of Mr. *Bank*'s Gift of 4 *s. per* Week, and 2 *d.* out of every Shilling given at the Communion, besides several Charities bestowed on their Hamlet particularly, amounting to 23 *l. per Annum*.

In this Hamlet, in the Year 1626, there was built a large House by one Mr. *Turner* and others, for making of Allom, which grew to such an Inconvenience, thro' the Annoyance it was to the Inhabitants, by boiling of Urine and other Materials, by the ill Savour of it, and the Excrement of it being found to be a Corruption of the River *Thames*; that the Inhabitants complained of it to the King and Council, to have it totally suppressed or removed. Their Petition being very urgent, his Majesty and Council ordered that the President of the College of Physicians, accompanied with six Doctors of Physick of that Society, and some of the Aldermen, should take a View of the said Allom Works, and make a Report of their Opinion to the Council-Board; who accordingly went, and having observed them, gave in a Certificate of their Opinions, that those Works did breed great Annoyances to the near Inhabitants, made their Dwellings unpleasant, and much endangered their Healths: Whereupon the King and Council ordered, That the said Allom-Works should in eight Months be removed farther from the City of *London*, and the Suburbs thereof, and not to settle elsewhere without their Approbation.

Stratford le Bow. In this Place in the beginning of the 16th Century, most of the Bread, which was spent in the Out-parts, and nearest Streets

Streets of the City of *London*, was baked, and carried thither in certain Carts, called, Bread-Carts, daily. Here are alſo certain Lands in this Pariſh, rented yearly at 25 *l.* which were purchaſed with 400 *l.* 5 *s.* given by *Nicholas Recor*, Scrivener in *Cornhill* (whoſe Father was Clerk of this Pariſh) to be beſtowed and diſtributed to and among the Poor of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph's Biſhopsgate, London*. The Bridge of this Town, which from the Arches of Stones, gave Name to it, *viz. Stratford le Bow*, was built by *Matilda*, the Queen, Wife to King *Henry* I. This Hamlet, with *Oldford* in 1311, petitioned *Ralph Baldock*, then Biſhop of *London*, to give them Leave to build them a Chapel for Divine Service, pleading, That by Reaſon of their Diſtance from the Pariſh-Church of *Stepney*, and the Badneſs of the Way, they were not able to be Time enough at Divine Offices. The Biſhop readily granted them a Licence, *Nov.* 15. 1311, to build *unam Capellam in vico Regio, vocato Stratford* (the Rector and Vicar of *Stepney*, by an Inſtrument under their Hands concurring) yet on Condition, that they ſhould provide a ſufficient Maintenance for a Chaplain to officiate therein; which Chaplain ſhould be deputed by the Vicar of *Stepney*, pay all Pariſh-Dues, contribute to the Repairs of the Church and Church-yard, as often as Need required; go to their Pariſh-Church upon the greater Holidays of the Year, and do all other Things that the other Pariſhioners did.

How theſe Conditions were obſerved, doth not appear, but it is probable they were not ſo punctually kept as they ſhould have been, becauſe about 200 Years after, there happened ſuch a Difference between the Pariſhioners of *Stepney* and the Inhabitants of theſe Hamlets of *Stratford* and *Oldford*, that a new Compoſition was, by the Mediation of *Thomas Savage* Biſhop of *London*, made between them, *Anno* 1497, to this Effect.

1. That the Inhabitants of *Stratford le Bow* and *Oldford* ſhould for the future acknowledge themſelves Pariſhioners of *Stepney*, and their Chapel ſubject to the Church.

2. That in Token thereof they ſhould go twice every Year, *viz.* on St. *Dunſtan's* Day, and the third Holiday in *Whitſun*-Week, to their Mother-Church of *Stepney*, and hear Maſs, *&c.*

3 That upon the ſaid third Holiday in *Whitſun*-Week, they ſhould go along with the other Pariſhioners of *Stepney*, in Proceſſion to St. *Paul's*; which Cuſtom, when *Weſtminſter* was made a Biſhoprick by King *Henry* VIII. was changed into going to St. *Peter's, Weſtminſter*, and there the Curate and Chapel-wardens to offer 10 *d.* upon the High Altar.

4. That the ſaid Inhabitants, inſtead of paying to the Repairs of the Mother-Church and Ornaments, ſhould pay 24 *s.* yearly at the Feaſts of St. *Michael* and *Eaſter*; and if they failed in their Payments fifteen Days, to forfeit 10 *s. nomine pœnæ*; and if they then refuſed, to be interdicted by the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, till the ſaid Sums and all Charges were paid.

5. That the Inhabitants of *Stratford* and *Oldford* ſhould for the future be freed from bearing the Office of Church-warden of the Church of *Stepney*.

William Gouge, Miniſter of *Black Friers, London*, was born in this Pariſh or Hamlet. He was bred in *King's College Cambridge*, and is ſaid never to have been abſent from publick Prayers, Morning and Evening, for nine Years together, and to have read fifteen Chapters of the Bible every Day. He never took a Journey merely for Pleaſure all his Life. He preached ſo long, till it was a greater Difficulty, thro' Age, to get into the Pulpit, than to make a Sermon. He died ſeventy-nine Years old, leaving an Example of Humility, Faith, and Patience to the Imitation of Poſterity, and was buried in his own Church, *December* 16. 1653. He was a good Textuary, as his Works, *The whole Armour of God*. His *Commentary on the whole Epiſtle to the* Hebrews. His *Expoſition on the Lord's Prayer*, and his other Writings ſufficiently prove. He was one of the Aſſembly of Divines, and in good Eſteem with *Voſſius*, *Sheva*, and other Outlandiſh Divines.

In this Church is a Monument for *Abraham Jacob*, and *Mary* his Wife, erected for them by their Son *John Jacob*; and another for *William Ferrers*, Son and Heir of *William Ferrers*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who died *Aug.* 25. 1625. *Bedual-*

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Bednal Green, where was formerly a Chapel, but whether it was a Chapel of Eaſe for the Inhabitants of the Hamlet, or a private Chapel, we do not find; all that appears about it is, That *Edmund Bonner* Biſhop of *London*, 2 *Ed.* VI. leaſed out this Chapel, and a Meſſuage built under the ſame Roof, with a Garden, to Sir *Ralph Warren* and his Wife, for ninety-nine Years, paying the ſaid Biſhop and his Succeſſors 4 *d.* a Year.

St. Paul's Shadwell was anciently an Hamlet within this Pariſh of *Stepney*; but it being of late become very populous, by reaſon of many Houſes there built, and the Church of *Stepney*, for the ſame Reaſon, not being able to contain one Half of the Inhabitants; the Reverend Dr. *William Sancroft*, then Dean of St. *Paul's* (afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*) who was Owner of this Precinct, as Dean, *Thomas Neal*, Eſq; and the Inhabitants thereof, procured it by Act of Parliament to be made a Pariſh by itſelf, and the Church to be made Parochial. The Dean and Mr. *Neal*, with the Conſent of the Inhabitants, endowed it with Ground for a Church yard, a Parſonage-houſe, and ſome other Tenements to be built by the Dean, or Mr. *Neal*, which the Parſon and his Succeſſors were impowered by the Act to let out for thirty-one Years, with the Conſent of the Patron and Ordinary, to be built upon, and afterwards for twenty-one Years in Poſſeſſion for ſuch a reaſonable Rent, as he could get or procure.

By the Act, the Advowſon was to be in Mr. *Neal* during his Life, and after his Death, in the Dean of St. *Paul's* and his Succeſſors for ever. The Parſon is to be liable to the Viſitations, and other Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictions, as if it had been an ancient Pariſh, and pay 3 *s* 4 *d.* Procuration to the Biſhop of *London*, when he viſits. The Church and Church-yard are veſted in the Parſon and his Succeſſors, for the Uſe and Benefit of the Inhabitants, as other Pariſh Churches and Church-yards are; and the Parſon is to have 120 *l per Annum*, in Lieu of Tithe, to be aſſeſſed by the Church-wardens, and levied quarterly by a Pound-Rate, beſides all Oblations and other Church Duties for Chriſtnings and Burials, which ſhall be paid according to the Rates uſed in *Stepney*; but out of them the Parſon ſhall pay 26 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly at *Eaſter* to the Vicar of *Stepney*, which by an ancient Compoſition, the Tenants of *Shadwell* paid the ſaid Vicar in Lieu of Tithes.

Bromley, ſo called from the *Saxon* Word Bjom, *i. e.* Broom, and Leaȝ a Field, becauſe it abounds with Broom. It is but a ſmall Pariſh, but ſtored with good Buildings, as all the little Towns about *London* are. The Manor of this Place, with the Appurtenances, the Rectory and Vicarage, did anciently belong to the Monaſtery of St. *Leonard* here, being given to it by Sir *Ralph Joſcelin*, Knight. After the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. this Manor, with the Rectory and Vicarage, was granted to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Kt. But he held them but a few Years, and then the ſaid King *Reg.* 36. obtained the ſaid Manor and the Appurtenances, with the Rectory and Vicarage, of Sir *Ralph*, by an Exchange for other Lands and Manors elſewhere, the ſaid Sir *Ralph* paying to the King 500 Marks Sterling; and ſo they were again veſted in the Crown, as they continued to the 15 *Eliz.* when that Queen granted the Rectory and Pariſh-Church of *Bromley*, with the Appurtenances, to *Richard Pickmore* for twenty-one Years; and afterwards *Reg* 28. granted them to *Ambroſe Willoughby* for forty Years, upon the Determination of the former Leaſe: But the Manor ſtill remained in the Crown, and was by King *James* I. *Reg* 17. ſettled upon his Son *Charles*, Prince of *Wales*, who upon his coming to the Crown, granted the ſame, *Reg.* 4. to *Edward Dichfield* and others, and their Heirs.

The Church here is very ſmall, and ſeems to have been a Part only of the Church that anciently belonged to the Monaſtery. It is a Donative or Curacy, and was lately in the Gift of Sir *John Roberts*, Kt. whoſe Houſe ſtood (as is ſuppoſed) in the Place where formerly the Monaſtery was. Sir *John* always pretended that it was an Exempt from the Biſhop's Juriſdiction; but (as ſome think) without Ground, it being before the Reformation ſubject to the Biſhop's Juriſdiction.

Hackney, *Haguney*, or *Hakeneſe*, anciently a ſmall (now a large) Village, with ſeveral Streets, the Manor of which belonged of

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old to the Bishop of *London*, till Dr. *Nicholas Ridley*, Bishop of that See, by Indenture bearing Date *April* 12. 4 *Edw.* VI. granted this Manor (with that of *Stepney*, as is above shewed) to the said King, his Heirs, and Successors for ever: But it remained not long in the Crown, for that King soon after granted the said Manor, with the Appurtenances, to *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, Chamberlain of his Houshold, in whose Family it remained, till they alienated it, and is now in the Hands of *Tho. Cook*, Esq;

We find in an ancient MS. that 1 *Ed.* VI. the Manor of *Hackney* was given by that Prince and his Council to Sir *William Herbert*, Kt. and there it is called Part of the King's Majesty's purchased Lands; and Dr. *Fuller* tells us, that *John Shoreditch* was also the Owner of it; but how this can be consistent with the former Account, that seems the cleareſt, is hard to say.

Here is in this Parish a great Field, called *London field*, which was Parcel of the new Hospital without *Bishopsgate*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, which being seized by King *Henry* VIII. when he suppressed the Monasteries, was given in Exchange to Sir *Thomas Darcy*, Kt. one of the Gentleman of that King's Privy-Chamber, 38 *Reg.* for other Lands.

The Church is both a Rectory and a Vicarage, and was at first dedicated to St. *Augustin*, but has of late Years gone by the Name of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*. The Rectory is a Sine-cure, and was collated by the Bishop of *London*, till Dr. *Ridley* conveyed it to the Crown, and then the Family of the *Wentworths* became Patrons, and the Rector had the Gift of the Vicarage. He was, till of late, a Clergyman, but now is a Layman, who having the Possession of the Parsonage, or great Tithes, presents to the Vicarage.

In this Church are divers Monuments, *viz.* in the Chancel for *Henry* Lord *Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who died at his House in *Hackney*, *June* 29. 29 *Hen.* VIII. This is the Earl of *Northumberland*, who having been contracted to *Anne Bolen*, before her Marriage with K. *Henry* VIII. was divorced from her by a formal Sentence of Law before her Condemnation. 'Tis probable his Monument was removed, or demolish'd before Mr. *Stow* took his Catalogue of the Monuments there, because we find no such among his, and 'tis likely he would not have omitted it, if he had found it there, he being so considerable a Person.

Another for Sir *Henry Row*, Kt. (but in what Part of the Church is not mention'd) Lord Mayor of *London*, as his Father Sir *Thomas Row* had been, with a long Inscription in *English* Verse, who died *Nov.* 12. 1612, in the 68th Year of his Age.

Another for *Elizabeth* the Life of *John Bennet*, who died *Nov.* 18. 1625.

Another plain Monument in the middle of the Chancel for *Christopher Urswick*, who was Rector of this Parish, and greatly in favour with King *Henry* VII. His chief Monument was erected on the north Side of the Chancel, with this Inscription only.

CHRISTOPHER VRSWICK Rector, MISERICORDIAM

But upon his Body is laid a grey Marble Stone, with his Picture in Brass upon it, with a Latin Inscription, which runs thus in *English*.

'*Christopher Urswick*, Almoner to King *Hen-*
'*ry* VII. a Person famous in his Time, and
'loved by his Superiors, as well as Inferiors;
'eleven Times an Ambassador to foreign
'Princes, who left the Deaneries of *York* and
'*Windsor*, and Archdeaconry of *Richmond*,
'while he lived, and refused the Bishoprick
'of *Norwich*, when offered him. He despi-
'sed great Honours, and affecting a private
'Life, lived and died here, full of Years, yet
'desired by all. He forbad all Funeral Pomp
'by his Will, and lies waiting for Christ's
'coming. He died *Oct.* 24. 1521.

Another for *Henry Thoresby*, Esq; a Bencher of *Lincoln's Inn*, one of the Masters in Chancery, and one of the sixteen Governors of the *Charter-House*, appointed by *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; the only Founder, who died *May* 11. 1615; and of *Jane* his Wife, who died *Aug.* 18. 1616.

An Epitaph upon the Death of *Edward Sanders*, Esq; in *English* Verse, extolling his genteel Birth, good Life, and pious Dissolution. He died *Nov.* 30. 1599.

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On the north Side of the Chancel, in Memory of the Lady *Lucy Latimer*, is a long Inſcription, deſcribing her Parentage, Marriage, Children, &c. compos'd by Sir *William Cornwallis*, Kt. who married her youngeſt Daughter.

A Monument in the Church for Sir *Thomas Row*, Kt. Alderman and Lord Mayor of *London*, with an Inſcription in *Engliſh* Verſe. He died *Sept.* 2. 1570.

In this Pariſh was born Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Kt. and had a fair Inheritance derived to him by his Father. He was firſt a Servant to the Lord *Cromwell*, by whom being commended to King *Henry* VIII's Favour, he was made Secretary of State to that Prince: He was as eminent for the Sword as the Pen, for in the Battle of *Muſſelborough* in *Scotland*, where the *Engliſh* were almoſt routed, he brought up our ſcattered Troops, and invited them to fight by his Example: Which Piece of Valour ſo pleaſed the General, that he created him a Knight Banneret. He was ſmall in Stature, but tall in Performances. He died at his Seat at *Standon* in *Hertfordſhire* in 1587, in the eighteth Year of his Age, and left, beſides a good Eſtate, to his Family, a Pardon gained of the Pope by his Servant, when he was at *Rome* with his Maſter *Cromwell*, for his own and Succeſſors Sins for three Generations; but he was too wiſe to make any other Uſe of it than to be merry. It is thought to be among the Records of the Family ſtill.

Sir *Henry Wood*, a firm Loyaliſt in the Time of the Rebellion, who had his Eſtate ſequeſtred by the Parliament-Commiſſioners for that Reaſon, and was forced to redeem it by paying a Fine of 273 *l.* was an Inhabitant of the Pariſh.

Among the Rectors and Vicars of this Pariſh, we find ſeveral Men of Note, as,

Gaufelinus, Cardinal-Presbyter, by the Title of St. *Marcelin* and St. *Peter*, who beſides his Rectory in this Church, *An* 1328, had the Prebend of *Diffield* in the Church of *York*, the Rectory of *Hemingbay* Church, Prebend of *Sallow* in the Church of *Litchfield* (where he was alſo Treaſurer) and of *Lado* in the Church of *Lincoln*, the Rectories of *Pagham* and *Olyndrow*, *Limming* and *Northfleet*, which numerous Preferments were beſtowed on him for the good Services he had done the King (*viz.* King *Edward* II) whoſe Protection he had to ſecure him in the ſafe Poſſeſſion of them.

David Daulben, or *Dolben*, Doctor of Divinity of St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*, a learned Divine, was Vicar of this Pariſh. He was promoted to the See of *Bangor*, but kept it not above a Year, dying in 1633, and is buried in the Church here. Dr. *Richard Sheldon*, afterwards Biſhop of *London* and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was his Succeſſor in this Vicarage, and to him ſucceeded.

Calibut Downing, Doctor of Laws, who had with this Vicarage, the Parſonage of *Hickford* in *Buckinghamſhire*; but theſe Preferments not ſatisfying his aſpiring Temper, he ſtood in Competition with Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* for the Wardenſhip of *All Souls*; and loſing that, was a great Suitor to be Chaplain to the Earl of *Strafford*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, thinking that Place to be a ready way to a Biſhoprick: But failing there alſo, he fell to the rebellious Party, and became a greater Promoter of their Deſigns, and in a Sermon preached before the Artillery-Company, *Sept.* 1. 1640, delivered this Doctrine, 'That for the Defence 'of Religion and Reformation of the Church, 'it was lawful to take up Arms againſt the 'King': But fearing to be called in Queſtion for this Aſſertion, he retired to the Houſe of *Robert* Earl of *Warwick* at *Little-Lees* in *Eſſex*. After this he became Chaplain to the Lord *Robert's* Regiment, and in 1643, was a grand Covenanter, and one of the Aſſembly of Divines, but died in the midſt of his Carreer in 1644. He hath ſome Political Diſcourſes and Sermons in Print, and was Father of Sir *George Downing*, made by King *Charles* II. Secretary to the Treaſury, and one of the Commiſſioners for the Cuſtoms, having given ſome Proofs of his Loyalty, in apprehending *Barkſtead*, *Okey*, and *Corbet*, three Regicides, and delivering them up to Juſtice.

William Spurſtow ſucceeded Mr. *Downing* in this Vicarage: He was deſcended of the Family of the *Spurſtows* in *Cheſhire*, and educated at *Cambridge* in *Katherine-hall*, where he took his Maſter of Arts Degree. He became a grand Presbyterian, and was one of the Club beſt known by the Name of SMECTYMNUUS, who oppoſed ſo violently

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lently the Epiſcopal Order, in Anſwer to Biſhop *Hall*'s Remonſtrance in Maintenance of our *Engliſh* Hierarchy. He was one of the Aſſembly of Divines, a Preacher before the long Parliament, Maſter of *Katherine-hall* in *Cambridge*, in the Place of Dr. *Ralph Brownrig*, and then commenced Doctor of Divinity. He was put out of his Maſterſhip for refuſing to take the Engagement (as Dr. *Fuller* aſſures us) and ejected from his Vicarage for Non-Conformity in 1662, but lived in the Neighbourhood exerciſing his Miniſterial Gifts to his Death, which happened in this Town in 1665. He hath divers Sermons in print, but is moſt famous for his two Treatiſes, called, *The Wells of Salvation opened, diſcovering the Nature of Goſpel Promiſes*, &c. and his Practical Treatiſe of the Uſe of them.

Clerken-well, ſo called from a Well, called, *Clerkſwell* adjoining, famous for a Priory here, founded by *Jordan Briſet* in 1100 (of which we ſhall give an Account in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory) and divers Perſons of Eminency, *viz.* Sir *George Strond*, a Gentleman who did good Service to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. in the Time of Peace, while he was a Conſervator of it, and therefore much truſted by his Majeſty in the Time of War, being made the ſecond Commiſſioner of the Array for *London*, by which he much ſuppreſſed the Tumults in that City. He ſuffered the Loſs of many Thouſands for his Loyalty, beſides tedious Impriſonments. He was, while living, very charitable, and gave many Hundreds away by weekly Diſtributions in St. *James's* *Clarkenwell* Pariſh, St. *Sepulchres*, &c. and very devout in his ſerious Preparations for, and often receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and dying, left 6*l* a Year for a monthly Sermon on *Friday* before the firſt *Sunday* of the Month at *Clarkenwell* (where he lies buried) to encourage and help forward the Preparation of others for it. He was a great Patron of the Loyaliſts in the late Troubles.

Iſabel Sackville, the laſt Lady Prioreſs of this Houſe, of the Family of the *Sackviles*, now Earls of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*. She lies buried in the Church here, under a Marble Stone, near the high Altar, which hath this Inſcription on it.

Hic jacet Iſabella Sackville, &c. i.e. Here lies *Iſabel Sackvile*, who was Prioreſs of the Priory of *Clarkenwell*, when it was diſſolved, *Octob.* 21. 1570, *Anno* 12. of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

The Manor of this Town was in the Nuns, till the Diſſolution; after which it at length became the Inheritance of *William Cavendiſh*, firſt Earl, then Marquiſs, and at length Duke of *Newcaſtle*, in whoſe Deſcendants it continues, ſo far as we know.

The Church here is neither Rectory nor Vicarage, but a Donative or Curacy, and is the ſame that belonged to the Priory. The Steeple of it fell down in 1623, and much damaged the Church in the Gallery, Pews, &c. but was rebuilt, as to the greateſt Part in 1627, and ſince is ſo fully reſtored, that now it has an handſome Steeple, with a Ring of Bells, and ſo is like to continue, thro' the bounty of ſome Benefactors, *viz.* *William Horn*, a Maſter of Defence, and Yeoman of the Guard, who hath given certain Lands and Tenements to the Company of Cloth-workers in *London*, to pay yearly 14*l.* to the Churchwardens of *Clarkenwell*, towards the Reparation of their Church, and Relief of the Poor; to which *Henry Stoke*, a Gardner has added 20 *s.* for ever

In this Church lie buried *John Wykes*, Eſq; and *Iſabel* his Wife, Lady *Agnes Clifford*, *Ralph Thimbleby*, Eſq; Lady *Joan*, Baroneſs of *Greyſtock*, and *Joan* Lady *Ferrers*, and more lately Mr. *John Weaver*, Author of the Book, intitled, *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, who had an Houſe in *Clarkenwell-cloſe*, and dying in this Pariſh, lies interred towards the weſt End. In the north Wall of the Chancel alſo, is a fair Monument with the Portraiture of a Man, lying upon his Shrowd, erected to the Memory of Sir *William Weſton*, Kt. Lord Prior of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, who living at the Time when the Monaſteries were ſuppreſſed, and hearing that this Houſe was diſſolved, it ſtruck him to the Heart, (though King *Henry* VIII. had ordered him an Allowance of 1000 *l.* a-year during his Life) that he gave up the Ghoſt.

IV. The

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IV. The Hundred of *Elthorn*

Is bounded on the East with the Liberty of *Westminster*, and *Gore* Hundred on the North, with Part of *Hertfordshire*; on the *West* with the River *Colne*, which divides it *from Buckinghamshire*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Spelthorn*. This Hundred has two of the moſt conſiderable Market-Towns of this County in it, *viz. Brentford*, and *Uxbridge*.

Brentford, *Brantford*, or *Braynford*, ſo called from the little Brook *Brent*, which runs thro' it. It is but a Chapelry, or Hamlet, to *Hanwell*, which is about two Miles from it, yet hath a good Market on *Thurſday* weekly, and a Fair yearly upon St. *Lawrence*'s Day, *Auguſt* 10. The Manor of *Hanwell*, with the Advowſon of the Rectory and Donation of the Chapel of *Brentford*, was before *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time, in the Abbey and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, and ſo remained when that Abbey was converted into a Biſhop's See by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. But that Biſhoprick being ſoon diſſolved by King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patents, bearing Date *March* 3. *Reg.* 1. gave, among other Things, the Manor of *Hanwell*, with the Advowſon of the Rectory and Chapel of *Brentford*, to Dr. *Edmund Bonner*, then Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors in that See for ever, in whoſe Collation they have ever ſince continued. This Town being a great Thorough fare for the weſtern Counties, and lying near *London*, is enriched with a very great Trade, the Market drawing a conſiderable Concourſe of Citizens to flock to it, on purpoſe to buy up ſuch Commodities as it affords; and the River *Thames* running not far from it, being very conducive to beautify and enrich it, while by that Means all Sorts of Goods are, with great Conveniency conveyed backward and forward thither. *Suſton-Court*, the celebrated Seat of the late Earl of *Falconbridge*, lies near this Town. The Houſe, Furniture, Rarities and Gardens, are well worth the Curioſity of a Stranger. It belongs now to Sir *Thomas Frankland*, late Poſtmaſter-General, to whom the Earl his Uncle left it.

Below this Town, the *Thames* is ſo ſhallow, at Low-water (being not above three Foot deep) that it is fordable, as our Hiſtories ſhew by ſome Inſtances. When the *Danes* beſieged *London*, in the Reign of *Edmund Ironſide*, that valiant Hero, having obliged them to raiſe the Siege, purſued them as far as this Town, and attack'd them ſo fiercely, that he forced them to a diſorderly Flight, in which he killed great Numbers of them, before they could paſs the River and get into *Surrey*. At another Time, the ſame King hearing that the *Danes* were ravaging and plundering *Kent*, paſſes the *Thames* at the ſame Place, and went in Purſuit of the Enemy, and ſo prevailed againſt them, that he drove them into the Iſle of *Sheppy*.

This Town is alſo famous for a Battle that happened here in 1642, between the King and Parliament's Forces, which fell out after this Manner. His Majeſty coming after his Victory at *Edghill* from *Oxford* to *London*, found two of the beſt Regiments of the Parliament's Forces at this Town, which having attacked, he beat them out of the Town, with the Loſs of ten Men only, killed their Commander in Chief, took 500 Priſoners and as many Arms, 11 Colours, and 15 Pieces of Cannon, and then marched by *Oatlands* and *Reading* back again to *Oxford*. In this Rencounter the Right Honourable *Patrick Ruthen*, Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, performing the Part of an expert and valiant Commander, was firſt made General of the King's Army, and in further Conſideration of his eminent Services, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Oxford*, *May* 27. 20 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Brentford* in this County, upon the Account of his brave Behaviour in this Place; but this Honour died with him, not long after, for this Earl died in 1651 at *Dundee* in *Scotland*, and was there buried, leaving only a Daughter the Lady *Jane*, who afterwards married to *James* Lord *Forreſter*, a Baron of that Realm.

Dr. *Fuller* gives us many Particulars of this Fight, which he ſays happened *Nov.* 12. *viz.* That it began near *Sion Houſe* with the great Guns, which ſunk a Boat on the *Thames*, with many in it, and among them Captain

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Captain *Quarles* (a zealous Citizen for the Parliament) who was drown'd: Soon after the Scene of this Tragedy removed to the north Side, near *Acton*, where the King's Forces falling fiercely upon Colonel *Denzil Hollis*'s Regiment, routed them quite: The *Welsh* under Colonel *Salisbury*, who shewed swift Heels at *Edge-hill*, used as stout Arms as any in this Fight: The Number of the slain on both Sides, did not amount to a thousand, and the Reputation of the Victory was on the King's Side, but had no other Effect, than to produce a Triumph; for the Citizens did not come over to the King, as was expected, choosing to keep what Loyalty they had in their Hearts, to preserve their Purses. The King freely dismissed the Prisoners without any Ransome, obliging them to take an Oath to serve no more against him: But their Confessors absolved them from the Obligation of their Oaths, and a few Weeks after they appeared on the Parliament's Side, as fierce as ever.

The same Doctor tells us this Story of one *Trestram*, a Gardner of this Town, who at seventy-six Years of Age, fell into a most violent Inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with a terrible Fever, Shortness of Breath, Stitch on both Sides, a dry Cough, and unquenchable Thirst: Dr. *Theodore Deodate* (who was at that Time Physician to Prince *Henry*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*) was his Neighbour, and seeing him of a sanguine and ruddy Complexion, let him Blood, and at three Times (tho' so old) took from him above sixty Ounces, which cured him, so that he lived ten Years after, and died in 1619. Near this Town stands

Sion House (as it is now called, but anciently *Sion* Monastery) of which we shall give a full Account in our Church History, and shall now only shew how it became a Seat of the Duke of *Somerset*'s. This religious House was one of the first that was dissolved by King *Henry* VIII. having given him the most just Occasion, in harbouring the King's Enemies; and having been Accomplices in the Business of the Maid of *Kent*. It remained in that King's Hands during his Life; and his Son and Successor, King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1. granted it to *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, with the Site of the Monastery: But it devolving again to the Crown by the Attainder of that Duke, the same King *Reg.* 7. granted it to to *John Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, and his Heirs Male; but he being also attainted in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, it came into her Hands, and she restored the Nuns: But it being dissolved by Queen *Elizabeth*, the Nuns fled to *Lisbon*, and their House was restored to the Posterity of that Duke of *Somerset*, whose Attainder was reversed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and his Son made Lord *Beauchamp* and Earl of *Hertford*; but they recovered not the Title of Duke till the Restoration of King *Charles* II. This House is a noble Seat, being a large square Stone Building, finely furnished. The late Queen *ANNE* used to reside in it, when once she was out of the Favour of the late King *William*: The Gardens are tolerably well kept, and at the End of one of its Avenues, lies a pretty Village by the River Side called *Isleworth*. The Villages near this Town are,

Osterley House and Park, built by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who magnificently entertained Queen *Elizabeth* and her Attendants in it. Her Majesty taking a View of it, being then but newly erected, found fault with the Court, as too big, saying, That it would appear more handsome if it were divided by a Wall in the middle. Sir *Thomas* took Notice of her Majesty's Words, and sends forthwith for Workmen to *London*, who in the Night so speedily and silently applied themselves to their Business, that the next Morning the Court appeared double, according to her Majesty's Opinion, with which she was not more pleased than surprised at the sudden Performance. The Courtiers were affected with equal Wonder, but exercised their Wit in reflecting on the Work, one particularly saying, *It is no strange thing that he should change a Building, who hath built a Change* (for he had before built the *Royal Exchange* in *London*) Others, who knew the Differences that been had in that Knight's Family, reflecting on them, said, *That any House is easier divided than united*.

This House and Park, after some Time, became the Seat of the famous Parliament-General, Sir *William Waller*. He was the Son of Sir *Thomas Waller* Kt. Constable of *Dover* Castle, and chief Butler of *England*, by his Wife *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Sampson Leonard*,

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ard, Lord *Dacre*, and being instructed to fence and ride the great Horse in the Academy of *Paris*, he went into the *German* Wars, and served in the Army of the Confederate Princes against the Emperor. After his Return, he was knighted, and elected a Burgess for *Andover* in the Parliament of 1640, where he shewed himself very active against the Prerogative: When the Rebellion broke out, he was had in so great Esteem for his Martial Skill, that he was constituted by the said Parliament, one of the Generals to fight against the King in 1642, in which Year he performed so many notable Exploits,, that his Fame was almost raised to a Competition with their Captain General *Robert* Earl of *Essex*, but soon after greatly lessened by the Loss of two of the Parliament Armies; yet in 1646, when *Winchester* House was disgarrison'd, it was given to him as a Reward for his former good Services.

In the Year 1647, when the Quarrel between the Presbyterians and Independents was at the Height, he took Part with the Presbyterians in the House of Commons, and was on that Account impeached, with several others, of High Treason, by the Army who sided with the Independents, whereupon he absconded for a Time, and then returned again to his Place, but was soon after turned out of the House, with forty other Members, by the Army. About a Month or five Weeks after, he was apprehended; and being kept Prisoner till the King's Restoration, to hinder him and his Brethren from carrying on their Plots to bring in the King, he recovered his Reputation with the Royalists, was counted an honest Man, and came in for a Reward, when King *Charles* II. obtained the Throne. There are several Things in Print, under his Name Name, *viz.* 'Four Narrations or Letters of 'Victories obtained by him at *Malmsbury* in 'Wiltshire, *March* 23. 1642, in taking the 'Town and Castle of *Arundel* in *Sussex*, *Dec.* 20. and *Jan.* 6. 1643, at *Alton* in *Surrey*, *Dec.* 13. 1643, and against Sir *James Long*, Sheriff of *Wiltshire*, at *the Devises*. 5. Divine 'Meditations on several Occasions. 6. A Vindication of his taking up Arms against the 'the King: And 7. A Military Discourse of 'ordering of Soldiers. He died in 1668, and left a Son of both his Names, who was also knighted, and a Justice of Peace in *Middlesex*; but this Seat was alienated from the Family, and became Dr. *Barbone's*.

Greenford Magna, in old Records, called sometimes *Greenfield*, and sometimes *Gerunford*, the Manor of which, with the Rectory, belonged, as anciently as *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, to the Church of *Westminster*, who confirmed them by Charter to it. At the Dissolution of the Abbeys, King *Henry* VIII. seized this Manor with the Advowsons into his Hands; and they remained in the Crown till King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 4. granted the Manor to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, which Queen *Mary Reg.* 1. confirmed.

The Church here was in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, till the Suppression, when the Advowson of the Rectory was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Thomas Wroth* and his Heirs, who transferred it to Sir *Edward Walgrave*; but it seems that Sir *Edward* lost the next Presentation, by Vertue of a Lease granted to one *Thomas Thornton*, by the said Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, of the Manor of *Great Greenford*, and all its Appurtenances, for a certain Number of Years, not then expired. This Contest was in 1554.

Edward Terry was Rector of this Parish, born in *Kent*, educated in *Oxford*, where he proceeded Master of Arts, in 1614. In the Year following, he took a Voyage with certain Merchants into the *East Indies*; where being arrived, Sir *Thomas Roe*, Ambassador from King *James* I. to the *Great Mogul*, sent for him and made him his Chaplain, as he continued for two Years, inhabiting in the Court of that mighty Emperor. Being Rector of this Church, he submitted to the usurping Powers, and so continued his Cure. He was an ingenious and polite Man, of a pious and exemplary Conversation, a good Preacher, and much respected in the Neighbourhood where he lived. He wrote and published several Things, as, 'Sermons on *Ps* 11. 3 and cvii. '30, 31. A Catechism and Summ of Religi'on, for the Use of his Parish; A Voyage 'to the *East-Indies*, describing the *Mogul's* 'Dominions, and a Character of King 'Charles II.' for which he expected Preferment,

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ment, but missed of it. He died *Octob*, 8. 1660, and was succeeded by his Son, but he left it soon after for Non-Conformity.

Little Greenford adjoining, is now called *Perivale*, but that Name is not ancient.

Cranford, so called from the little Brook named *Crane*, which runs by it. *John de Cranford*, was the most ancient Lord of this Manor, and the Rectory appendant; but he gave them to the Knights Templars: Which Order being dissolved in the beginning of the fourth Century, this Manor and Church was settled upon the Knights Hospitallers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem* in *England*, who held them till the Suppression; after which King *Henry* VIII. granted them to *William* Lord *Windsor*; but it seems to have been either for Life, or a set Time, for they were both in the Crown in the second Year of King *James* I's Reign, who granted the Advowson to *Roger Aston*, Kt. and *Reg.* 16. granted both the Manor and Advowson to *Elizabeth*, Lady *Berkley*, and her Heirs, to be held *in capite*. She was great Grandmother to *James* now Earl of *Berkley*, who has a Seat in this Place

Harmondsworth, or *Hermondesworth*, in the Conqueror's Survey it is written, *Hermodesword*; and the Manor is then thought to have been Earl *Roger*'s, i. e. *de Montgomery*, but it was afterwards given to the Abbot and Convent of St. *Andrew* in *Normandy*, together with the Church, which in Process of Time was appropriated to that Abbey, and a Vicarage ordained, and endowed. King *Edward* III. in his Wars with *France*, seized the Lands of this Monastery, as of a Priory alien; and King *Richard* II. alienated them to *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who settled them upon the Warden and Scholars of his College near *Winchester*, and they continued Proprietaries of them till King *Henry* VIII. by way of Exchange for this Lordship and Manor, got the Rectory and the Advowson of the Vicarage into his Hands, as is shewed in the Account of *Hampton*. King *Edw* VI. *Reg* 1. gave this Rectory and Vicarage, among other Things, to his chief Secretary, Sir *William Paget*, Kt. the first Baron of the Family, in whom they still remain.

William Heather, or *Heyther*, who in 1622, accumulated the Degrees of Batchelor and Doctor of Musick, was born in this Parish. He was one of the Gentlemen belonging then to his Majesty King *James* I's Chapel, and so great an Encourager of his Faculty, that he founded the Musick Lectures (both Theorick and Practical) in the University of *Oxford*, where he took his Degrees. He died in *July* 1627, and was buried in the south Isle, joining to the Choir of St. *Peter*'s Church, *Westminster*.

Uxbridge is another Market-Town in this Hundred. The Market is on *Thursday* weekly, and the Fairs on St *Margaret*'s Day, *July* 20. and St. *Michael*'s, *Sept.* 29. It was anciently called *Waxbridge*, and sometimes *Oxbridge*. It is a late built Town, full of Inns, and stretched out into a great Length. It is no Parish of itself, but a Member of *Great Hillingdon*, tho' independent on it as to its Government, being ruled by two Bailiffs, two Constables, and four Tithingmen, called also Headboroughs. *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, being Lord of this Manor, procured a Market to be held here on *Monday*, and a Fair yearly on the Eve and Day of St. *Nicholas*, *Dec.* 6. and 7. But both Market and Fair are now changed, as above. He had it by his Marriage with *Margaret* the sole Daughter and Heir of *William Longespee*, Son of *William Longespee* Earl of *Salisbury* Mr. *Speed*, in his Catalogue of religious Houses, mentions a Monastery founded here by *Hugh Rouse*, dedicated to St. *Mary*, but gives us no Account of the Time when, nor for what Order it was built, nor of what Value.

This Town being an Hamlet of *Great Hillingdon*, and a Mile distant from it, here was for the Ease of the Inhabitants, a Chapel built by *Robert Oliver*, *John Palmer*, and *John Barford*. three of the Townsmen, and dedicated to St. *Margaret*, on whose Day their Fair is kept, *Anno* 1447, Dr. *Edwin Sands*, Lord Bishop of *London*, and Patron of the Vicarage of *Hillingdon*, with the Consent of the Vicar, Mr. *James Hankinson*, and several of the Parishioners, did, at the Request of the Inhabitants of *Uxbridge*, grant a License under his Episcopal Seal, *May* 19. 1596, to the said Inhabitants of *Uxbridge* to bury their Dead in their Chapel, and new Church-yard, which they intended to make, saving all Duties to their Mother-Church of *Great*

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Great Hillingdon, viz. to pay to the Repairs of the Church and Church-yard, and 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Perſon they buried in their Chapel; and for every one buried in their Church-yard, 2 *d.* to the Clerk of *Hillingdon*, and he to be exempted from making the Grave.

But theſe Conditions not being obſerved by the Inhabitants of *Uxbridge*, Complaint was made by the Pariſhioners of *Hillingdon*, to Dr. *George Abbot*, Biſhop of *London*, that the People of *Uxbridge* refuſed to pay their Burial Dues, according to the former Agreement: Whereupon the ſaid Biſhop, after a full Hearing, decreed the ſaid 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to be paid for the future. Again, another Complaint was made to Dr. *Laud*, Lord Biſhop of *London*, by the Miniſter and Churchwardens of *Hillingdon*, that the Inhabitants of *Uxbridge* refuſed to pay to a Rate for the Repairs of their Steeple and Church, according to their ancient Agreement; which when the Biſhop had peruſed, he ratified the aforeſaid Articles, and ordered, That the Inhabitants of *Uxbridge* ſhould pay the Rates, for repairing the Church, and Steeple, not only in preſent, but alſo for the future.

George Townſend, Eſq; of *Lincoln's Inn*, by his laſt Will, dated *December* 14. 1682, did give eight or nine Tenements in or near *Cradle-Alley* in *Drury-lane*, within the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, *Middleſex*, to Feoffees, in Truſt to pay one Moiety of the Rents and Profits towards the Maintenance of a Miniſter, to be reſident in or near the Town of *Uxbridge*, and to officiate in the Chapel there. In this Chapel was a Chantry, founded by one Mr. *Sherrington*, for one Prieſt to pray for his Soul for ever, of which the Provoſt of *Eaton-College*, and the Fellows were Patrons. Such a Prieſt was admitted in 1470.

This Place is famous for a Treaty held here *Jan.* 40. 1644, between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, both then in Arms, one againſt the other. Great Hopes and Expectations were from this Treaty, that the War might be at an End, and his Majeſty's Conceſſions proved how deſirous he was to have his Kingdom ſettled again in Peace, they being as large as could be reaſonably expected from him; but the Commiſſioners for the Parliament had their Inſtructions not to agree to any Thing but a total Subverſion of the ſettled Government in Church and State, which, becauſe his Majeſty's Commiſſioners could not aſſent to, the Treaty concluded without Effect; and the War went on with that Fury, that a Deluge of Blood overflowed the whole Nation. If any deſire a more particular Account of this Treaty, we muſt refer him to Sir *William Dugdale's View of the late Troubles*, printed at *Oxford* in 1681, where it is ſet down at large. It is no ſmall Honour to this Town, that it gives a Title to

Henry Paget, who having been created Baron of *Burton*, in his Father, *William* Lord *Paget*, Baron of *Beaudeſert* in *Oxfordſhire* s Life-time, and upon his Father's Deceaſe, being by Inheritance Baron of *Beaudeſert*, was created by his preſent Majeſty King *George* in 1715, Earl of *Uxbridge*. This Earl hath married *Mary* the Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Catesby*, Eſq; of *Whitſton* in *Northamptonſhire*, by whom he hath one Son, *Henry* Lord *Paget* and *Burton*, who is married to the Lady *Betty Egerton*, the Earl of *Bridgwater's* Siſter. The Villages near it are,

Hillingdon, in old Records *Hildendona*, which was Part of the great Poſſeſſions of *Milo Criſpin* here in *England*, in the Time of the Conqueror's Survey. This *Milo* dying without Iſſue, 7 *Hen.* I. his Honour (which was *Wallingford* in *Berkſhire*) and all his Inheritance, came to *Brian Fitz-Count*, in Right of *Maud* his Wife, Widow of the ſaid *Milo*, whom King *Henry* I. gave to the ſaid *Brian* in Marriage with all her Inheritance. This *Brian* was a Man, in his Time, nobly deſcended, and of great Dignity; but miſtruſting his Title to his Wife's Lands, came to a Compoſition with King *Stephen*, *Reg.* 5. and gave him 166 *l.* for the more ſecure Enjoyment of it. He took Part afterwards with the Empreſs againſt King *Stephen*, and when they came to an Agreement, he took upon him the Croſs, and went to *Jeruſalem*. Upon his Return, he and his Wife *Maud* took upon them a religious Life, which King *Henry* II. obſerving, ſeiz'd on his Lands.

The Church here was long before this given by the ſaid *Brian* to the Abbey of *Eveſham* in *Worceſterſhire*; but upon ſome

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Changes, it was afterwards granted to *Godfrid* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and his Succeſſors, to their own proper Uſes, and a Vicarage was thereupon ordained, and endowed *Anno* 1281, the Collation of which was at that Time ſettled upon the Biſhop of *London*, as it has continued ever ſince with the Chapel of *Uxbridge*. In this Church was a perpetual Chantry founded in King *Henry* I's Reign, for the Soul of *Walter Rabb*, whoſe Family preſented to it above 100 Years after.

John Lord *Strange* of *Knocking* lies buried in this Church, under a Tomb covered with a Marble Stone, having on it an Inſcription, ſhewing, That he married *Jagutta*, or *Jaguitta*, Siſter of *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, Wife of King *Edward* I. that he died *Octo.* 15. 1477; and that *Joan*, his ſole Daughter and Heir, cauſed this Tomb, with their Pictures on it, to be erected at her own Coſt and Charges, *Anno* 1509.

Mr. *Philip Taverner*, who with Mr. *Goodgroom* and Mr. *Hall*, two Miniſters, had a publick Diſcourſe at the Meeting-houſe at *Weſt-Drayton*, *Jan.* 18. 1657, upon ſeveral Heads, gave an Atconnt of it in Print in 1658, was Miniſter of this Church in the Times of the Uſurpation. He was ejected in 1662.

Meinhardt Schonberg, Duke of *Schonberg* and *Leinſter*, lately deceaſed, had a Seat in this Town.

Breakſpear, a Place famous for being the Seat of an ancient Family of that Name, of which was deſcended Pope *Adrian* IV. called before *Nicholas Breakſpear*. He preached the Goſpel firſt to the People of *Norway*, whom he converted to the Chriſtian Faith in great Numbers, and quieted the Tumults of the People of *Rome*, at that Time endeavouring to recover their ancient Liberties. *Frederick* the Firſt, Emperor of the *Romans*, held this Pope's Stirrup, as he alighted from his Horſe. He was choaked at laſt with a Fly. See more of him in *Hertfordſhire*.

Hareſfield, or *Harvil*, anciently *Herefelle*, which was in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, the Poſſeſſion of *Rickard*, Son of Count *Giſlebert*, whoſe Family flouriſhed for many Ages in *England*, and held this Manor and many other Lands in other Counties, and particularly in *Suffolk*, where he was ſeated at *Clare*, and ſometimes was from thence called *Richard de Clare*, and his Poſterity, were dignified with the Title of Earls of *Clare*.

The Church here being alienated from the Manor, upon what Occaſion we find not, came into the Poſſeſſion of *Beatrix de Bollers*, who gave it to the Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, which held it to the Diſſolution, when it coming into the Hands of King *Henry* VIII. that Prince gave the Rectory, with the Advowſon of the Vicarage, *Reg.* 34. to *Robert Tirwitte*, who parted with them ſoon, and they came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Newdigates*, 4 *Edward* VI. in which Family they ſtill remain; Sir *Edward Newdigate* being the preſent Owner of the Rectory, and Patron of the Vicarage. It is now a a Donative or Curacy, and tho' while it was in the Hands of the Hoſpitallers, it was exempt from Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, it has been ſubject to it ever ſince the Diſſolution, yet Sir *Richard Newdigate* hath of late conteſted it.

Riſelip, of which Manor we find no particular Account, but the Church is ſaid to be appropriated to the Priory of *Okebourn* in *Wiltſhire*, which being in the Reign of *Henry* II. the Poſſeſſion of *Matilda de Malingfort*, ſhe gave it with all the Manors and Churches to the Abbey of St. *Mary* of *Becco* in *Normandy*, on which Account the Abbot and Convent became Patrons of this Church, and preſented to it. *Henry* IV. ſeized the Priory of *Okebourn*, and all the Lands, Advowſons, *&c.* thereunto belonging, when he had War with *France*, and gave them to his Son *John* Duke of *Bedford*, who conſidering that Rectories did properly belong to Spiritual Perſons, granted this Rectory and Vicarage to the Warden and Canons of *Windſor*; which King *Henry* V. and King *Edward* IV. having confirmed, the Dean and Chapter of *Windſor* enjoy the impropriate Tithes, and are Patrons to the Vicarage at this Day.

Ickenham, or *Hikenham*, of which *John Shorditch* was Lord in 1382, and his Poſterity continued ſuch for above 200 Years. Dr *Fuller* ſays, his Heirs had a conſiderable Eſtate here in his Time; and Mr. *Newcourt* finds, that *Richard Shorditch*, Eſq; preſented

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to this Rectory in 1660, in the Bishop of *London*'s Registry.

Northall, or *Northolt*, which was anciently the Demesne of *Jeffrey de Mandevil*, who having founded a Priory at *Walden* in *Essex*, settled this Church by the Name of *Ecclesia de Northala*, upon the Abbot and Convent; but in After-times it belonged to the Bishop of *London*, and the Rectory being appropriated to that See, a Vicarage was instituted and endowed ever since King *Henry* IIIrs. Days; but the Endowment was not so clear, but there were anciently divers Controversies between the Bishops of *London* and Vicars of this Place, till there was a Composition made, *Feb.* 12. 1518, between *Richard Fitz-James*, Bishop of *London*, and *John Redman*, Vicar here, to this Effect, *viz.* (1.) That the present Vicar and his Successors should have all the Tithes, both small and great, with all the Obventions, Oblations, *&c.* for ever. (2.) That the Vicar and his Successors should pay the Bishop and his Successors 4 *l. per Annum*, for ever, and diligently serve the Cure. (3.) That the Vicar and his Successors should for ever have the Barns belonging to the Rectory, and keep them and the Vicarage in Repair at his own Charge. (4.) That the Bishop should pay all Tenths and Subsidies to the King, and all Procurations, Synodals, *&c.* to the Archdeacon, *&c.*

Among the Vicars of this Parish, we find *Gabriel Palmer*, B. D. presented to this Church, *Dec.* 30. 1637, but falling into the unquiet Times, he was sequestred, *March* 1642, and Mr. *Robert Malthurst* was put into his Place. Mr. *Palmer* died before the Restoration, and Mr. *Malthurst*, who had held this Vicarage till that Time, was removed from it for his Nonconformity. Mr. *Calamy* in his Description of him, says, He was of great Eloquence, but defective in Elocution, and lost 300 *l. per Annum* by his Nonconformity. If he means in parting with his Living, as he got it unjustly, he parted with it freely, and 'twas no Loss.

Hayes, or as it is called in ancient Records *Hause*, *Heyse*, or *Hese*; the Manor of which, with the Advowson of the Rectory and Vicarage, were anciently Part of the Possessions of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, till King *Henry* VIII. obtained for ever of Archbishop *Cranmer* this Manor, with the Advowsons of the Vicarage and Parsonage, and several others, by way of Exchange for several other Manors, Lands and Parsonages, which his Majesty, in Recompense for them, granted to the said Archbishop and his Successors for ever, being much about the same Value.

The Church is a Vicarage ordained by Archbishop *Warham*, and by him endowed with 20 *l. per Annum*, to be paid by the Rector to the Vicar at the four usual Feasts, and was in the Gift of the Archbishop, till the Manor and Appurtenances came into King *Henry* VIII's Hands, and then the Rectory and Vicarage were granted by that Prince to Sir *Edward North*, Kt. for a certain Sum of Money; but he kept them not long, for we find, that the Earl of *Pembroke* in 1557, had the Advowson of the Rectory in his Possession, and that the Archbishop collated in 1520.

Dr. *Robert Wright* was Rector of this Parish in 1601, being then also Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, and soon after Rector of *Barton upon the Water* in *Gloucestershire*, and Canon Residentiary and Treasurer of *Wells*. Being made Chaplain to King *James* I. he was made Bishop of *Bristol* in 1622, translated from thence in 1632, to *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. In 1641, he was one of the nine Bishops committed to the *Tower* by the House of Commons, for drawing up a Protestation against their unreasonable Actions, tho' he made an eloquent Speech at their Bar in his own Defence. He was kept Prisoner eighteen Months, to his great Charge: but being at length released, he retired to *Eccleshal* Castle, a Seat belonging to his Bishoprick, and then a Garrison for the King, where he died in 1643, leaving a good Estate to his Son *Calvert Wright*, who prodigally spent it.

The famous *Patrick Young* (mentioned in *Essex*) was Rector of this Parish, and *Llaninnys* in *Denbighshire*, but was ejected out of both of them, whether by the Presbyterians or Independents, is not certainly known; because, tho' he sided with the Presbyterians, they could not love him, because he had too much Learning to comply with their Ecclesiastical Model, and too much Honesty to digest their Politicks.

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Between both, to be ſure, he was ſtript of his many Preferments; and in Melancholy, retiring into *Eſſex*, died at *Bromfield*, and lies buried in that Church.

About two Miles from the Pariſh-Church of *Hayes*, ſtands the Chapel of *Norwood*, or *Northwood*, which is a Chapel of Eaſe to that Mother-Church. The Vicar of *Hayes* being inſtituted to the Chapel with the Vicarage is bound to ſupply the Chapel of *Norwood*.

Drayton, the Lordſhip of which was, among ſeveral others, given by King *Athelſtan* to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, as appears from *Doomſday-Book*, where it is thus recorded, *Canonici Sancti Pauli tenent Drayton*, &c. i. e. *The Canons of St.* Paul's *hold* Drayton. It is rated at ten Hides, and the Arable Lands at ſix Carucates. To the Demeſne belong five Hides and one Carucate, &c. and ſo in the Inquiſition made *Anno* 1181 of the Churches and Manors belonging to the Church of St. *Paul*'s, it was returned, *Eccleſia de Drayton eſt in Dominio Canonicorum & Manerium ſe defendebat tempore Henrici* I. *& Willielmi Decani pro decem Hidis.* i. e. The Church of *Drayton* is in the Demeſne of the Canons, and the Manor in the Time of King *Henry* I. and *William* the Dean, was rated at ten Hides. King *Edward* II. granted this Immunity to the Canons of St. *Paul*'s, that throughout all their Manors, no Purveyor of the King's ſhould take any Corn within the Precincts of them; and among them this of *Drayton* is named.

Thus ſtood the State and Condition of this Manor and Church, down to King *Henry* VIII's Reign, when that King having gotten it of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, by Exchange, or otherwiſe, granted the Manor, Rectory, Pariſh-Church, and Advowſon of the Vicarage, with their Appurtenances, to Sir *William Paget*, Kt. one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in whoſe Family it has remained till this Time (ſaving ſome few Years, when it was in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Hands, by reaſon of the Attainder of *Thomas* Lord *Paget*) for *William* Lord *Paget* was 1 *Jac.* I. reſtored to his Honour and Eſtate by Act of Parliament.

The Church here is a Vicarage, conſtituted, as we may ſuppoſe, ſoon after it was appropriated to the Church of St. *Paul*'s, and ſo hath continued ever ſince. It is in the Patronage of the Earl of *Uxbridge*. The Lords *Paget*, who have a Seat here, have alſo a Burying-place in this Church, in which are interr'd the firſt *William* Lord *Paget*, his eldeſt Son *Henry*, and two other *Williams* his Succeſſors. The Right Honourable *Charles* Earl of *Tankerville* hath a Seat at *Donley* within a Mile of this Place.

Cowley, a ſmall Village, of old written *Couley-Peche*, from the Family of the *Peche*'s, who were Lords of this Manor. One Branch of them were Barons in the Reign of King *Henry* III. The Church is a Rectory, and dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, and has all along been in the Gift of private Patrons.

Colham, a Manor anciently belonging to the Barons *le Strange*, from whom it has paſſed long ſince to the Earls of *Derby*. Here is a Portion of Tithes, which before the Diſſolution belonged to the College of St. *Frideſwide* in *Oxford*, which King *Henry* VIII. among other Lands and Tithes ſettled *October* 1. *Reg.* 37. upon *Chriſt's Church* in *Oxford*.

Arlington, or *Harlington*, anciently called *Hardington*. The *Roman* Highway paſſes thro' this Town, and ſo over *Hounſlow-heath* toward *Pontes*, i. e. *Colebrook*. The Manor, which anciently belonged to *William de Harpeden*, from whom it paſſed to the *Lovels*, hath long been the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Bennets*, of whom Sir *Henry Bennet* was deſcended. He was bred up in general Learning, but taking Notice how unhappily the Nation was imbroiled in Civil Wars, he laid aſide his Books, and betook himſelf to the Camp in the Service of his Majeſty, in which he gave many Proofs of his Valour, as well as Fidelity, and carried the Marks of it to his Grave. At the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. he was on that Account in ſpecial Favour, and firſt ſent Embaſſador to the Catholick King, then made one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and one of his Privy Council; in which high Poſts, he behaving himſelf with the ſame Dexterity and Fidelity, his Majeſty thought fit to ſet a particular Mark of his Favour on him, by creating him Lord *Arlington* of this Place, and to the Heirs Male of his Body: Which Honour

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be adorned with so much Prudence and Activity for the Nation's Good, and his Majesty's Interest, that that King, in a few Years after, created him Viscount *Thetford* and Earl of *Arlington*, with Limitation of all these Honours, for lack of lawful Issue, to Sir *John Bennet*, Kt. his Brother, and his Heirs. This Earl left only one Daughter named *Isabella*, who was married to *Henry Fitz-Roy*, Earl of *Euston* and Duke of *Grafton*, one of that King's Natural Sons: And his Brother dying without Issue, his Honour became extinct.

This Church is a Rectory and hath been all along in the Gift of private Persons, but mostly in the *Lovels*, who held the Manor longest. These are all the Places remarkable in this Hundred of *Elthorn*, and so we shall proceed to

V. The Hundred of *Goare*,

Which is bounded on the South and East with the Liberties of *Finnesbury* and *Wenlanbarne*, on the North with *Hertfordshire*, and on the West with the Hundred of *Elthorn*. This Hundred hath in it one Market-Town *viz.*

Edgworth, corruptly by some called, *Edgware*. The Market is here weekly on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on . It is a Town of no Antiquity, and contains one main Street, the west Side of which belongeth to *Little Stanmore*, called also *Whitchurch*, and the other Part hath a Church in it, and is properly called *Edgworth*; the Manor of which did of old belong to *William Longespee*, Earl of *Salisbury*. and was enjoyed by *Henry de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, by Vertue of his Marriage with *Margaret* the sole Heir of that noble Family of the *Longespees*. The Military *Roman* Way, commonly called *Watlingstreet*, enters this County, towards the north Bounds of it, and coming straight along from *Old Verulam*, through *Hampsteadheath* (from which one hath a curious Prospect of the most beautiful City of *London*, and pleasant Country) passeth, not where the Road now lies, thro' *Highgate*, for that was opened only about thirty Years ago, by the Permission of the Bishop of *London*, but by that more ancient one (as appears by the old Charter of *Edward* the Confessor) by *Edgworth*.

The Church here is a Donative or Curacy, in the Gift of the Earl of *Coventry*; but the Curate must be licenced by the Bishop of *London*, or his Chancellor. The Rectory did anciently belong to the Priory of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, but being seiz'd by King *Henry* VIII. at the Dissolution *Reg.* 34. was granted by that King to *John Williams* and others. The Villages are,

Harrow on the Hill, so called from its Situation on the highest Part of the County. In old Records it is called *Herghes*, perhaps from the *Saxon* Word ꝼeꞃghe, ꝼeꞃiꝛge, or ꝼeꞃe. which signifies an Army, which probably was encamped here. In the Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s Records, it is sometimes called *Harowes*.

This Manor was given to the Church of *Canterbury* of old, by whom we know not; but it being taken away from that Church by *Kenulfe*, King of the *Mercians*, it was in the Year 822 recovered, with several other Lands, by *Wilfred* Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The Church here was both a Rectory and a Vicarage; the Rectory was a Sinecure, to which the Archbishop collated a Rector, who thereupon became Patron of the Vicarage, which was endowed by St. *Edmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with the Bread, Candles, and all other Things, which are wont to be offered at the Altar; as also with the whole Tithes of Lambs, Wool, Cheese, Butter, Milk, Colts, Calves, Goats, Bees, certain Portions of Hay, Pawnage, Mills, Flax, Hemp, Bark, Eggs, Merchandizes, and other small Tithes, reserving to the said Rector the Tithes of Corn, Pulse, Hay, Pasture, *&c.* Here were also two Chantries, one founded by *William de Cosco*, and the other by one *Kynton*; the first was endowed with a Messuage and ninety-four Acres of Land, and 4 *s.* 4 *d.* ¼ Rent, for a Chaplain to celebrate Mass daily for ever, for the good Estate of himself, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Rectors and Vicars of this Parish, and all the Parishioners.

The Manor and Church of *Harrow* continued in the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, till the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 37. when Archbishop *Cranmer* assured them to his

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his Majesty and his Heirs for ever, by way of Exchange for other Manors, Lands, and Parsonages, of about an equal Value; after which his Majesty settled them upon *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, which he was then building and endowing; but it seems this Settlement was not permanent, for King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1. gave the Advowsons of the Rectory and Vicarage to Sir *William Herbert*, Kt. and now the Manor and Advowson of the Vicarage is in Sir *James Russell*, and the Impropriation of the Rectory in Sir *Charles Gerrard*.

Mr. *Pakeman*, the Minister of this Parish, who was ejected for his Nonconformity in 1662, tho' he exercised his Ministry in private Houses, and educated some Youth for a Time; yet afterwards living with his Children in *London*, he attended on Dr. *Kidder*'s Ministry, and sometimes received the Sacrament from him. He died in 1691, in the seventy-eighth Year of his Age. and Dr. *Kidder* preached his Funeral Sermon on *Rev.* xiv. 13.

In our Histories we meet with a Romantick Story concerning this Place, of *William Bolton*, Prior of *Great St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, that being greatly afraid of a Deluge, which was prognosticated from certain Eclipses in watery Signs, and was to happen in 1524, he built him an House upon the highest Ground in this Town, and carried all sorts of Provisions with him into it, to serve him for two Months. His Example was followed, not only by the Vulgar, but the Learned, who were so unreasonably infatuated by this Dream, that they victualled themselves, and got up into the highest Grounds, to secure themselves from drowning. Mr. *Stow* denies this Story to be true, and says, *Bolton* built no House, but only a Dove-coat to serve him with Pigeons, now he had lost his Priory; but this is not probable, because the Dissolution of the Abbeys was not then thought of.

In this Parish was born Dr. *William Page*, School-master of *Reading*, and Rector of *East-Locking* in *Berkshire*. He was sequestred from his School in 1644, but held his Living till his dying Day, which happened *Feb.* 24. 1663. He was esteemed to be well vers'd in the *Greek* Fathers, a good Preacher, and Disputant. He wrote a Treatise in Justification of bowing at the Name of *Jesus*, which the Archbishop *Abbot*'s Secretary wrote to him not to publish, but Dr. *Laud*, then Bishop of *London*, ordered the contrary, it being in Defence of a Canon of the Church, and at his Majesty's Desire; as also some Animadversions upon Mr. *Hales*'s Treatise of Schism, and some other Things.

There were anciently two Chapels of Ease to this Parish-Church, *viz.* *Primour* and *Thokinton*. *Primour* still remains in the same Condition, and is about two Miles from the Mother-Church, to the North-west, but *Thokinton* is quite dissolved for a Chapel of Ease, and the Name quite abolished, unless we will suppose the Hamlet of *Kenton*, which is a Mile distant from the Church of *Harrow* eastward, was the Place where that Chapel of Ease stood, which has not so much left of the Building, as of the Name. This Hamlet was granted by King *James* I. to Sir *William Herick* and others.

Hendon, or, as the *Saxons* call it, Higendune. which, as Mr. *Norden* speaks, signifies, High Woods, from the plenty of Woods thereabouts. This Manor, Dr. *Holland* tells us, was purchased by Archbishop *Dunstan*, who used all his Endeavours to advance the Monks, for some few Gold Bizantines (which were Imperial Pieces of Gold, coin'd at *Byzantium*, or *Constantinople*) and given by him to the Monks of St. *Peter* at *Westminster*. What Ground the Doctor had for this Account, we know not; but we find, that there were twenty Hides of Land in *Heandune*, confirmed to that Manor by King *Edward* the Confessor, in his Charter, dated *December* 26. 1066, among other Donations of the Kings of *England*, his Predecessors. *Dugd. Mon. Ang.* The Manor continued in that Abbey till the Dissolution, when being seized by King *Henry* VIII. it was given by that Prince to Sir *Thomas Herbert*, in whose Family it has continued ever since, *viz.* in the younger Branch of the Earls of *Powis*.

The Parochial Church here was of old a Rectory and Vicarage; the Rectory was a Sine-cure, in the Gift of the Abbey and Convent of *Westminster*, and so continued for a long Time Rectors, being always admitted to it, with this Clause, *Cum Capella de Hampsted eidem annexa*, i. e. With the Chapel

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Chapel of *Hampſted* annexed (which might invite us to treat of *Hampſted* in this Place, but it not being commonly known to be a Chapelry, and being in the Liberty of *Finesbury*, we ſhall ſpeak to it there) The Vicarage was in the Gift of the Rectors for a long Time; but in the Year 1478, the Abbot and Convent aſſumed to themſelves the Preſentation, and held it till the Diſſolution, when it came to the Crown, and paſſed along with the Manor and Rectory to Sir *Thomas Herbert*, whoſe Poſterity, the Earls of *Powis*, now enjoy it, or lately did.

Stanmore-Magna, or *Stanmere*. *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, upon his founding and endowing the Abbey of St. *Albans*, by his Charter, dated 793, gave this Village or Pariſh, conſiſting then of ten Manſions, to the ſaid Abbey; and Pope *Honorius* III by his Bull, dated *Feb.* 18. *Anno Dom.* 1218, confirmed it to the Abbey, together with the Church.

The Advowſon of this Church continued in the Abbot of St. *Albans* till the Diſſolution of that Abbey by King *Henry* VIII. who having ſeized it, together with the Manor, gave them, in the very Month he died, to Sir *Peter Gambee*, Kt. a *Spaniard* born, and his Heirs, in Conſideration of his good Services done him, to hold them of the Crown by Knights Service. The Church of this Pariſh being too remote from it, and being very ruinous, was by Licence from the Biſhop of *London* pulled down, and a fair one built at the Charge of Sir *John Wolſtenholme*, Kt. (who was nurſed in this Pariſh) upon a Piece of Ground of two Acres, given for that End by Sir *Thomas Lake*, Kt. Mrs. *Burnell*, and Mr. *Robinſon*, to be incloſed for a Church-yard. Dr. *Laud*, then Biſhop of *London*, conſecrated it *July* 16. 1632, dedicating it to God, and St. *John* the Evangeliſt.

Among the Rectors of this Pariſh, we find Mr. *John Boyle*, a *Kentiſh* Man born, and Brother to *Richard Boyle*, the firſt Earl of *Cork*. He was promoted from this Living to the Biſhoprick of *Cork* in *Ireland*, with Liberty allowed him to hold the See of *Roſſe*, *in Commendam* He died in 1620, and was buried at *Youghal*, of which his Brother was Baron.

Stanmere Parva, now called *Whitchurch*, is an Hamlet or Chapelry to the former, and all Divine Services are performed in their Chapel by a licenced Curate.

Kingsbury, the Manor is not known to whom it anciently belonged, but may be ſuppoſed given to one of the abovementioned *Norman* Lords. The Church is a Donative or Curacy in the Gift or Nomination of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*; but the Curate is licenced by the Biſhop of *London*. Theſe are all the Villages of Note in this Hundred, that have come to our Knowledge; wherefore we proceed to

VI. The Hundred of *Edmonton*,

Which is bounded on the Eaſt by the River *Lea*, on the North with Part of *Hertfordſhire*, and on the Weſt and South by the Liberties of *Finnesbury* and *Weſtminſter*. This Hundred hath but one Market-Town in it, *viz.*

Enfield, or as it is called (ſays Mr. *Norden*) in ſome Records, *Enfeu*, or *Infeu*, taking its Name from the Fenny Situation of it, ſome Parts of the Pariſh being a fenny or moriſh Ground, tho' of late it is ſo drained, that it is brought to be good Meadow or profitable Paſture. The Market here is on *Saturday* weekly, and the Fairs yearly on *Good-Friday*, on the Feaſts of *Philip* and *Jacob*, *May* 1. *Sept.* 12. and St. *Andrew*, *Nov.* 30. Dr. *Fuller* obſerves of this Town, That as *London* is the Staple Place for the Slaughter of Beaſts, ſo *Enfield* (in his Time) was for tanning their Hides.

The Manor here was the Demeſne of *Geffrey de Mandevil*, who gave it, with that of *Edmonton*, to the Abbey of *Walden*, to which the Church being appendant, was appropriated, and a Vicarage ordained; the Parſonage of which continued in the ſaid Abbey and Convent, till the Diſſolution of it by King *Henry* VIII. who beſtowed the Temporalities of that Monaſtery upon *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, with the Parſonage and Vicarage; but it ſeems that this Donation was but for Life, For we find that the ſame King, *Anno* 1545, not only preſented to the Vicarage, but aſſigned the Parſonage of *Enfield*, and Vicarage, late Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the late Lord *Audley*, to the Maſter, Fellows, and Scholars, as Part of the Endow-

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Endowment, to his new College in *Cambridge*, now called *Trinity-College*. The Church is a Vicarage in the Gift of the ſaid College,

Here was anciently a Royal Seat, built by *Thomas Lovel*, a Knight of the Garter, and Privy Councellor to King *Henry*, VII, as may be inferred from the Coats of Arms obſervable in it. Near this Houſe is a Plain cloathed with green Trees, and famous formerly for Deer-hunting, called ſtill *Enfield-Chace*, formerly the Poſſeſſions of the *Magnavils* abovementioned, then of the *Bohunts*, their Succeſſors; but now it belongs to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, ever ſince. *Henry* IV. King of *England* married a Daughter and Coheir of the laſt *Humphry de Bohun*. King *Richard* III, gave this Manor and Chaſe to *Henry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, among many others, (mentioned particularly in *Dugd. Bar. p.* 169) as a Reward of his Services, in raiſing him to the Crown; but 'tis queſtionable, whether he took Poſſeſſion upon that Grant, becauſe that Duke ſoon changed his Mind, and conſpired with the Biſhop of *Ely* to dethrone him: which was accordingly done, though the Duke did not live to ſee it; for being betrayed to King *Richard* by his own Servant, he was carried to *Salisbury*, and there beheaded. In the middle of this Chace almoſt, are the Ruins and Rubbiſh of an ancient Houſe, which the common People from Tradition affirm to have belonged to the *Magnavils*, Earls of *Eſſex*.

In this Town was born *William Wickham*, the Biſhop, firſt of *Lincoln*, and then of *Wincheſter*, where he may be called *William Wickham* junior, becauſe of his famous Predeceſſor, *William of Wickham*, who built the College there. He was a Perſon equal to any of his Order in Piety and Painfulneſs (tho' nothing, as far as we can find, is extant in Print) and ſuperior in Patience, dying *Anno* 1596 of the Strangury, when he had not made Water for fourteen Days, at *Wincheſter-houſe* in St. *Mary Overhithes* in *Southwark*, in which Church he was buried, under a Stone, with a large Latin Epitaph inſcribed upon it, and contained an Encomium of his Gravity, Eloquence and Piety, ſet up in 1600. The Right Honourable *William Ferdinand Carey*, Lord *Hunſdon*, hath a Seat at *Forty-hall* near this Town. The moſt remarkable Villages of this Hundred are,

Edmonton, *Edelmerton*, and *Edelmeton*, the chief Town probably of this Hundred anciently, becauſe the Hundred is denominated from it. The Manor of this Town was the Demeſne of the *Mandevils*, Earls of *Eſſex*, of whom *Jeffrey de Mandevil*, the Son of that *Jeffrey* who founded the Abbey of *Malden*, in the ſaid County, for the Enlargement of his own Demeſnes, did unjuſtly take away from the Parochial Church here, what his Father had ſettled upon that Abbey, a large and fruitful Field, which was Part of the Glebe adjoining it, and would not be perſwaded to reſtore it; tho' he confirmed all his Father's Donations beſides: The Manor continued in the Family for ſome Succeſſions, and then paſſed by the Female Branch to the *Says*, a noble Family.

The Church was given by *Jeffrey de Mandevil* the Elder, to his Monaſtery of *Walden*, which being appropriated to the Abbot and Convent, a Vicarage was ordained and endowed, and was in the Patronage of the ſaid Abbot and Monks till the Suppreſſion, 30 *Henry* VIII. when that Prince granted this Rectory and Pariſh-Church to *Thomas* Lord *Audley* for his Life: After which, they returning into that King's Hands, he granted them to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, and their Succeſſors for ever, in pure and perpetual Alms; by Vertue of which Grant, they are ſtill Proprietors of the Rectory, and Patrons of the Vicarage: In this Church was anciently a Charity founded for two Prieſts, by *Peter Faulcon*, one of the Founders of *Guild-hall*, *London*, to pray for his Soul, and of all the Faithful deceaſed. It was endowed with twenty Marks *per Annum*, and the Vicar and his Succeſſors were appointed the Patrons. He died about the Year 1368.

John Weld of this Pariſh, Eſq; dwelling at his Houſe called *Arnolds*, diſtant about two Miles from the Mother-Church, for the Eaſe of his Family and Neighbours, living in the Hamlet or Wards, called *Southſtreet* and *Bowe*, in the ſame Pariſh, built a Chapel to his Houſe, and had it conſecrated by Dr. *King*, then Biſhop of *London*, by the Name of *Weld's-Chapel*; upon theſe Conditions,

1. That

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1. That the Founder, his Heirs and Assigns, shall, with the Consent of the Minister of the Mother-Church, nominate a Person to officiate therein, being first licenced by the Bishop, to whom Mr. *Weld*, his Heirs and Assigns, and the Inhabitants of the said Wards, shall allow 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum*. 2. That the Inhabitants of the said House and Wards, shall receive the Sacraments at their Mother-Church, at *Easter*, every Year, and not in the Chapel, unless by Licence obtained from the Bishop, or his Vicar-General. 3. That none of the Parishioners shall be married or baptized in the said Chapel, without Leave obtained of the Vicar and Patron. 4. That the said Founder, his Heirs and Assigns, shall pay the same Fees to the Vicar for burying any of their Family in the Chapel, as they were to have paid by Custom, for burying in the Chancel of the Mother-Church.

The Manor of *Willough* lies in this Parish, and *Tottenham* was assigned by King *Henry* VIII. in Exchange with Sir *Philip Hobby*, one of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, for the Manor of *Newington*, and its Appurtenances in *Worcestershire*, granted to the Queen for her Life, without any Incumbrances by the said Sir *Philip*.

A certain Messuage also, with other Tenements and Lands in this Town, which King *Henry* VIII. had before granted to Sir *William Paget*, and the Lady *Anne*, his Wife, for the Term of their Lives, was exchanged with the same King for other Lands, Rents, and Advowsons in the Counties of *Stafford* and *Derby*, *Off.* 9. *Reg.* 38.

King *Edward* VIth. also *Reg.* 1. granted to his Uncle *Thomas* Lord *Seymour*, Admiral of *England*, divers Lands and Tenements in the Town of *Edmonton*, Parcel of the Possessions of St. *Helen*'s in *London*, and of *Clerkenwell* near that City.

In this Parish also (as appears by the Charter of King *Henry* III.) there were forty-two Acres of Arable Land, one Acre of Meadow, with the Appurtenances, 15 *s.* 6 *d.* yearly Rent, and half a Pound of Pepper given by *Ralph Hierun*, *William Thrusse* and *William Berking* to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*.

Of the Vicars of this Parish, Mr. *William Mosse* was for his Loyalty sequestred in the late Rebellion, in 1642; but living to the Restoration of King *Charles*, he was re-admitted to his Vicarage here, and enjoyed it for nineteen Years before he died, in 1679.

Durance, a Seat of the *Wroths*, a Family of good Repute in this County, of which was *William Wroth*, the Ancestor of Sir *Henry Wroth*, who was living in 1662, in this Town. His great Grandfather, Sir *Thomas Wroth*, fled into *Germany* for his Religion, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*; and 'tis observable, That he that went away for his Conscience, hath alone, of all his Family, his Name remaining in this County. This *William*, was the Son of *William Wroth*, Esq; a Grandson of *John Wroth*, who married *Maud* the sole Daughter of *Thomas Durand*, by whom this Manor of *Durance*, the Estate of the *Durands* was devolved to him.

Hadley, called also *Hadley-Monachorum*, or *Monkton-Hadley*, because it being the Estate of *Jeffrey de Mandeville* Earl of *Essex*, the Founder of *Walden* Abbey, it was given by him to the Abbey and Monks there. The Church, doubtless, passed with the Manor, for we find in the Charter of the Foundation of the Monastery, that the said Earl *Jeffrey* did give, among other Things, to the Monks of that House, the Hermitage of *Hadley*, with its Appurtenances, by which is probably meant the Parish-Church, which was then but a Chapel to the Hermitage, for we find it not Presentative, either as a Rectory or Vicarage; from which we may conclude that it was a Curacy *ab Origine*, and in the Donation of the Abbot and Convent of *Walden*, till the Dissolution in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, but the Curate, so presented by the Abbey, was always licenc'd by the Bishop of *London*.

Since the Suppression of the Abbeys, the Lords of the Manor of *Hadley* have ever had the Donation of the Chapel, *viz.* *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, to whom King *Henry* VIII. gave it. Sir *Thomas Pope*, to whom Queen *Mary*, *Reg.* 4 & 5. granted it, and *William Kympton*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, who was Lord of the Manor in the 18th of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and presented *Bernard Carrier*, Clerk, to it, under the Name of a free Chapel, upon these Conditions, *viz.* 1. That he should bear Fealty

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to him the ſaid *William*. 2. That he ſhould demean himſelf well in his Life and Converſation. 3. That he ſhould perform Divine Offices, and adminiſter the Sacrament as he ought. 4. That he ſhould keep the Chancel in Repair, and pay him 26 *s.* 8 *d.* and his Heirs, according to Cuſtom, out of which the ſaid *William* was to return 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for Tithes.

In this Pariſh was born Sir *William Staundford*, Kt. being the Son of *William Staundford*, a Merchant in *London*, who had an Eſtate here. He was bred a Common Lawyer, and attained to ſuch an Eminency in it, that he was made one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. He wrote a learned Book of the *Pleas of the Crown*, which will ever render him famous among Men of his own Profeſſion. His Family came out of *Staffordſhire*, and as if he had a Spirit of Retraction in him, leading him into his Native Country, he purchaſed Lands and ſettled his Son there. He died *Aug.* 28. 1558, and was buried in the Chapel here, in the laſt Year of Queen *Mary*'s Reign.

Tottenham, *Totheham*, or *Totham*; a Manor, which in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days, according to the Conqueror's Survey, was poſſeſſed by *Waltheof* Earl of *Northumberland*, in whoſe Family it continued, till by a Female Branch it paſſed to the Earls of *Cheſter*, and from thence to *David*, King of *Scotland*, who gave it to the Canons of the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *London* (founded by his Siſter Queen *Maud*,) in perpetual Alms, for the Health of his Soul, and of the Souls of Queen *Maud* his Siſter, and Queen *Maud* his Wife, Earl *Simon*, and all his Anceſtors, by his Charter, which was confirmed by *William de Sancta Maria* Biſhop of *London*. It continued in the Poſſeſſion of this Monaſtery till the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. when being come into that Prince's Hands, he granted it to *William* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, and *Margaret* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, to be held *in capite* for the tenth Part of one Knight's Fee and yearly Rent of twenty-one Pounds; but this Lord *Howard*, and his Lady, being not only convicted at Common Law, but attainted by Act of Parliament, of Miſpriſion of Treaſon, in concealing what they knew of Queen *Katherine Howard*'s Behaviour, their Niece, were condemned to perpetual Impriſonment, and their Eſtate confiſcated; by which Means this Manor, with the Appurtenances, came again into King *Henry* VIII's Hands, who granted it, *Reg.* 36. to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s, in pure and perpetual Alms, who have ever ſince been the Poſſeſſors of it. The main-Road from *Scotland* to *London* lies thro' this Town. The Soil is generally good, either for Corn or Graſs. The Air is wholſome and temperate, and has no Bogs, Moors, or Fens to infect or diſtemper it. The River *Lea*, which runs by the Side of the Pariſh, furniſhes it with many pleaſant and fertile Meadows, but is no ways offenſive to the Inhabitants, becauſe it lies on the eaſt Side of the Town.

The Pariſh is divided into four Wards, 1. *Netherward*, where ſtands the Parſonage and Vicarage, and a Gentleman's Seat, inhabited formerly by Mr. *Gerrard Gore*, with whom Sir *John Cook*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, had often his Abode in Summer-Time. 2. *Middleward*, comprehending *Marſh-ſtreet* and *Church-end*. 3. *High-croſs-ward*, containing the Hall, the Mill, *Page-green* and *High-croſs*. 4. *Woodgreen-ward*, comprehending all the reſt of the Pariſh, and containing more Ground than all the three former.

The Church here hath ever been appendant to the Manor, and being appropriated to the Canons of the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, *London*, abovementioned, a Vicarage was ordained and endowed by *William de S. Maria*, when he confirmed King *David*'s Donation, by reſerving to the Vicar all the ſmall Tithes, Oblations and Obventions, and 20 *s.* a-year out of the Treaſury of the Canons Houſe. So long as the Canons held the Manor and Rectory, they were the Patrons of the Vicarage, and after the Diſſolution, they went all together, and are now in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, who are the Patrons of the Vicarage.

The Church, for a Country Village, is a reaſonable large and fair one, with a pleaſant tunable Ring of five Bells, ſtanding upon an Hill, encompaſſed on the Weſt, North and Eaſt with the little Rivulet, *Moſel*. It is dedicated to *All Saints*.

In

In this Church was anciently a Chantery, founded by *John Drayton*, Citizen and Goldſmith of *London*, who gave all his Lands and Tenements in that City, and elſewhere, after his Wife's Death, to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, and their Succeſſors, for ever, to find two Prieſts, the one to ſay Divine Service in the Chapel of *All-Saints* in that Cathedral, and the other in the Church of *All-Saints* at *Totenham*, at the Alter of St. *Katharine*, and on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* in the Chapel of St. *Anne*, called the *Hermitage*, in this Pariſh, for the Souls of King *Richard* II. and his Queen; *Roger Walden*, Biſhop of *London*, of himſelf, and his two Wives, his Parents, Benefactors, and all the Faithful deceaſed.

The moſt memorable Things in this Pariſh, are, 1. The Croſs, which was once very high, and gave Name to this Place of *Totenham alta Crucis*, or *High-Croſs*. Mr. *Bedwell* is of Opinion, That it was ſet up when the Decree was made by the Church, That every Pariſh, in the Places moſt frequented, ſhould ſet up a Croſs, and that it was only repaired, adorned, and perhaps raiſed higher, by King *Edward* I because his Queen *Eleanor*'s Corpſe reſted there, when it was brought from *Hardby* near *Lincoln*, (where ſhe died, as ſhe was going with the King toward *Scotland*) to *London* to be buried. 2. St. *Loy*'s Well, which is always brim-full, but never runs over, and *Biſhop*'s Well, of which the People tell of many ſtrange Cures done upon the Diſeaſed and Impotent, by drinking the Waters of it. 3. A Walnut-Tree, ſtanding in the midſt of a circular Tuft of Elms, at the End of *Page-green*, which hath ſtood there many Years, flouriſhing, but neither grows bigger nor higher, for which the People give this Reaſon, That there was a Perſon burnt there for the Profeſſion of the Goſpel; and a great Pollard Elm, not much higher than a tall Man, with not many nor large Boughs, and ſheltered by high Trees, which was blown up and laid upon the adjoining Houſe, carrying with it upon the Roots for two Rod together, not much leſs than twenty Cart-loads of Earth, as Mr. *Bedwell*, who ſays it, conjectured: The Inhabitants drew it back to the Place where it ſtood, becauſe it was a Shelter to the Houſes, and it grew.

The Town is famous for three Proverbs, viz. 1. Tottenham *Wood is turned* French, Mr. *Bedwell* profeſſes himſelf not well to underſtand the Original of this Proverb, except it aroſe upon the Occaſion of many *French* dwelling in it; which Dr. *Fuller* verifies thus, 'About the beginning of the 'Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *French* Mechanicks ſo ſwarmed in *England*, to the great 'Prejudice of the *Engliſh* Artiſts, that they 'roſe in Diſcontent in *London*, on *May-day* '1517; nor was *London* only filled with them, 'but all the Villages for four or five Miles 'round, among which *Tottenham*, which perhaps for ſome Time had ſtood out and deſpiſed the *French* Faſhions, was at length 'one; and ſo this Proverb came into Uſe, 'as a Reproach to the People of *Tottenham*. '*Tottenham is turned French*, *i. e.* is as fooliſh 'as other Places, to leave the good Cuſtoms 'of their Country for foreign Faſhions.

2. *When* Totenham *Wood is all on Fire*,
Then Totenham *Street is nothing but Mire.*

This Proverb (ſays Mr. *Bedwell*) was occaſion'd from a great Wood, called *Totenham* Wood, of many Hundred Acres, lying upon the top of the Hill, on the weſt Side of the Pariſh, and ſo eaſily ſeen by all that dwell in the Streets, when a foggy thick Miſt, like Smoke (and where there is Smoke, we ſay there is Fire) ariſeth out of the Wood, and hangs over it; the Inhabitants obſerve, that 'tis generally a Sign of rainy foul Weather, which fills the Street, lying low, with Water, and turns it into Dirt. The Wood is in great Part deſtroyed, but the Dirt is as much as ever.

3. *You ſhall as eaſily remove* Tottenham *Wood*. This Proverb is uſed to expreſs Things impoſſible or not likely to be effected, for if the Wood be removed, which is very great, 400 Acres at leaſt; the Hill, which is very high and large, muſt be carried with it, and therefore neither of them can be removed out of their Place.

Near this Town was born Sir *Julius Cæſar*, Kt. his Father having an Houſe there. His Father was Doctor of Phyſick to Queen *Elizabeth*, and deſcended of the ancient Family of the *Dalmaris* in *Italy*. He was bred at *Oxford*, and after other intermediate Preferments, was made Maſter of the Rolls,

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which Place he held more than twenty Years. He was of such prodigious Bounty to all of Worth or Want, that when a Gentleman had borrowed his Coach, he was so surrounded with Beggars, that he was forced to give them all the Money in his Purse to get rid of them. He lies buried in *Great St. Helen's* Church, *London*, under a Monument, which hath an Inscription in the Form of a Deed, with a Seal to it, importing, *That he was willing to pay his Debt to Nature whenever God pleased.*

Dr. *Edward Simpson* was also born in this Parish, his Father being Minister here. He was educated at *Westminster*, under Mr. *Camden*, and in *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, where having taken his Degrees, he became Chaplain to Sir *Moyle Finch*, whose Funeral Sermon he preached with great Applause, Rector of *Eastling* in *Kent*, to which he was preferred by the Viscountess *Maidstone*, Sir *Moyle's* Daughter, and Prebendary of *Corringham*. He was a great Proficient in Critical and Historical Learning, of which he gave a sufficient Proof in his Mostick and Catholick History, printed in 1652 at *Oxford*, and his *Chronicon*, to which Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, who was then Vice-Chancellor, in his Licence of it to the Press, gives this Character, *Egregium & absolutissimum Opus, summa industria, omnigena Eruditione, magno judicio, & multorum annorum vigiliis productum. Notes on Horace, Persius, &c.* He died suddenly in 1652.

Mr. *Wilhelm Bedwell* was Vicar of this Parish He was one of those learned Men, who was employed by King *James* I. in making a new Translation of the Bible, and wrote the Account of this Parish, from which we have been enabled to make so large a Description of it.

Dr. *Edward Sparke* was his Successor. He was for his Loyalty in the late Rebellion, ejected out of the Church of *St Martin's Ironmonger-lane*, and plunder'd of his Goods by the Rebels: But out-living the Storm, he was restored to that Benefice, and made a Chaplain to King *Charles* II. He was instituted to this Vicarage, *Jan.* 23 1665, by the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*. He hath written and Printed, 1. *A Sermon*, entitled, *The Christians Map of the World, preached at the Funeral of* Henry Chittings, *Esq*; *Chester-Herald*, Jan. 21. 1636. 2. *Scintilla Altaris*; or, *A pious Reflection on the Primitive Devotion at the Rise and Rests of the Christian Church*. 3. *Sermons on* Nov. 5. Jan. 30. May 29. &c.

As these Men for their personal Worth have deserved our honourable Mention of them; so there are others, who may not be omitted for their charitable Deeds to this Parish, *viz.* 1. Mr. *Balthasar Zanchey*, a *Spaniard* born, the first Confectioner which ever was in this Kingdom, who founded an Alms-house with eight Dwellings for eight poor single People, either Men or Women of this Parish in 1596. Upon the midst of the House, right against the Gate, entring into the Yard before it, is this Inscription.

NOT UNTO US, O LORD, NOT UNTO US, BUT TO THY NAME GIVE THE GLORY. *PSALM* CXVIII. 1.

(2.) The Lady *Woodhouse*, who dying in the Parsonage in the Year 1609, gave thirty Pounds to remain for a perpetual Stock, to be let out for 40 *s.* a-year, and the Profit to be yearly divided equally between ten poor aged People.

3. Mr. *Thomas Wheeler* of *Woolgreen*, a Proctor of the Arches, who by his last Will and Testament, gave to the Poor of this Parish, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to be distributed to them at the Discretion of the Vicar and Churchwardens, at the Time of his Burial, and every *Sunday* after for ever, 12 *d.* to be bestowed in Bread, to be distributed by the Vicar and Churchwardens to so many of the poorest of the Parish, especially of *Woodgreen*; and for the due Performance, bound all his Lands in the said Parish, with a Clause of Forfeiture of 3 *s. per* Week, if neglected, and of Distress, by the Vicar and Churchwardens for the Time being, if denied, as often as any such Default shall happen. Dated *June* 29. 1611.

4. Mr. *Pheasant*, some Time an Inhabitant of this Parish, Father of the Lady *Slany* of *London*, founded an Alms-house for three poor People, upon the Church-Land, but not being endowed is like to be utterly forgotten. One Mr. *Dalby* also, a Fishmonger in *London*, gave certain Barrels of Herrings

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to be distributed at the Beginning of *Lent* to the poorer Sort of this Parish, but there being no Deed nor Record of this Gift to be found, it is come to nothing, as is also a Gift of 40 *s. per Annum*, given by Mr. *Humphry Westwood* upon the same Account. Mr. *Bedwell* also tells us, That he received it from Report, That an House, with the Land thereunto belonging, being no small Quantity, upon *Pass-Grass*, was given for the Maintenance of a Free-School, or some other such charitable Use here, but there being no Deeds to assure it, the Charity is lost irrecoverably.

South-Mims, a small Village lying in the utmost north Angle of this County, so called, to distinguish it from *North-Mims*, a Village about two Miles distant from it, in *Hertfordshire*. The Manor of this Place was anciently the Demesne of *Jeffrey de Mandewil*, Earl of *Essex*, who having founded the Monastery of *Walden*, gave it, with all the Appurtenances, to that House, to which it belonged, till the Dissolution. It remained in the Crown till the 3 *Edw.* VI. when that King gave it to Mr. *Thomas Fisher*, who exchanged it with Sir *William Cavendish*, from whom it passed to Sir *Thomas Pope*, Kt. and at last was settled in Mr. *William Harrison*, and others, and their Heirs.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. *Giles*, was appropriated to the Abbey of *Walden*, and a Vicarage ordained and endowed, which was in the Abbey and Convent of *Walden* till the Dissolution: and then being seized, with the Manor, was granted along with it to the Persons above-mentioned. In this Church was a Chantry, founded for *Thomas Frewick* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who lie buried in the Belfrey, under a goodly Marble-Stone; he died *Feb.* 17. 1448, and she in 1400. This Charity was endowed with Lands in this Parish, of the yearly Value of 8 *l.* which being seized by King *Henry* VIII. was given to his Physician, *Walter Cromer* and *Alice* his Wife, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, in Consideration, not only of his faithful Services, but of 100 *l.* paid into the Treasury of the Augmentations for the King's Use. *James Hitchson*, Esq; who died *June* 16. 1689, *Aetat.* 82. and lies buried in the Church of *All-hallows*, *Barking*, built an Alms-house in this Parish, for six poor People, and endowed the same at his Death with a Rent of 24 *l. per Annum*, and some other Advantages. He also gave by his Will to fifteen poor People of this Parish, two Shifts, one pair of Hose, and one pair of Shoes, yearly: 20 *s.* yearly to the Minister for a Sermon to be preached every New-year's Day, and to the Clerk and Sexton 5 *s.* For the Performance of which, and other Legacies, he gave his Manor of *Walliats*, and other Lands and Tenements in this Pa-Parish, in Trust, to the worshipful Company of Brewers, *London*. These are all the Places in this Hundred, which are come to our Knowledge, having any Thing worth our Observation; wherefore we shall pass to

VII. The Liberties of *Finnesbury* and *Wenlesbarne*,

Which not being distinguished from each other, we must treat of them together. They are placed almost in the middle of the County, and touch upon all the other Hundreds, yet have some Angles, which border on the *Lea* on the East, *Hertfordshire* on the North, and the River *Thames* on the South, taking in the greatest Part of *London*, and all *Westminster*. They have no Market-Town in them, being on the North-East, near *Enfield*, on the North-West, near *Edgware*, or *Edgworth*, on the South-West near *Brentford*, and on the South-East near *London*; but they have in them many considerable Villages, which we shall describe in their Order, viz.

Fulham, called by by the *Saxons*, Fullen-hamme, and Fullen-homme, which signifies, says Mr. *Cambden*, *Volucrum Domus*, *i. e.* An Habitation of Fowls, because it having been formerly a woody and moorish Ground, near the *Thames* Side, both Water and Land-Fowl much harboured thereabout; but because *Hamme*, in the *Saxon* Tongue, signifies also *Amnis*, a River, others think that *Fulham*, as properly imports, *Volucrum Amnis*, *i. e.* a River of Fowl; the River of *Thames*, which is joined there by a little Brook, being hereabout well stocked with Fowl. Mr. *Somner* in his *Saxon* Dictionary, hath another Derivation of this Place, writing of it thus, Fullen-ham, *ville nomen, a loci Uligine, quasi* Foul-ham

ham, *Cænosa habitatio, i.e.* a dirty Dwelling.

The Manor of *Fulham* is the Demesne of the Bishop of *London*, and was so in the Conqueror's Time, and long before; for it is said to be given to *Erkenwold*, Bishop of *London*, who was consecrated to that See, *Anno* 675, by one Bishop *Tyrhtilus*, with the Consent of *Sigebert*, King of the *East Saxons*, and *Conred* King of the *Mercians*. Here the Bishops of *London* have all along had a Palace, where they often reside in Summer-Time, being at a convenient Distance from *London*, tho' the Situation is not very healthy.

The Canons of St. *Paul*'s held in this Town in the Conqueror's Days, of the King, five Hides for one Manor, and had on it eight Villains, sixteen Cottagers, and two Servants. The People of the Town had a Pasture on five Acres of Meadow, and running for 150 Hogs in the Woods. This Manor was to furnish their Table. *Richard de Beaumis* alias *Rufus* I. Bishop of *London*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. granted to *Henry* Master of St. *Paul*'s School, a Meadow at *Fulham*, with the Tithes of *Yling* and *Madeley*; and *Richard Nigel*, who succeeded him *Temp. Rich.* I. gave to the same School all the Tithes arising in his Demesnes of *Fulham* and *Horsey*, with an Acre of Land in this last Place, for the Reception of them, when gathered.

The Author of the Additions to *Cambden* in this County, tells us out of the *Saxon* Chronicle, and that of *Mailros*, that an Army of *Danes* winter'd here, *Anno* 879, and when they decamped from hence, they marched into *Flanders*, then called Francland, and encamp'd themselves at *Gaunt*, where they remained another Year.

The Parish-Church of *Fulham*, is both a a Rectory and a Vicarage, the Rectory is a Sine-cure in the Patronage of the Bishop of *London*, and the Vicarage, which is endowed in the Gift of the Rector, at whose Presentation the Bishop institutes and inducts. Among the Rectors of this Parish, we find these Men of Note:

William Sherbourne, a Person of sharp Wit, and great Judgment, very sedulous in his Studies, excellently well versed in Philosophy and Divinity, and a commendable Writer in both kinds. He flourished in 1390. and *Simon Haynes*, who was Master of *Queen's College*, *Cambridge*, Canon of *Windsor*, and Dean of *Exeter*, and died Rector of this Place in 1552. Of the Vicars, the most noted was Dr. *Thomas Walkington*, who was the Writer and Publisher of a Treatise called *Rabaniar*; also of two Sermons, the one entitled, *Mary Magdalen's Tears of Sorrow and Solace on* John xx. 16. and the other on *Eccles.* xii. 10. He was succeeded in this Vicarage by *Richard Clewet*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, who falling into the rebellious Times, was sequestred from them both.

In this Church are Monuments for Sir *William Billesby*, Door-keeper of the Treasury, *Anne* his Wife, and *Margaret* his Daughter, who all died in 1607 and 1608. Sir *Thomas Smith*, Kt. who died *Nov.* 28. 1603. Sir *William Bruce*, Physician to King *Henry* VIII. who died *Nov.* 17. 1545, and *Thomas Bond* of *Earth* in *Cornwall*, who died in *Mar.* 1600, *æt.* 68.

Hammersmith is an Hamlet belonging to this Place, full of little Seats.

Chelsey, or, as it is written in old Records, *Chelsho-hith*, and *Chelsyth*, so called from a Bed of Sands in the River *Thames*, as Mr. *Cambden* tells us; for Mr. *Somner* says, *Chelsey* is, as it were *Shelfsey*, from the Shelves of Sands near it; but because it is written in Records *Chelcho hyth*, he finds another Derivation for it, from *Ceale*, *Calx*, Chalk, and *Hyth*, *Portus*. Mr. *Norden* is pleased with neither of these Derivations, but says, That *Chelsey* is so called from the *Chesel*, which the Sea casts up of Sands and Pebble-Stones, from which being first named *Cheselsey*, it is now shortned to *Chelsey*, as *Chelsey* in *Sussex* is, which stands upon the very Edge of the Sea, as this Town does upon the Brink of the *Thames*. But Mr. *Newcourt* hath a Conjecture upon this Town's Name, which looks as probable as any, *viz.* That it is derived from *Ceald*, Cold, and *Hyth*, a Port, and so signifies a cold Port or Haven, which agrees very well to the Situation of this Place, it standing very bleak, and open to the *Thames*, where it is very wide.

The Manor of *Chelsey* belongs to the Crown, and was in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, Part of it, in the Occupation of *Stephen Cleybroke*. King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 2. gave a Tenement, with a *Pightle* or small Close of Land,

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Land, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of Sir *Thomas More*, attainted, to *William Pawlet*, Lord *St. John*, Great Maſter of the King's Houſhold, as alſo certain Lands and Tenements, Part in this Pariſh, and Part in *Kenſington*, Parcel of the ſame Poſſeſſions. Sir *Arthur Gorges* of this Pariſh was eminent for his ſteady Loyalty to King *Charles* I. His Eſtate was ſequeſtered, and he was obliged to pay 512 *l.* to the Parliament to redeem it. The Pariſh-Church here (which is dedicated to St. *Luke*) is a Rectory, and was formerly in the Gift of the Abbey and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, as it continued till the Suppreſſion, when it was ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. and remained in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* diſpoſed of it to the Duke of *Somerſet*, whoſe Family alienated it to the Earl of *Nottingham*, and his Counteſs, of the Family of the *Howards*: but ſince the Reſtoration it has been in the Gift of the *Cheneys*, and the Lord *Cheney* is now Patron.

Among the Rectors of this Pariſh, we find *Robert Richardſon*, who was ejected in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, 1554, for being a married Prieſt; but upon the Acceſſion of Queen *Elizabeth*, he was reſtored, as appears by a Deed, dated 1566, between him, as Rector of this Church, and the Marquis of *Winchester*, for the Exchange of the Patronage, and about ſeventeen Acres of Land for eighteen Acres, and a new Houſe ſituate upon a Piece of Ground, eighty Foot wide, and 380 Foot long; which Deed was confirmed by *Edmund Grindal*, then Biſhop of *London*.

But the moſt remarkable Thing in this Town is, *Cheliey-College*, projected, and in ſome Meaſure endowed, by King *James* I. *Reg.* 5. out of a zealous Care for upholding the true Religion, and defending it againſt all Heretical and Schiſmatical Oppoſers. The Intention of erecting it was this, That a certain Number of moſt learned and godly Divines, ſhould therein be liberally maintained and ſupplied, not only with all neceſſary Conveniencies of Life, but plentifully furniſhed with Books, and exempted from all other Secular or Eccleſiaſtical Employments, that by ſtudying all Controverſial Points, eſpecially thoſe in Conteſt between the Church of *England* and Papiſts, they might be able not only to convince the Deceived but eſtabliſh the Timorous and Doubting in the Doctrines held by the Proteſtant Churches. To this godly Deſign King *James* himſelf gave the firſt Encouragement, by incorporating the intended Foundation by the Name of KING *JAMES*'s COLLEGE, in *Chelſey*, and having appointed the firſt Provoſt and Fellows, *viz.*

Matthew Sutcliff, Dean of *Exeter*, Provoſt.
John Overal, Dean of St. *Paul's*.
Thomas Norton, Dean of *Winchester*.
Richard Field, Dean of *Gloucester*.
Robert Abbot,
John Spencer,
Miles Smith,
William Covitt,
John Howſon,
John Layfield,
Benjamin Charri.rt,
Martin Fotherby,
John Boys,
Richard Bret,
Peter Lilly,
Francis Burley,
} Doctors of Divinity.
William Hallier, Archdeacon of *Barnſtable*.
John White, Fellow of *Manchester* College.
William Cambden, Clarenceux,
John Heywood, Doctor of Law,
} Hiſtorians.

He endowed the ſame by his Letters Patents, with the Reverſion of certain Lands in *Chelſey* (then under Leaſe to *Charles* Earl of *Nottingham*, in which was thirty Years to come) and gave it a Capacity to receive of his loving Subjects any Lands, not exceeding in the whole the yearly Value of 3000 *l.* and becauſe it was thought by many judicious Men, that to bring Water into the City of *London* would produce a great and laſting Revenue, the ſame King procured an Act of Parliament to enable the Corporation of the Provoſt and Fellows of *Chelſey College* to bring Water from the River *Lea* thro' any Man's Ground (paying them for Damages) to the City of *London*.

Having thus laid the Ground-work for a College, the next Thing was to expedite the Building; and to that End the Provoſt and Fellows having agreed with the Earl of *Nottingham* for the Term of his Leaſe, at 7 *l.* to *s.* a-Year, King *James* himſelf laid the firſt Stone thereof in a Piece of Ground of

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of six Acres, called *Thames-shot*, and gave them a Licenſe to take what Timber was requiſite to compleat it out of *Windſor* Foreſt: But for all this, the Building went on ſlowly, and before an eighth Part of the Model was finiſhed, their Money was ſpent, *viz.* full 3000 *l.* and the Building ſtood ſtill ſome Years; but at length the ſame King to advance ſo good a Work, ſent his Letters, *Anno* 1616, to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to ſtir up all the Clergy in his Province to contribute towards it; which was accordingly done, and ſome Collections were made in all the Pariſhes in *England*, but they were but ſmall, and ſo ſwallowed up by the Collectors, or elſe were detained and imbezilled by ſuch as were intruſted to receive them. Certain it is, that little came to the Provoſt's Hands, and ſo the Building ſtood at a Stay, and the Project of the Water-works came to nothing.

But tho' there was at preſent no great Appearance of accompliſhing this pious Undertaking, yet ſome Men hoped Time might produce ſuch Benefactors as might give enough to compleat it; of which Opinion we may ſuppoſe Dr. *Sutcliff* the firſt Provoſt was, who dying about this Time, left four conſiderable Farms, *viz. Kingſton* in *Staverton*, *Hazard* in *Harberton*, *Appleton* in *Churchton*, and *Kramerland* in *Stoke-Rivers*, all in *Devonſhire*; beſides the Benefit of an Extent on a Statute of 4000 *l.* acknowledged by Sir *Lewis Stukley*, *&c.* But his Example was not followed by any Perſon of Note, either in Church or State, and ſo the Building was not only ſtopped for the preſent, but after ſome Years Expectation laid aſide as uſeleſs, and the Eſtate given to it by Dr. *Sutcliff* all returned to his Heirs, except one Farm named *Kramerland*; yet the Corporation was kept up for a while, another Provoſt being put into Dr. *Sutcliffe's* Place, after him a third, Dr. *Featly*, and a fourth Dr. *Samuel Wilkinſon*, and ſo of the Fellows; ſo that when King *James* died, the Corporation ſtill remained full, but afterward fell to utter Decay, for the State being full of Troubles, almoſt all his Son and Succeſſor's Reign, King *Charles* I. this College was thought needleſs, becauſe the whole Church was not able to ſubdue its Enemies.

After the Reſtoration, King *Charles* II. wanting a convenient Hoſpital for receiving ſick, maim'd and Veteran Soldiers; and obſerving the Building of the intended College to be of no Uſe, reſolved to erect a Royal Hoſpital in the ſame Place, and accordingly began it; but not finiſhing it, King *James* II. carried it on as far as his ſhort Reign ſhould permit, and left it to King *William* and Queen *Mary* to perfect, who raiſed it to that Magnificence it now is, which well deſerves a ſhort Deſcription.

The main Building is a large Square, whereof one Side is open to the River, which is about 100 Paces diſtant, and has a commodious landing Place; the other three are the Front, which contains the Chapel and Hall, and the two Sides or Wings, which are four Stories high, are divided into Wards or Galleries, two in each Story, containing each twenty-ſix diſtinct Apartments for Foot Soldiers. At each of the four Corners is a fair Pavilion, in which are the Governor's Lodgings, the Council-Chamber, and other fair Lodgings for the ſeveral Officers of the Houſe, Civil and Military. In the middle of the great Court is placed upon a Marble-Pedeſtal, a moſt curious brazen Statue of King *Charles* II. erected at the Coſt and Charge of Mr. *Toby Ruſſet*. The Number of ordinary Penſioners is 476, beſides the Officers of the Houſe, Matrons, Landreſſes, Waſher-women, *&c.* and the Out and Extraordinary Penſioners are more numerous. The Penſioners wear all red Coats, lined with blue; and are provided with Cloaths, and plentiful Diet, and cleanly Lodging, Waſhing, Fire, and one Day's Pay in every Week for ſpending-money. The Qualifications for Admiſſion are, That each one prove that he has been diſabled in the Service of the Crown, or hath ſerved twenty Years in the Royal Army. To defray the vaſt Charges of this Hoſpital, the Army pays Poundage, and every Officer and Soldier gives one Day's Pay once a Year, which in Time of the late War amounted to above 13000 *l.* His Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* hath a noble Seat in this Town, as hath alſo his Grace *Robert Bertie*, Duke of *Ancaſter*, Lord Great Chamberlain.

Hornſey,

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Hornſey, or *Harnſey*, called in old Records *Haringay*, or *Heringey*, a Pariſh whoſe Manor and Advowſon of the Church have been from the moſt antient Times as they now are, in the Biſhop of *London*. In the Pariſh the ſaid Biſhop had heretofore certain Woods, ſtill called *London* Woods; and a *Park*, long ſince diſparked, but ſtill retains the Name of *Hornſey* Park, a Place memorable in our Hiſtories for the Meeting together of *Thomas*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, *Richard*, Earl of *Arundel*, *Thomas*, Earl of *Warwick*, and other Nobles. 10 *Rich.* II. in an hoſtile Manner, to rid that King of thoſe Traitors he had about him, *viz.* *Robert de Vere*, Duke of *Ireland*, *Alexander Nevil*, Archbiſhop of *York*, *Michael de la Pool*, Earl of *Suffolk*, and others; who had conſpired together how to murther the Duke of *Gloceſter*, and the ſaid Earls of *Arundel*, *Warwick*, *Derby*, and *Nottingham*.

In this Park (ſays Mr. *Norden*) there is an Hill or Fort, called *Lodge-Hill*; ſeeming, by the Foundation, to have been rather, in old Time, a Caſtle; whereon ſometime ſtood a Lodge, when the Park was repleniſhed with Deer. With the Stones which were taken from the Ruins of this Place, the Church of *Hornſey* (ſaith he) is ſaid to be built.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and is a Rectory in the Collation of the Biſhop of *London*. Among the Rectors of this Pariſh the moſt famous is

Thomas Weſtfield, a Native of *Ely*, and educated in *Jeſus* College in *Cambridge*, where he was Scholar and Fellow ſome Time; but appearing in publick, was, firſt, Aſſiſtant to Dr. *Nicholas Felton*, at St. *Mary le Bow*, *London*; and then preſented to this Church, and ſoon after to St. *Bartholomew's*, *London*: made Archdeacon of St. *Albans*, and at length advanced to the See of *Briſtol*; as one of thoſe Perſons whom his Majeſty found beſt qualified for ſo great a Place, for Soundneſs of Judgment and Unblameableneſs of Converſation, for which he had before preferred Dr. *Prideaux*, to the See of *Worceſter*; Dr. *Winniff* to *Lincoln*; Dr. *Brownrig* to *Exeter*; and Dr. *King* to *London*. He was offered the ſame See in 1616, as a Maintenance, but he then refuſed it; but having now gotten ſome Wealth, he accepted it, that he might adorn it with Hoſpitality out of his own Eſtate. He was much reverenced and reſpected by the Earl of *Holland*, and other Noblemen, before the Troubles came on; but was as much contemned, when the Biſhops grew out of Favour, being diſturbed in his Devotion, wronged of his Dues, and look'd upon now a Formaliſt, tho' he was eſteemed not long before one of the moſt devout and powerful Preachers in the Kingdom; but this we may ſuppoſe not to be done by the Parliament's Authority; becauſe we find an Order of theirs, dated *May* 13. 1643. commanding his Tenants, as Biſhop of *Briſtol*, to pay him the Rents, and ſuffer him to paſs ſafely with his Family to *Briſtol*, being himſelf of great Age, and a Perſon of great Learning and Merit. He was afterward ejected, and died *June* 25. 1644. He preached the firſt *Latin* Sermon at the Erection of *Sion College*, and tho' he printed Nothing in his Life-Time, yet two little Volumes of his Sermons, intitled, *England's Face with Iſrael's Glaſs*: containing eight Sermons upon *Pſalm* cvi. 19, 20, *&c.* and *The white Robe or Surplice vindicated, in ſeveral Sermons*; the firſt printed in 1646, the other in 1660. He was buried in *Briſtol* Cathedral near Dr. *Paul Buſh*, the firſt Biſhop, and has a Stone with an Epitaph over him.

Here was anciently in this Pariſh a Chapel, bearing the Name of our Lady of *Muſwell*, in the Place where Alderman *Roe* erected a fair Houſe. It taketh its Name from a Well (which is now in the Compaſs of the Houſe) near which there ſtood an Image of our Lady of *Muſwell*, whereunto there was a continual Reſort by way of Pilgrimage, becauſe a King of *Scots*, who was ſtrangely diſeaſed, was warned in a Dream to reſort to this Well, by drinking of which he found a Cure. The Manor and Chapel were ſold, 19 *Eliz.* to *William Roe*, in whoſe Family it continued till Sir *Thomas Roe* ſold them in the later End of the laſt Century. In this Village alſo, and partly in the Pariſh of St. *Pancras*, ſtands the Hamlet or Village of

Highgate, ſo called from an high Gate on the Hill there, erected upon the Charge of the Highway, (the former publick Road from *Gray's-Inn* to *High-Barnet*, being ſo deep and miry, that Carts, Carriers, and Packmen could not paſs) thro' the Biſhop's Lands,

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for the more Conveniency of paying Toll to the Biſhop of *London* for it, which is now farmed at 40 *l per Ann.* that paſſing through this Gate none might eſcape Payment.

On the Top of this Hill ſtands a Chapel for the Eaſe of the adjoining Inhabitants, called the Chapel of St. *Michael*, from its Dedication to that Arch-Angel, where was antiently an Hermitage. One of the Hermits of which cauſed the Cauſway between *Highgate* and *Iſlington* to be made, taking the Gravel from the Top of the Hill, where is now a Pond. A two-handed Charity (ſays Dr. *Fuller*) providing Water on the Hill, where it was wanting, and cleanneſs in the Valley, which before, eſpecially in Winter, was paſſed with great Difficulty. This Hermitage was in the Diſpoſal of the Biſhop of *London*; for we find

William Lichfield, a poor old Hermit, preſented to it by *Robert de Braybroke*, Biſhop of *London*, *Feb.* 20. 1386, *in meritum animæ ſuæ*, i. e. for the Merit of his Soul. And

William Forte, by Biſhop *Stokesley*, *April* 20. 1531. in Conſideration of his Services in praying for his Soul, and the Souls of his Predeceſſors, and Succeſſors, and all the Faithful deceaſed. This Man was the laſt Hermit of *Highgate*.

Near adjoining to the Chapel is a Free-School, built by Sir *Roger Cholmondeley*, or *Chomley*, then Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, but afterward Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, *Anno* 1562. at his own Charge: He procured it to be eſtabliſhed and confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Letters Patents, and endowed the ſame with a yearly Maintenance; yet Mr. *Norden* ſays, the Maſter's Penſion is precarious. *Edwyn Sandys*, Biſhop of *London*, enlarged the School in 1570. and added a Chapel for Divine Service, which has alſo been enlarged by the Piety and Bounty of divers honourable and worthy Perſons, as appears by an Inſcription over the Gate.

Mr. *Carter*, Maſter of the Free-School in this Place, and Reader of the Chapel, was turned out of both, while his Wife was in Labour, and that with ſo much Cruelty, that they would not wait her Delivery; but having thruſt her Husband and her out of the Houſe, ſhe was delivered of a Child in the Chapel-Porch.

Iſlington, of old called *Iſledon*. *Skinner* in his *Lexicon* ſays, That it is derived from the *Saxon* Words, Gisel, *obſes*, and Dune, or Tun, *tumulus*, or *oppidum*; becauſe of old Hoſtages perhaps were kept here. This Pariſh, as to the Head Manor, belong'd antiently to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s; but it ſeems the Nuns of *Stratford le Bow* had ſome Claim to the Church, which having begot a Controverſie between that Houſe and the Canons of St. *Paul*'s, it was referred to *Gilbert*, then Biſhop of *London*, who thus determined it: That the ſaid Nuns ſhould hold the Church of *Iſledon* of the ſaid Canons, by the Payment of one Mark yearly on *Nov.* 7. and the Octaves of Pentecoſt, and thereupon might preſent freely to the Church; but after this the Rectory was appropriated to the Houſe, and a Vicarage ordained and endowed, of which the Nuns continued Patrons to the Suppreſſion.

In this Pariſh there is alſo another Manor, called *Canonbury*, (and now in ſhort *Canbury*) becauſe it belonged to the Canons of the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* in *Weſt-Smithfield*, being given to them by *Ralph de Bernerys*, or *Berners*, and confirmed to that Monaſtery by King *Henry* III. by his Letters Patents, dated *June* 15. 1253. The Manſion-Houſe upon this Manor was built (as ſome conjecture) by Prior *Bolton*, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. as appears to this Day by his Device, which is the Bolt and Tun cut in Free-Stone, and fixt in ſeveral Places of the Garden-Walls. This Manor, after the Diſſolution, was ſettled upon the Lord *Cromwell*, charged with an annual Rent of 20 *l.* a-year to the Lady *Anne* of *Cleve*, during her Life; and being forfeited to the Crown by the Attainder of the ſaid Lord, was given to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, by King *Edward* VI. He alſo was attainted, and from the Crown it came to Sir *John Spencer*, Knight; from whom by his ſole Daughter and Heir, it paſſed to *William*, Earl of *Northampton*, in which honourable Family it now remains. The famous Mr. *Sutton*, Founder of the *Charter-Houſe*, among other Gifts of the like Nature, bequeathed in his laſt Will 40 Marks, or 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* towards the mending of the Highways between this Town and *Newington*.

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The Church here is a Vicarage, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and was in the Patronage of the Nuns of *Stratford le Bow*, till the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. ſince which Time it has had divers private Patrons. In this Church are alſo divers Monuments: As 1. for *Henry Grimſton*, third Son of Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, Knight and Baronet; who died *July* 12. 1627. 2. For *Nicholas Kemp*, Knight, a Juſtice of the Peace and a Member of the High Commiſſion Court, who died *Sept.* 3. 1624. 3. For *William Riſthorn*, of *Canonbury* in this Pariſh, Eſq; who died *Nov.* 18. 1562. *ætatis* 54. 4. For *Anne*, the late Wife of *Henry Chitting*, Eſq; *Cheſter*-Herald at Arms, who died *May* 8. 1632. 5. *Richard Clauſley*, a good Benefactor to the Pariſh, who died in 1517. Among the Vicars of this Pariſh we find,

Meridith Hanmer, born in *Shropſhire*, but deſcended of the *Hanmers* of *Hanmer* in *Flintſhire*, who was admitted Parſon of this Church in 1582. He was Miniſter of *Shoreditch*, but left both in 1592. and went into *Ireland*, where he at length became Treaſurer of *Chriſt's-Church*, *Dublin*, which he held to his Death, which happened in 1604. of the Plague. He was eſteemed an exact Diſputant, a good Preacher, an expert Grecian, and an excellent Hiſtorian, both as to Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Affairs. While he was in *England*, he engaged zealouſly againſt the Papiſts, and wrote

A Confutation and Anſwer of the great Brags, *and Challenge of* Campian *the Jeſuit*, &c.

The Jeſuit's Banner, diſplaying their Original, Succeſs, Vow, and other Hypocriſie and Superſtition, their Doctrines and Poſitions. Both printed in 1581. Theſe Books were written againſt a Treatiſe, intitled, *The Cenſure of two Books*, &c. *which Dr.* Hanmer *confuted*, &c. While he was in *Ireland* he alſo wrote

The Chronicle of Ireland, *in two Parts.*

An Ephemeris of the Saints of Ireland. He alſo wrote

A Chronography from the Beginning of the World to the 595th Year of Chriſt; collected out of Euſebius, Socrates, *and* Evagrius. Printed at *London*, 1585. Others of Note are,

Alice Wilkes, the Daughter of *William Wilkes*, who was born in this Pariſh, of poor Parentage; but ſeems to have had ſpecial Providence attending her in her maiden State; for her Cap was caſually ſhot thro' with an Arrow, without any Hurt to her Head; and in her Marriages afterward; for ſhe married three Times. 1. To *Henry Robinſon*, by whom ſhe had ſix Sons and five Daughters. 2. To *William Elkin*, Eſq; Alderman of the City of *London*. And, 3. To *Thomas Owen*, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. She built at *Iſlington*, near the Place of her Deliverance abovementioned, an Alms-Houſe, and endowed it well. She is ſaid to have expended in charitable Uſes there and elſewhere the Sum of 2300 *l.* and upwards. She lieth buried in *Iſlington* Church by the Name of *Alice Owen*, with a large Inſcription upon her, ſhewing her Marriages and Children, but not the Time of her Death.

Mr. *Peter Vowel*, a *Bedfordſhire* Man, and School-Maſter in this Pariſh, who having been betrayed by a blind Miniſter, whom he had relieved at his Houſe, for diſowning the pretended High Court of Juſtice, whom he cited to appear before the great Tribunal, was murdered at *Charing-Croſs*, where at his Death he warned the Soldiery of the dangerous Principles they went on in, profeſſed openly his Adherence to the King, (*i. e. Charles* II. in Exile) and the Church, commended his Soul to God's Mercy, and his numerous Family to God's Providence, ſaying, *He was ſure the King ſhould be reſtored*, &c.

Richard Gallard, of this Town, Eſq; who had been a Citizen and Painter-Stainer of *London*, founded in *Golden-Lane* in *Cripplegate*-Ward, 13 Alms-Houſes for ſo many People to live in them Rent-free, with an Allowance of 2 *d.* apeice weekly, and a Load of Charcoals among them yearly for ever. He alſo left ſome Lands in this Town to maintain his Foundation.

Colonel *Okey*, a famous Commander in *Cromwell's* Army, was firſt a Drayman, and then a Stoaker in the Brew-houſe in this Town. He was a Perſon of more Bulk than Brains, and more Strength than Wit. Being entred into the Parliament-Army, he

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paſſed through the ſeveral military Degrees till he became a Colonel of Dragoons, and much in *Cromwell*'s Favour, who, unknowing to him, inſerted his Name among the King's Judges, in which he was forced to act for Fear of diſpleaſing *Cromwell*, whom yet he left, when he ſaw him aiming at the Government alone, and was thereupon deprived of his Regiment, and impriſoned for a Time. At length, upon a Foreſight of the Return of King *Charles* II. he fled into *Holland*, and with *Miles Corbet* and *John Bankſteap* ſettled at *Delft*, where they were all three ſeized by Sir *George Downing*, his Majeſty's Reſident at the *Hague*, and being ſent to *London*, were ſentenced to Death, and hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd, *April* 19, 1662. yet his Quarters were interred by his Relations, and not hanged on ſeveral Gates, as the other Mens were, becauſe in his laſt Speech he had ſpoken dutifully of his Majeſty.

St. *Mary le Bone*, or *Marybone*, in antient Records called *Tyburne*, of which the Manor, ſo far as we can find, was in the Biſhop of *London*; for *Robert Braybroke*, not only allowed the Inhabitants to build a Chapel, but pulled down their Church which ſtood ſo inconveniently upon the Road, that it was often robbed; and built another in the Place, he had before aſſigned them for erecting a Chapel; and *William de Sanctâ Mariâ*, Biſhop of *London*, appropriated the Church of *Marybone* to the Prior of St. *Lawrence de Blackmore* in *Eſſex*, with a Reſervation of a competent Maintenance for a Vicar, who was to be preſented by the Prior of *Blackmore* and Convent. The Manor with the Appurtenances was afterwards granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 33 to *John Dixon* for 31 Years, and afterwards by King *James* I. to *Edward Forcet*, whoſe Heir general carried it into the Family of *Auſtin*, who now enjoy it. The Rectory, after the Diſſolution of the Priory of *Blackmore*, was granted by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 6. to *William Reeve* and *John Cotton*, Gent. to hold of the Manor of *Eaſt Greenwich*, in Socage.

The Church is now a Donative, or Curacy; how it came to be ſo, we know not. Among the Curates we obſerve one Man of Eminency, viz.

Dr. *Thomas Stradlin*, who was alſo Miniſter of St. *Botolph's Aldgate*. He for his fluent way of Preaching was much followed by the orthodox Party; but in the Beginning of the grand Rebellion being eſteemed one of Archbiſhop *Laud*'s Favourites, was ſequeſtered, plundered, and his Wife and Children turned out of Doors, himſelf being carried Priſoner firſt to *Greſham-College*, and then to *Newgate*, where he lay from *Decemb* 26. 1642, till 1646. when having by ſome means got looſe, he retired to *Oxford*, and was there created Doctor, after which he taught School in divers Places to ſupport himſelf and Family. At King *Charles*'s Reſtoration he was reinveſted in his Church of *Aldgate*, but being wearied out with the Contentiouſneſs of his Pariſhioners, he removed to *Dover*, and beſides had the Church of *All-Hallows* in *Stamford* given him by the Earl of *Clarendon*, which he held to his Death, and is buried in the Chancel of that Church. He has divers Sermons in Print, a Manual of Devotions, and was the Author of *Mercurius Academicus*, &c.

Hampſted, called by Sir *William Dugdale Hampſted-Marſhal*, which ſtandeth under an Hill, in a very healthful Air, yet hath a very pleaſant Proſpect of the City of *London*, from which it is diſtant about 4 Miles. It is a large and pleaſant Village with mineral Waters like *Tunbridge*; but the Company on the Walks is not near ſo good, unleſs it be much amended of late: Its Nearneſs to *London* brings down ſo many looſe Women in vampt-up old Cloaths to catch the Apprentices, that modeſt Company are aſhamed to appear here even with their Relations. Here is a great deal of playing during the Seaſon; but it is all Diamonds cutting Diamonds. King *Ethelred*, Father to King *Edward* the Confeſſor gave the Demeſne of this Pariſh to the Church of *Weſtminſter*, which King *Edward* confirmed by his Charter dated *Decemb.* 27. 1066. to the ſaid Church, in whom we ſuppoſe it ſtill continues.

The Church of *Hampſted* was antiently a Chapel belonging to the Church of *Hendon*, whoſe Rectors were inſtituted with this Clauſe, *Cum Capellâ de Hampſted eidem annexâ*, and ſo continued from the Year 1461, to about the Year 1478. when the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter* being Patrons of the

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the Rectory of *Hendon*, became Proprietors of this Chapel, and ſeparating it from it, made a Curacy, or Donative of it in their Gift, as it remained till the Suppreſſion, at which Time King *Henry* VIII. ſettled it on his new made Biſhoprick of *Weſtminſter*; but that See being diſſolved by King *Edward* VI. that Prince *Reg.* 4 granted the Manor and Chapel of *Hampſted* to Sir *Thomas Wroth*, *pro ſervitio*, as it is in the Record, *i. e.* for his good Services done to the Crown There are abundance of pretty pleaſant Lodgings in this Village, with a fine Heath to ride out and take the Air on, but the Company is too much mixed, and there is little Choice. Adjoining to this Village the Duke of *Argyle* hath a fine Seat, called *Caen-wood*.

Kelbourn, or *Keelbourn*, is an Hamlet or Village in this Pariſh of *Hampſted* It ſeems to take its Name (ſaith Mr. *Norden*) from *Keel* and *Bourn*, which ſignifies cold Water. In old Records it is called *Cauelburne*, and *Kullebourne*. The Manor of this Hamlet was in the Nuns of this Place, of whom we ſhall give a full Account in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; but after the Diſſolution the Scite of the Monaſtery was given by King *Edward* VI *Reg.* 1. to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*.

Chiſwick, or *Cheſwick*, a ſmall but pleaſant Village, ſcituate on the River *Thames*, South-Weſt of *Hammerſmith*. Here are two Manors, the one belongs to the Prebendary of *Cheſwick* in the Cathedral-Church of St. *Paul's*, which together with the Manſion Houſe, and all the Manors, Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reverſions, Services, Leaſes, *&c.* Courts, Profits of Courts, *&c.* is let to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, and hath been ſo ever ſince Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and was renewed to them for three Lives *March* 2. 1684. by the then Prebendary of *Cheſwick*. Upon it there is a fair Houſe, whereunto in the Time of any common Plague or Sickneſs, as alſo to take the Air in Summer-Time, the Scholars of *Weſtminſter* School do uſually withdraw.

Here alſo is another Manor, called the *Dean's Manor*, belonging to the Church of St. *Paul*, ſo called, becauſe the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral are Lords of that Manor, and Rectors of the Church; and tho' they let out the great Tithes and Manor by Leaſe, yet they collate to the Vicarage, and are Ordinaries of the Place.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*. The Church-Yard being too ſmall for the Pariſh, *John de Bray* obtained the King's Licence to give half an Acre of Ground to enlarge it, *Anno* 1349. It ſeems this Church had no Steeple for ſome Time, till *William Bardale*, (or as *Weever* calls him, *Baydale*) Vicar of this Church, built one at his own Charge. He died on *Octob.* 4. 1435. and lies buried in this Church; as were Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, and his Lady, the Parents of

Mr. *Edward Chaloner*. He was educated at *Oxford*, where he became Fellow of *All-Souls* in 1611; and entring into Orders, was made Chaplain to King *James* I. and Doctor of Divinity, and Principal of *Alban-Hall*. He was reputed a very learned Man for his Time, an able Preacher, and good Diſputant. His Compoſitions were much valued by the greateſt Men then in the Church, and the Sermons which he publiſhed in his Life-Time, as alſo thoſe publiſhed after his Death, in all thirteen, were then looked upon as choice Pieces, very ſerviceable to the Church and Commonwealth. He died of the Plague at *Oxford*, *July* 25. 1625. being but 34 Years of Age, much lamented by many. He was buried in St. *Mary's* Church-Yard, and an Altar-Monument laid over him with an Epitaph.

The Earl of *Burlington*, Sir *Stephen Fox*, and ſeveral other Gentlemen of Diſtinction have very agreeable Seats here.

Finchley, or *Finchley*, a Pariſh ſeven Miles North-Weſt of *London*. We find no Account of the Manor, and ſuppoſe it to be given by the Conqueror to one of his Followers abovementioned. The Church is a Rectory, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and hath been all along in the Collation of the Biſhop of *London*. In it was antiently a perpetual Charity founded for the Souls of *William de Haſtock* and his Anceſtors, about 390 Years ſince.

In the North Wall of this Church hangs, in a Table, the laſt Will and Teſtament of one *Thomas Sawny*, in and by which he gives (*inter alia*) his Houſe and Lands, called *Turnidis* and *Stockwoodfield*, to pay 40*l.* yearly ſo long as the World laſts, to certain Uſes for

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fing for his Soul, and the Souls of his Wife, Children, &c. and a Noble for the Reparation of the ſaid Houſe, and to be diſpoſed to the Highways, Poor, and other charitable Deeds; and the Churchwardens ſhou'd ſee it done. Theſe Lands are now called *Fore-riders* and *Stokefield*, and are, or lately were in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Sawny*, Yeoman.

John Hine, alias Haynes, of this Pariſh did, in and by his laſt Will, give 4 Crofts of Land lying in this Pariſh, called *Poyntells*, containing 8 Acres, late in the Tenure of *Edmund Cooke*, for the performing of divers charitable Deeds, and 4 ſmall Houſes with divers Gardens thereunto belonging for the Habitation of certain poor Folks. *Robert Warren*, Eſq; alſo gave a Meſſuage, with a Barn, Garden, Orchard, and Field of 11 Acres, called *Ryfield*, lying in *Nether-Street* in *Finchly*, now in the Poſſeſſion of *John Nichols*, but divided into three Parts, for the Performance of divers charitable Deeds. Theſe Charities were not long ſince much abuſed by the Feoffees in Truſt, for which Complaint being made to the Keeper of the Great Seal in 1684. he ordered and appointed, That the Charities aboveſaid ſhould be rightly employed, and laid out for the Uſes expreſſed in the Feoffments, *viz.* For Reparations of the ſaid Houſes, for Payment of 40 *l.* yearly to the Poor in *Finchly* Church, and the Reſidue of the Rents to be employed for repairing or adorning *Finchly* Church, or mending the Highways.

Among the Rectors of this Church we find Dr *Richard Latemer*, a *Londoner* born, and educated in St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*. From whence being choſen Chaplain to *Charles Blount*, Lord *Mountjoy*, when he was made Lieutenant of *Ireland*, he went over with his Lord into that Nation. He attended this martial Hero to the Battel of *Carlingford*, which, tho' the Victory fell to the *Engliſh*, who utterly defeated *Tir-Own* and his *Iriſh* Rebels, yet it was with ſome Loſs on the *Engliſh* Side; and among others that were ſlain, was Dr. *Latemer*, the Lord Deputy's Chaplain, and *Cranmer* his Secretary, both of them learned Men, and much beloved. His Death happened *July* 16. 1681. *ætatis* 41. and ſoon after an honorary Monument was ſet up for him in St. *John*'s College, *Oxford*, with a handſome Inſcription thereon. He was a moſt ingenious *Latin* Poet, as ſeveral Poems, Epigrams, &c. occaſionally printed, and particularly his Carmen 'Ανοκυμβουτικον, *Coll. S. Johan. Bapt.* ſhew.

Barnet Friarne, ſo called from the Manor of *Friarne* in this Pariſh, to diſtinguiſh it from *High Barnet*, a Market-Town in *Hertfordſhire*, and *Eaſt-Barnet*, a Village upon the Edge of the ſaid County, to which this Village is joined. We have given ſome Account of the great and deciſive Battel which was fought upon *Gladmore* Common near *Barnet*, between King *Edward* IV. and *Richard Nevil*, the great Earl of *Warwick*, at *High-Barnet* in *Hertfordſhire*, being induced to it by *Holinſhed*, and Sir *H. Chauncy*; but Sir *William Dugdale*, in his Baronage, aſſerts, That it was at *Barnet* in *Middleſex*, where this Battle was fought. *Bar.* 197. *Vol* 1. which we are the more inclined to follow, becauſe we find no ſuch Common near *High-Barnet*, and there is a large Common near this *Barnet*, which tho' it generally bears the Name of *Finchly* Common, might ſo long ago have the Name of *Gladmore* In this Battle the Earl of *Warwick* had ſo much the better at firſt, that many of the King's Men run away, and carried News to *London*, that the King was routed, and the Earl, who then was for reſtoring King *Henry* VI. was victorious; but Fortune ſoon changed Hands, the Earl's Men being confuſed by a Miſt, miſtook their Enemies, and fell upon one another, which the Earl of *Warwick* obſerving, cried out, Treaſon, Treaſon, and fled with 800 Men, leaving the Field to King *Edward*. In the Flight the Earl of *Warwick* was ſlain, and his Adherents being forced to fly into other Countries for Safety, King *Edward* eſtabliſhed himſelf on his Throne, and held it peaceably to his Death. The Honour and Eſtate of this great Earl paſſed by his Daughter *Anne* to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, King *Edward*'s Brother, to whom ſhe was after ſome Time married.

The Church or Chapel of this Place hath long been and ſtill is in the Collation of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, who have the peculiar Juriſdiction of it, as Ordinaries of the Place.

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Kenſington, a Village a little diſtant from ſome Parts of *Weſtminſter*, which was given by the Conqueror, as appears by his Survey, to *Aubrey de Vere*, in whoſe Family, made by Queen *Maud* in King *Stephen's* Reign, Earls of *Oxford*, it remained many Generations; and it is found among the *Manors* (which were many in *Eſſex*, and elſewhere) which *Thomas* Earl of *Oxford*, died poſſeſſed of *Anno* 1371 ſo it is one of thoſe Manors, which in the Will of *John* III. Earl of *Oxford*, is ſaid to be the old Inheritance belonging to the Earldom, and that according to the old Entail, and which as he inherited from his Anceſtors, ſo he deſired it might deſcend to his Heirs male of his own Body, lawfully begotten, and for want of ſuch to his Nephew *John de Vere*, and his Heirs, and in Default of them to *John de Vere* his Couſin, as next male Heir.

The Church of this Place was in the Reign of King *Henry* I. given by *Alberic de Vere*, called *Senior*, with the Conſent of his Wife *Beatrix*, to the Monks of *Abingdon*, with two Hides, 120 Acres, and one Yard-Land, as alſo his Houſe in *Weſtminſter* next *London*, for the Health of the Soul of his ſecond Son *Jeffery*, who died in his Life-Time. His Son *Alberic*, who ſucceeded him, confirmed all theſe Grants to the Monks of *Abingdon*, in whoſe Monaſtery his Brother was buried. This Abbey after this was in great Eſteem with this Family, but becauſe their Reſidence, (*viz.* at *Colne* in *Eſſex*) was at too great a Diſtance to enrich it much with ſpecial Gifts, *Alberic Senior* built a Monaſtery at *Colne St Andrew*, near his Houſe, and made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Abingdon*, endowing it with ſeveral Manors, Lands, and Churches, which he confirmed to the Abbot and Convent, and their Succeſſors, giving *Taricius*, then Abbot of *Abingdon*, who had cured him of a former Sickneſs, preſent Poſſeſſion of it.

But long after this the Prior and Convent of *Colne*, pretending a Right to this Church of *Kenſington*, it was agreed, among other Things, by way of Compoſition, *Mar.* 31. 1311. at the earneſt Requeſt of *Robert de Vere*, then Earl of *Oxford*, and Patron of the ſaid Priory, between *Richard* then Abbot of *Abingdon*, and the Convent there, and *John de Campedon*, then Prior, and the Convent of *Colne*, That the Prior and Convent of *Colne* ſhould for ever quit-claim all their Right to the Church of *Kenſington*, to the Abbot and Convent of *Abingdon*, under the Seals of the Convent and Patron. This Church was, by Licence from Pope *Alexander*, appropriated to the Abbot and Convent of *Abingdon*, and a Vicarage ordained and endowed, with the Agreement of *Roger de Beſſerp*, Vicar of *Kenſington*, by *Foleo de Baſſet*, Biſhop of *London*, on theſe Conditions: 1. That the Abbot and Convent ſhould ſhare the great Tithes equally with the Vicar, and his Succeſſors, dividing them in the Field. 2. That the ſaid Religious ſhall have all the other Revenues, Homages, and Cuſtoms, as Patrons of the Church, for a yearly Penſion of 30 *s.* except one Croſs, abutting upon the King's Highway on the South. 3. That the ſaid Vicar, and his Succeſſors, ſhall take all the Tithe-Hay, Tithe of Mills, all ſmall Tithes, and the Altarage, except the great and ſmall Tithes of the Demeſne of the Abbot and Convent. 4. That the Vicar ſhall bear the ordinary Incumbrances of the Living, and the extraordinary ſhall be born between them. 5. That the Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors, ſhall collate to the Vicarage for ever, becauſe the Appropriation was made without his Licence.

This Church has ſuffered divers Alterations at ſundry Times, *viz.* in 1683. the Pariſhioners, for the Enlargement of it, and increaſing of the Number of Seats therein, built a new Iſle on the South Side, by the Biſhop of *London's* Licence, and in 1695. they obtained a Licence to pull down the North Iſle of the ſame Church and Chancel, and build another inſtead of it, which was accordingly done; but not pleaſing the Pariſhioners, or not anſwering their Deſign, the whole Church and Chancel were pulled down in 1696. and a more ſtately and convenient Fabrick built in its Room.

This Place was but a ſmall Village till the Court came there; but now it is become a large Town, and in ſome of the Squares are Houſes fit for the Entertainment of Perſons of the greateſt Quality. The Court ſettled there upon this Occaſion. His Majeſty King *William* III. being much incommoded by the Smoke of the Coal-Fires of this City,

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City, by Reason of the Asthma, with which he was always troubled, purchased the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Seat here, because it stood in a free Air, and at a small Distance from *London*. Its Situation was always commodious for the Court, but King *William* made it much more so, by making a Royal Way through *Hide-Park* and St. *James*'s, which joining to each other, extend as far as *Kensington*, wide enough for two Coaches to go a-breast, with Lanterns on each Side, at convenient Distances, for passing at all Hours in the Night.

This Seat being thus converted into a Palace, had soon several Additions made to it by that Prince, which could not be done without an irregular Appearance outwardly, but within, its Apartments are very fine, and well disposed. King *William*'s Gallery and Closet, (as they are called) are very curiously contrived, and contain a curious Collection of original Paintings, much the best (as some think) of any of the Royal Palaces. Her Majesty Queen *ANNE* often resided here, and in the Apartment of her Majesty's Consort, *George*, late Prince of *Denmark*, are some very good Pictures, and a Gallery with the Pictures of all such as were Admirals of the Fleet, while he was Lord High Admiral. The Gardens of this Palace are very fine and charmingly kept, and the Front of the Palace on that Side is very noble. Near this Town is *Holland* House, the Seat of the right honourable *Edward-Henry*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*.

High, or *Hide Park*, which borders upon this Town is larger than the little Park at *Windsor*, but not so large as the great one. It is inclosed with a Brick-Wall six Miles in Circumference. It is well stocked with Deer, and has an Abundance of fine Ponds and Reservoirs of Water for the Benefit of the Court. In it is a grand Tour, or Ring, for the Ladies to take the Air in their Coaches; and in fine Weather there has been above 300 at a Time. The Keeper's Lodge is extreamly pretty, and belongs to a Gentleman of the *Seymour* Family.

Ealing; or *Great Tealing*, in some Records it is written *Zealing*, or *Zelling*, of the Manor of which Place we have nothing to write. The Church, together with that of *Brentham* in *Essex* is the Corps of the Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s, antiently called *Magister Scholarum*; but this Office being afterwards turned into a Chancellor, the Tithes of this Place returned to the Bishop of *London*, of whom Bishop *Ralph de Baldock*, considering that the Revenues belonging to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral Church were not sufficient, to enable a Person to undergo that Office (and the Duty of reading a Divinity-Lecture which *Richard de Gravesend*, his Predecessor had ordained) did by his Grant, in Augmentation of the Revenues belonging to the Chancellorship, give and appropriate thereunto this Church of *Ealing*, excepting 10 *l per Ann.* to be paid for the Maintenance of a Vicar, who is to be collated by the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, and is further, to have a Mansion-House, and the Glebe thereunto belonging, all the small Tithes and Oblations of the Altar; but then he must buy Books and Ornaments for the Church, and bear the usual Incumbrances. The Collation hath ever since continued in the Bishop of *London*, of whom Dr. *Hinchman* gave a Piece of Ground of 10 or 12 Rod to augment the Church-Yard, and the last Bishop Dr. *Compton* consecrated it.

Famous Men of this Parish in antient Times were,

Thomas Trowick, Owner of *Gunners-Bury* in this Parish, Esq; who lies buried in the Church here; he was the Father of the famous Judge,

Sir *Thomas Trowick*, Knight; who was born in this Place. He was bred up in the Study of our municipal Laws, wherein he arrived at such an Eminency, that he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, *Sept.* 19 18 *Hen.* 7. 1503. He sat four Years in that Place, and was accounted the Oracle of the Law in his Time, tho' one of the youngest Men that ever enjoyed that Office. He is said to have died young, *viz.* before he was 40 Years old, and lieth buried with *Joan* his Wife in *Finchly* Church in this County. His Monument is much defaced, but we understand from the Circumscription, that he died *Octob.* 17. 1506. He left a great Estate to his two Daughters, of which *Elab*, the eldest, was married to Sir *John Spelman*, (one of the Justices of the

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the King's Bench) and Father of the renowned Antiquary, Sir *Henry Spelman*, Knt. the Writer of many excellent Books of Antiquities.

One Mr. *Thomas Gilbert*, upon the Deprivation of Mr. *Robert Cooper*, was put into this Church by the Parliament-Commissioners, and upon the Restoration of King *Charles* II. happened to be the first Man that was put out of his Benefice, whereupon he fled into *New-England*, and dying there, had an Inscription put upon his Tombstone, shewing, That he was the Protomartyr in the Cause of Non-conformity, *i. e.* for being ejected out of a Living to which he was presented by an usurped Power, with the Injury of the Incumbent and Patron, and of which he was deprived for not conforming to the Government; which Cause, whether it give him a just Title to St. *Stephen*'s Appellation of PROTOMARTYR, let the Reader judge.

Alton, so called, as we may believe from *Ac* an Oak, and *Ton* a Town, or Village; because, 'tis probable, 'twas well stocked with those Trees. As to the Manor, we find nothing more of it but that in the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Jeffry de Lucy*, then Dean of St. *Paul's*, founded a Chantry in that Cathedral, to which he gave his Manor-House and Lands in this Parish, reserving 100 *l. per Ann.* to be paid to a Priest for celebrating Divine Service in the said Chantry, for the Health of his own Soul and those of *Eustace de Falconberg*, Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, and *Philip de Falconberg*, Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, and paying 20 *l.* a-year on the Day of his *Obit*, and a Mark on the *Obit* of the said *Philip Falconberg*. Witnesses to this Charter were *Roger*, Bishop of *London*, *William de Raleigh*, Treasurer of the Cathedral of *Exeter*, *Roger de la Dun*, *Henry de Bucconis*, &c.

We further read also, That *Peter Fitz-Aluff*, gave to *Eustace*, Bishop of *London*, forty Acres of Land in *Alton*, in the Field called *Pulla*, he paying yearly to the said *Peter* one Pound of Cumin-Seed, which, after the said Bishop, was yearly paid by the Dean of St. *Paul's*; but afterwards the said *Peter*, for the Health of his Soul, remitted and quit-claimed to God and the Church of St. *Paul's*, the yearly Rent of Cumin-Seed, and such Homages and Reliefs as the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral were accustomed to pay him.

Gregory Fitz Walter, also Rector of this Church, much about the same Time, gave three Messuages in this Parish, and two Shillings yearly Rent to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, for the further Maintenance of a Chaplain to celebrate in the said Chantry, which was confirmed to the said Dean and Chapter by *Peter Fitz Aluff*, *May* 13. 1244. 21 *Hen.* 3. *Adam de Hominton*, Clerk also, 1 *Edw.* 3. in Consideration of a Sum of Money paid, granted to the Prior and Convent of *Bartholomew* in *West-Smithfield*, certain Lands and Tenements in this Parish, which he held of the Bishop of *London*, which Grant *Stephen de Gravesend*, the then Bishop, confirmed to the said Prior and Convent, and their Successors, doing all usual Services, and paying 2 *s.* a-year, and a Relief to the said Bishop, and his Successors, according to Custom, *&c.*

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, and hath been all along in the Collation of the Bishop of *London* for the Time being, as often as any Vacancy has happened.

Men of Note, who were Natives of this Town, Ministers, or Inhabitants of it, were

Ralph de Alton, so surnamed from his dwelling here, and was bred in *Oxford*, where *Bale* says he attained *Magisterium Theologicum*, i. e. to be a Doctor of Divinity; and another adds, to his eternal Commendation, that *Evangelium regni Dei*, &c. i. e. he preached the Gospel of the Kingdom of God, with an earnest Zeal in the midst of the Darkness of *Roman* Superstitions. And tho' sometimes his Tongue lisped with the *Sibboleth* of that superstitious Age he lived in, yet he generally uttered much precious Truth in those dangerous Days; for he flourished under King *Edward* II. *Anno* 1320.

Dr. *Daniel Featley*, (so commonly called, tho' his true Name was *Fairclough*) was Rector of this Parish. His Birth was at *Charlton* in *Oxfordshire*, and his Education in that University. He was a Person of so great Learning, and Acuteness in Controversie, as well as Eloquence in Preaching, that the *Sorbonists*, while he was in *France*, gave him

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the Character of *Featlam acutissimus & acerrimus*, and owned, that his three Disputations with them had done their Cause more Harm than thirty-three before. And by his Sermons, in the *Faunsburg* of *St. Germans*, where Sir *Thomas Edmonds*, King *James* I. Leiger Embassador into *France*, whom he attended, resided, he confirmed thirty-two Persons in the Protestant Religion, and converted eighteen from Popish Corruptions. After his Return from *France*, he was made Rector of *Northill* in *Cornwall*, Archbishop *Abbot*'s Chaplain, Rector of *Lambeth*, a Brother of the *Savoy* Hospital, Minister of *Allhallows*, *Breadstreet*, which he exchanged for this Rectory in 1627. and was the third Master of *Chelsey-College*. In this Preferment he continued quietly, performing all the Offices of a godly and learned Divine, admired and loved by all that knew his worth, tho' not his Person, till the fatal Year for good Men, 1642. when the Rebels, after the Fight at *Brentford*, took up their Quarters at *Acton*, where they fell foul on Dr. *Featley*, whom they reputed a Papist, drank and eat up his Provision, burnt down a Barn full of Corn, and two Stables, pulled up the Rails about his Communion-Table, and burnt them, demolished the Font, and broke the Windows of the Church. The Doctor was fled at the same Time, or as they said, they shou'd have squeezed the Pope out of his Belly; but they did not give over their Design; for not long after they went to *Lambeth*, his other Living, where they hoped to have met with him upon the Lord's-Day, with a full Purpose to murder him; but upon Notice, he withdrew, and so escaped their Hands. He still enjoyed both his Livings, and was in great Repute for his Learning, upon which Account he was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines, and being a Man of moderate and peaceable Principles, sat and voted among them till the Covenant came to be urged and imposed, which he opposed with great Zeal; but desiring Dr. *Usher*'s Opinion about it, he wrote a Letter to him who was then at *Oxford* with the King, containing the Reasons of his Disagreement. This Letter was intercepted, and a Copy of it carried to the House of Commons, who thereupon voted the Doctor a Spy, a Betrayer of the Parliament's Cause, and false to his Trust, sequestred his Livings for the very Crimes which they had voted before frivolous; seized his Person, and committed him Prisoner to the Lord *Peter*'s House in *Alderfgate-street*, *Sept.* 30. 1642. where they kept him till *March* 1644. when being drawn very low by a Dropsie, he obtained Leave of the Parliament to remove to *Chelsey College* for his Health's Sake, but died within a few Weeks after, on *April* 17, 1645. and was buried in the Chancel of *Lambeth*-Church He was a great and good Writer, and published many Books, of which you may see a large Catalogue in *Wood*'s *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 2. *p.* 38, 39.

His Grace *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Duke of *Kingston*, hath a pleasant Seat in this Place.

Paddington, a very small Parish, about three Miles from *London*. The Manor and Rectory of old belonged to the Abbey of *Westminster*, and upon the erecting of that Abbey into a Bishoprick by King *Henry* VIII. was settled upon that See; but King *Edward* VI. having dissolved that Bishoprick, gave them both to Dr. *Nicholas Ridley*, then Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, who have leased them out from Time to Time. When Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* was Bishop of *London*, the Lease of this Manor and Parsonage expired, and falling into the Hands of the said Bishop, he gave the Lease to his two Nephews Sir *Joseph Sheldon* and Mr. *Daniel Sheldon*; but at the same Time augmented the Curate's Pension to 80 *l. per Annum*, to be paid quarterly at the usual Feasts.

The Church here, which is thought to be dedicated to St. *Katharine*, was but very small, and being very ruinous was pulled down to the Ground by Sir *Joseph Sheldon* and his Brother, and a new one built at their own Costs and Charges. It is a Donative, or Curacy in the Gift of the Bishop of *London*, who by his Licence commits to the Curate the *Cura animarum*. His Pension was but small, *viz.* 28 *l. per Ann.* till the Bishop abovementioned made that Augmentation to it, which, with several of the like Nature, was confirmed by Act of Parliament 29 *Car.* II. and so the Lessee is now boun to pay the Curate 80 *l. per Ann ut supra.*

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St. *Pancras*, *alias Kentish-Town*, the Manor whereof is the Corps of the Prebend of St. *Pancras*, which hath the ſixth Stall in the Cathedral-Church of St. *Paul's*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Pancras*, and ſtands in the Highway leading from *Holbourn* to *Kentiſh-Town*. It is an old weather-beaten Building, perhaps as antient as St. *Paul's*, having had many Houſes about it, but all decayed and gone, till of late ſome new ones have been erected near it. *Kentiſh-Town* and *Highgate* are Members of this Pariſh, but ſeldom come to the Church, becauſe they have Chapels of their own, unleſs it be to bury their Dead, and on the firſt Sunday of every Month, when they are obliged to pay their Devotion at the Mother-Church of St. *Pancras*.

This Church, with all its Appurtenances, was, with the Conſent of *Gilbert Foliot*, Biſhop of *London*, given by *William de Belmeis*, Canon of St. *Paul's*, Nephew of *Richard de Belmeis*, or *Beaumis*, Biſhop of *London*, to the Canons of St. *Paul's*, for the Health of his Uncle's Soul, and the Soul of his Father *Robert de Belmeis*, and was confirmed and appropriated to the ſaid Canons by the ſaid *Gilbert*, who made at the ſame Time one *Pulcherius*, the perpetual Vicar under the annual Penſion of 2 *s*. After this the Dean and Chapter gave this Church of St. *Pancras*, with the Lands and Tithes thereunto belonging, to an Hoſpital founded within the Liberties of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* by *Henry de Northampton*, a Canon thereof, for the better Maintenance of the Poor thereof: Provided, That *Alexander* the Vicar and the Tenant of the Tithes ſhould hold them of the Hoſpital, as they had done of the Dean and Chapter, reſerving to themſelves a Noble, to be paid to them by the Hoſpital. The Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's* are Patrons of the Vicarage.

Newington, *alias Newton*, *Stoke-Newington*, or *Newton Canonicorum*. The Manor of this Place is the Corps of the Prebend of *Newington*. The Church is dedicated to St *Mary*, and whoever is Prebendary of *Newington*, is the Patron of this Rectory, in the Right of his Prebend; and the Clerk, to whom it is given, is inſtituted and admitted by the Dean and Chapter. Mr. *Sutton*, the Founder of the *Charter-Houſe* beforementioned, gave Mr. *Heaud*, Parſon of this Pariſh, by his laſt Will, 13 *l*. 6 *s*. 8 *d*. One *William Heath*, Rector of this Pariſh, was ſequeſtred for his Loyalty in 1642. but lived to come to his Church again upon King *Charles* II's. Reſtoration.

Willſden, or *Willeſden*, *Willeſdena*. This was one of the ſeveral Lordſhips with which King *Athelſtan* endowed the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, and had the ſame Immunities from the King's Purveyor in the Reign of King *Edward* II. as the other Lordſhips belonging to the ſaid Dean and Chapter had. There are no leſs than the Corps of eight Prebends belonging to the Dean and Canon of St. *Paul's* in this Pariſh, *viz. Brownſwood*, which hath the ſixteenth Stall on the right Side of the Quire in the Cathedral. 2. *Chamberlainwood*, which hath the fifth Stall on the ſame Side. 3. *Harleſton*, which hath the ſeventh Stall, *ibid.* 4. *Mapesbury*, which hath the twelfth Stall, *ibid.* 5. *Meaſden*, or *Neaſden*, which hath the fifteenth Stall on the Side of the Quire. Upon this Manor we ſuppoſe *John Elrington* had an Houſe, the laſt of whoſe Family named *John Elrington*, Filacer of the City of *London*, and Keeper of the Records of the Court of Common Pleas, died in 1504. and lies buried in *Hackney* Church. 6. *Oxgate*, which hath the thirteenth Stall on the right Side of the Quire. 7. *Eaſt-Twyford*, which hath the eleventh Stall, *ibid.* 8. *Wilſden-Green*, *alias Bowlneſs* and *Bowns*, hath the twelfth Stall on the left Side of the Quire.

The Vicarage here is in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, who are both Ordinaries of the Place and Rectors. The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary* the Virgin, *Thomas de Blie*, by his Deed, without Date, granted to this Church half an Acre of Land lying in *Hu land* near *Kaleweſtick* in ſure and perpetual Alms.

Eaſt Twyford, before-mentioned, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Weſt-Twyford*, (ſaid by Mr. *Norden* to be a Pariſh with but one Houſe in it, then inhabited by one Mr. *John Lyons*) is a Hamlet in this Pariſh, which of old had a Chapel belonging to it, to which the Tenant to the Dean and Chapter preſented, and they inſtituted. The Clerk ſo preſented, is obliged to ſwear Fealty to the

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Tenant, as the Tenant was to the Dean and Chapter.

London, as to the greateſt Part of it, and all *Weſtminſter*, two Cities anciently, but now ſo enlarged, that they ſeem but one continued Heap of Buildings, yet ſtill differing in Privileges and Government, being in theſe Liberties, yet ſo ordered as to be as it were different Counties, exempt from the ordinary Juriſdiction of the County-Officers, and by their Charters being compleat Bodies by themſelves, we have thought fit to elect them a ſeveral Part by themſelves in this Work, and ſhall give an Account of them in our next Month's *Britannia*. As to

Southwark, which ſeems joined to *London* by the Bridge, as its Suburbs; it being in the County of *Surrey*, we ſhall refer the Deſcription of it to that County, unleſs we find ſuch a Dependency of that Borough upon *London*, that we can't make our Hiſtory perfect without admitting it into it, as a Limb and Member of it.

The Natural Hiſtory.

THIS County, tho' the Sea almoſt daily viſits it by the Tides of the River *Thames*, yet can't be eſteemed a Maritime County, no Part of it touching upon the Sea, or being ſo much as touch'd by Salt-Water, and therefore muſt be reckoned an inland County, which we eſteem much the more healthful and pleaſant, as our ſhort Account of this County will make it appear to be. For

The Air, as Mr. *Camden* ſays, is exceeding ſweet and good, if we get fully out of the Stinks and Smokes of *London*, which notwithſtanding its clean Scituation on the Side of an Hill, produces ſo much Filth, and occaſions ſo many naſty Vapours from Tradeſmens Furnaces, that it is impoſſible the Air ſhould retain its neceſſary Fitneſs for breathing, which is the Reaſon that many Aſthmatick People can't ſtay in it a Day; and others, who have Colds, or are troubled with Phlegm, bear the Winter but uneaſily, becauſe then the Air is thickeſt, by Reaſon of the Multitude of Coal-Fires; but at the Diſtance of four or five Miles from *London*, the Air is ſo good, that the Phyſicians think it ſufficient to ſend their ſick Patients to *Kenſington-Gravel Pits*, *Greenwich-Park*, *Hampſtead-Heath*, and ſuch like Places not far from *London*. Not that this City is not as wholeſomely ſeated as any, but ſuch Multitudes of People would make that or any other Place as unwholeſome as *London* is. The Air it ſelf is as good there as any where perhaps in *England*, but is more corrupted only, which makes it unwholeſome.

As to the Waters, the River *Thames*, which is a large Stream of moſt excellent Water, without conſidering the Benefit and Conveniency of Navigation, renders this County not to be parallelled, except by the oppoſite County on the other Side of it, *Surrey*. From this River great Part of the populous City of *London* is ſupplied with Water, and our Sailors eſteem its Water the beſt in the Nation for their Uſe, eſpecially for long Voyages. This River affords great Plenty of Fiſh, and the *Thames*-Salmon is of no mean Eſteem; but this great River running on the Southſide of the County only, other Parts might want Water had they not other good Rivers, Brooks, and Currents of Water, as the River *Colne*, which waſhes all the Weſt-Side of the County; as the River *Lea* doth the Eaſt, and the *New-River*; and the River *Brent* do the midland Parts, all of them falling into the River *Thames*; beſides many other nameleſs Rivulets, eſpecially in the Hundred of *Edmonton*.

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Mineral Waters are not wanting in this County, as at *Hampſtead* beforementioned, tho' not ſo plentiful as in ſome other Counties.

The moſt fertile Ground in the Kingdom is in this County; for four or five Miles diſtant from *London* it being continually improving with the rich Compoſt of that City, to which if we add the warm Temperature of the Air ariſing from the Fires of *London*, we may believe, that there is hardly any rare exotick Plants, but will grow here, as if they were almoſt in their own Climes, as the Herb-Markets in *London* do ſufficiently teſtifie. But we will not inſiſt upon theſe Things, but proceed to ſuch Fruits of the Earth, as are moſt neceſſary for humane Life, and they are Paſture, Corn, and Gardening; of which we may ſay, that no County exceeds it, if any come near it; for, as for Paſture, with which this County abounds moſt, eſpecially near *London*, they are all very rich and verdant, and in the *Iſle of Dogs*, which lies between *Blackwall* and the *Thames*, over againſt *Deptford*, there is thought to be the moſt fattening Paſture in *England* for Horſes and black Cattel. The Corn that it produces is good, but it growing generally at too great a Diſtance for *London*-Dung, is not much better than of other Counties; but ſuch Improvements are made for ſome Miles about both Cities in Gardening, that we are informed that the Land that was formerly let at 3*l. per* Acre, and thought high-rented too, is now commonly rented at 10 or 12 *l. per* Acre yearly; ſome ſay much more, but we do not care to relate what we are afraid to believe.

Dr. *Fuller* tells us, That this County is much infected with Mildew, which, he ſays, he knows to his own Coſt; but could never find out a Way to prevent or cure it. It falls in a kind of Miſt when the Corn is near ripe for the Sickle, and withers it before 'tis fully ripe. Wheat is not ſubject to it, and 'tis moſt common in maritime Counties, which inſinuates, that the Sea is ſome Cauſe of it. It is to be wiſhed, that as the ſmutting of Wheat is in a great Meaſure prevented by liming the Seed, ſo this Malady may in Time find a Remedy.

As to Cattle this County is too rich for breeding them; but as the Stables in *London* contain the fineſt Horſes both for Coach and Saddle in *England*, ſo perhaps here are the greateſt Herds of Cows, both as to the Number and Largeneſs, kept by ſingle Men, of any Place in the World; ſome keeping ſeveral Hundreds of Cows to ſupply the City with Milk, and thereby have raiſed conſiderable Eſtates for their Families. Few Sheep are kept here, unleſs it be for ſome ſmall Time for killing; becauſe the *London* Butchers are ſo plentifully ſtocked with fat Sheep, brought out of the Counties at a Diſtance by the neighbouring Markets, as *Rumford* in *Eſſex*, *Brentford* and *Staines* in this County, *&c.*

This County produces many Herbs and Plants, which are either not found at all, or not ſo commonly and plentifully in any other County, *viz.*

Viſcum quercus, & aliarum arborum, Miſſeltoe, on ſome Trees at *Clarendon* Houſe.

Conferva reticulata, Netted Crow-ſilk, in the Ditches about *Hounſlow Heath*.

Naſturtium aquaticum amarum, Bitter Creſſes, on the *Thames* Bank between *Peterborough* Houſe and *Chelſey*.

Bardana Roſea, Roſe Burdock, near the *Thames*, between *Weſtminſter* and *Chelſey*.

Juncus caule triangulari, Three corner'd Bulruſh, in the *Thames* near the *Horſe-Ferry*.

Sagitta aquatica minuta, The leaſt Arrow-Head, growing near the former.

Gramen Panicum ſpicâ aſperâ, Rough-eared Panick-Graſs, on the *Thames*-Bank near the *Neat-Houſes*.

Argemone hiſpida & glabra, Rough and ſmooth-headed Baſtard-Poppy, about *Chelſey*, in the Corn Fields, and elſewhere.

Gramen Avenaceum cum ſpicis ſtrigoſis; Oat-graſs with Hairy Awns, about the Moat which encompaſſes the Biſhop's Palace at *Fulham*; as do alſo *Nymphæa lutea*, the great Water-Lilly with white Flowers, and *Cardamine impatiens*, The impatient Ladies Smock, near the Garden-Gate there.

Turritis, Tower-Muſtard, in a Lane near *Thiſtleworth*.

Armeria flore ſingulari, The ſingle flowering Pink, in *Hampton-Court* Park.

Milegrana minima, The leaſt Rupturewort, or All-Seed, on *Houndſlow-Heath*.

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Cicuta aquatica angustifolia, Long leaved water Hemlock, in the Pools at *Thistleworth*.

Sium Minimum, The least Water-Parsnip, in the Ponds on *Hounslow* Heath.

Potamogiton, Pond-Weed, of several sorts, in the *Thames* between *Fulham* and *Hampton-Court*, and in the *New-River Head*.

Moschatella, or *Ranunculus nemorosus*, Tuberous Moschatels, on the Moat-Side near *Jack Straw*'s Castle.

Alnus nigra Baccifera, The Alder, that bears Blackberries by the *Boarded River*, in a Wood where the *Gramina Arundinacea, & Cypero'des*, Reed and Cypress Grass, grow.

Sambucus Palustris, Water-Elder, in a Wood near the *Boarded River*.

Muscus muralis Platyphyllos, Broad leaved Moss on a Brick-Wall near *Hornsey*.

Muscus trichoides, of several Sorts, Goldilocks with round, long and small Heads, found on a Ditch-Bank between Mother *Huff's* and *Hampsted*.

Muscus trichoides, Botro similis, Clusterheaded Goldilocks, a singular Moss found in a Lane going from Mother *Huff's* to *Highgate*.

Filix mas ramosa, & non ramosa, Three Sorts of Male-Fern, found in the Woods about *Highgate* and *Hampsted*; as is *Alsine*, Chickweed, of two kinds.

Cyperus Gramineus, Millet; Cyperus-Grass, and *Equicetum Sylvaticum*, Wood Horse-tail, both found in the same Woods.

Aparine minima, The least Clivers, on a Wall near *Hackney*.

Carduus Stellatus, Star-Thistle, in some barren Fields near *White Chapel*.

Chondrilla Viscosa humilis, The least Wild-Letruce, in a Lane over-against *Pancras*-Church.

Eruca aquatica, Water-Rocket, in a Ditch in the Road between *White-Chapel* and *Mile-End*.

Lapathum Sinuatum, Addle-Dock, in *Bunhill* and *Moor-Fields*.

Mercurialis mas & famina, *French* Mercury, which scarcely grows wild in any Part of *England*, yet grows spontaneously in the Gardens about *London*.

Ulmus folio latiore, The Wych-Hasel, or broad leaved Elm, at *Hoxton* near *London*.

Coronepus, Bucks-horn Plantane, in *Tuttle-Fields* near *Westminster*.

Oculus Christi, Wild Clary, in the Fields near *Greys-Inn* and *Chelsey*.

Crucialis, Cross-wort, in *Hampsted* Church-Yard, and many Meadows about *London*.

Papley Piert, or Break-bone, *Selinum Legetale*, about *Hampsted-Heath*, *Hide-Park*, and *Tuttle-Fields*.

The BARONETS *of this County are,*

Gilbert Gerrard, of *Harrow on the Hill*, Esq; created *April* 13. 1620. Bar. 127.

Sir *Francis Ashby*, of *Harsield*, Knt. created *June* 18. 1622. Bar. 182.

Sir *Thomas Fisher*, of the Parish of St. *Giles's*, Knt. created *July* 19. 1627. Extinct. Bar. 245.

Sir *Thomas Fowler*, of *Islington*, Knt. created *May* 21, 1628. Extinct. Bar. 254.

John Jaques, Esq; one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, created *September* 2. *Ditto*. Bar. 266.

Thomas Trevor, of *Enfield*, Esq; created *Aug.* 11. 1641. Extinct. Bar. 340.

Sir *Henry Bard*, of *Staines*, Knt. created *Octob.* 8. 1644. Bar. 448. Made afterward Viscount *Bellamont*, in *Ireland*, but extinct.

Joseph Ashe, of *Twittenham*, Esq; created *Sept* 19. 1660. Bar. 561

John Cropley, of *Clerkenwell*, Esq; created *May*, 7. 1691. Bar. 639.

William Roberts, of *Willesden*, Esq; created *Nov.* 8. 1661. Bar. 681.

Sir *Nicholas Crisp*, of *Hammersmith*, Knt. created *April* 14. 1665. Bar. 758.

Henry Seymour, Esq; one of his Majesty's Grooms of his Bed-Chamber, created *July* 4. 1681. with Remainder to his Father *Henry Seymour*, Esq; Bar. 862.

Joseph Alston, Sen. of *Chelsey*, Esq; created *Jan.* 20. 1681. Bar. 865.

Sir

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Sir *William Humble*, of *Kenſington*, Knt. created *March* 17. 1686. Bar. 893,

James Smith, of *Iſleworth*, Eſq; created *April* 20. 1694. Bar. 912.

William Hodges, of Eſq; created *March* 31. 1697. Bar. 918.

GENTLEMEN *of Note, who were of this County, but of what Place is not known.*

George Blackwell, educated at *Oxford*, but being inclined to the *Roman* Catholick Religion, went beyond Sea, and having ſpent ſome Time in the *Engliſh* Seminaries there, was conſtituted by Cardinal *Cajetan*, Protector of the *Engliſh* Nation at *Rome*; Superior of the *Engliſh* Clergy, by the Name of Arch-Prieſt of *England*, and Notary of the Apoſtolick See. He wrote ſeveral Books upon the Occaſion of the Quarrel between the Jeſuits and Seculars in *England*, *An Approbation of the Oath of Allegiance*, and he died ſuddenly in 1612.

Thomas Brown, D. D. of *Oxford*, Canon of *Windſor*, &c. In the Rebellion he left his Preferments and retired to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. at *Oxford*, to whom he was Chaplain. Afterward being forced to fly out of the Nation for his Loyalty, he officiated as Chaplain to the Princeſs of *Orange*. He lived to the Reſtoration, recovered all his Preferments, and died at *Windſor* in 1673. He hath ſome Sermons in Print, as alſo *A Key to the King's Cabinet*, *Diſſertatio de Therapeutis Philonis*, &c.

Sir *George Whitmore*, a great Support to, and Sufferer for his Majeſty King *Charles* I's Government, at his Habitation in this County, his Conſcience having coſt him (for his great Age would not permit him to ſerve his Majeſty otherwiſe) 15000 *l.* beſides Plunders, Decimations, and many other Troubles; he ſupported many orthodox Miniſters and dutiful Gentlemen, to whom, he is ſaid to have given 5000 *l* living, and much more at his Death. He was a great Benefactor to the Repairs of St. *Paul's* in 1631. when he was Mayor. He died

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

THE Eccleſiaſtical Government of this County is chiefly in the Biſhop of *London*; of which City, when we come to treat we ſhall give a large Account of the Orginal of that See, and the Succeſſion of the Biſhops to our Times. And in the mean time it may not be improper to ſpeak of the ſubordinate Authority of the Archdeacon of *Middleſex*, who has the immediate Juriſdiction of this whole County, except ſome few Peculiars which are ſubject to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, *viz. Chiſwick*, *Barnet*, St. *Pancras*, *Stoke-Newington*, *Weſt-Drayton*, and *Willeſdon*; and to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *viz. Harrow on the Hill*, and *Hayes*; the Commiſſary and Archdeacon of *London*, *viz. Clerkenwell*, *Iſlington*, and *Shoreditch*; but to make up this Defect in this County the Archdeacon of *Middleſex* hath a ſpiritual Power over near eighty Pa-

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rishes in *Essex*, and thirty in *Hertfordshire*, *viz.* the Deaneries of *Dunmow*, *Harlow*, and *Heddingham* in the former, and the Deaeary of *Braughing* in the latter. We have a pretty perfect Catalogue of the Archdeacons of this County, which it may be imputed to us as a Fault to omit.

Roger, who died in 1138.

Richard Fitz-Walter, who was present at the making the Constitution *de Pane & Cervisia*, in 1150, by *Ralph de Langford*, Dean of St. *Paul's*.

Radulph de Diceto, afterwards Dean of St. *Paul's*.

Gilbert, who gave his Assent to the Statute of Residence, made by *Ralph de Diceto* when he was Dean.

Wilhelmus, who was Witness to the Confirmation of the Church of *Ardleigh* in *Essex*, to the Abbot and Monks of St. *John* at *Colchester*, by *William de Sancta Mariâ* Bishop of *London*.

Reginald, who was Official to *Eustace de Fauconberg*, the Bishop of *London*, when the Abbot and Convent of *Walden* resigned the Church of *Sawbridgworth* to the Bishop.

Robert de Bonewell, who was Witness to the Endowment of the Vicarage of *Thaxted* in *Essex*.

Fulco de Stanford.

Henry de Wengham, who was Executor to the Bishop of *London* of the same Name.

Thomas de Ingoldesthorp, who was afterward Dean of St. *Paul's*.

Ralph de Baldock, who was also Bishop of *London*.

Ralph de Malling.

Richard de Newport, who was first Dean and then Bishop of *London*.

Robert de Baldock, who being much in Favour with King *Edward* II. was made by that Prince Lord Chancellor of *England*, Prebend of *Aylesbury*, in the Church of *Lincoln*, and of *Flexton*, in the Church of *Litchfield*, and was elected Bishop of *Norwich*, but never enjoyed that See, because the Pope put in *William de Ayermyn*; the Mob threw him into *Newgate*, where he died.

Roger de Hales, in 1326.

Thomas Trussel, in 1330.

Thomas Ashley, in 1333. He was a Prebendary in the Church of *Exeter*, and of *Holywell* in St. *Paul's*.

Robert de Reddesmell, who was Treasure in this Church.

Thomas Durant, who was also Chancellor of this Church.

Andrew Offard, or *Ufford*, afterward made Bishop of St. *Davids*. He was much in King *Edward* III. Favour, was one of the Council to *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, who was made *Custos regni*, when the King went to Sea, and a Commissioner to treat with the King of *Portugal* for a Marriage of one of his Daughters with Prince *Edward*, &c.

Matthew Crump, in 1361.

William de Pelmogna, or *Palmorna*, the King's Chaplain.

Adam Thebaud, or *Tybold*, of the same Family of *Simon Sudbury*, Bishop of *London*.

Bartholomew Siday, in 1364.

William Stortford, who met at a Convocation at *Oxford*.

Richard Bruton, in 1416.

Richard Clifford, in 1418.

Simon Northew, in 1422.

William Bothe, in 1429. He was afterward made Bishop of *Litchfield*.

Stephen Welton, D. D. afterward made Archdeacon of *Sarum*.

Robert Wyott, in 1443.

Thomas Kemp, afterwards made Bishop of *London*.

John Wodde, Rector of *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, in 1456.

William Dudley, Dean of King *Edward* IV's Chap[illegible], and of *Windsor*, in 1476. and afterwards Bishop of *Durham*. He was the third Son of *John* Lord *Dudley*.

Richard Lichfield, in 1476. He was also Canon Residentiary of St. *Paul's*.

John Aleym, alias *Kerver*, in 1496.

Richard Eden, in 1516.

Henry Hervy, in 1551. afterward Precentor of St. *Paul's*.

John Wymundsley, before Archdeacon of *London*, in 1554.

William Chedsey, Chaplain to Bishop *Bonner*, a learned Man, and so moderate a Papist, that after his Dispute with *Peter Martyr*, in 1549, the Protestants took him to be one of them; yet in Queen *Mary's* Days he was zealous against them, and obtain'd many Preferments, as Canon of *Windsor*, President of *Corpus Christi* College in *Oxford*, and Minister of *Allhallows*, *Breadstreet*.

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He disputed with *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer* at *Oxford*. He lived to Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and was imprison'd.

Alexander Nowell, in 1558, afterwards Dean of St. *Paul*'s.

Thomas Watts, in 1560, afterwards Dean of *Barking* in *Essex*. He was a great Benefactor to *Pembroke-Hall*, *Cambridge*, (being there educated) giving certain Farms in *Ashwell* and *Fenston*, for the Maintenance of seven *Greek* Scholars.

Adam Squire, Master of *Baliol-College* at *Oxford*, a learned Man in 1577.

Richard Vaughan, in 1588, afterwards consecrated Bishop of *London*.

Robert Tighe, in 1610, one of the Translators of the Bible.

William Goodwin, in 1616, he was Sub-Almoner to Queen *Elizabeth*.

Richard Clues, D. D. in 1620, he was sequestred for his Loyalty in 1642.

Robert Percy, in 1660, being a Kinsman of Dr. *Juxon*, then Bishop of *London*.

Thomas Cooke, in 1669.

William Jane, in 1679, being the Bishop of *London*'s Chaplain.

John Goodman, Rector of *Much-Hadham*, *Hertfordshire*, in 1686.

Robert Grove, in 1690, afterwards Bishop of *Chichester*.

Rober Corey, in 1691.

Dr. *Lancaster*, Rector of St. *Martins*.

Dr. *Altham*, Rector of St. *Botolph*, *Bishopsgate*.

The Monasteries of this County.

Kilburn, an Hermitage, built by one *Godwyn* an Hermit; but being enlarged and improved in his Time into a Nunnery of *Benedictines*, by *Herbert* Abbot of *Westminster*, it was made a Cell to that Abbey, and dedicated to *John* the Baptist, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. *Gilbert Universalis*, then Bishop of *London*, granted by his Charter to the said Abbot, and his Successors for ever, the supreme Jurisdiction over that Cell in Things spiritual; so that it should be free from the Power and Subjection of the Church of *London* for ever, which he corroborated with his own and the Chapter's Seal. The Abbot having thus made it a Cell, the Prior *Osbert de Clare*, and the whole Convent gave it to three young Maidens, *Emma*, *Gunilda*, and *Christina*; and to all those that would live there for Religion, yet by the Grant *Godwyn* the Hermit was appointed their first Master or *Custos*, during his Life, yet under the Conditions and Liberties that *Hampsted*, and other Places, had been settled on the Church of *Westminster*, by *Edward* the Confessor, *viz.* That it should be free from all Customs and Taxes required by the King, or Bishop, and their Servants; and shall contribute nothing towards making War, or supporting Bridges and Castles. Upon these Terms the Abbot *Herbert*, with the Consent of his whole Chapter, endowed the same with Lands and Rents in *Knightsbrigg*, and other Places.

But notwithstanding *Gilbert*, Bishop of *London*, had granted the whole Subjection and Jurisdiction of this Cell of *Kilburn* to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, which Power they had enjoyed, as in their own Right, without any Contradiction or Molestation from the See of *London*, some other Contests arising about this House in the Year 1231. the Bishop of *London* and Abbot of *Westminster* came to this Agreement, *viz.* That the Bishop of *London*, for the Time being, shall visit this Cell, when, and as often as he pleases; That he shall preach, confess, and enjoin Penance to the Nuns here that are willing so to be confessed, but he shall exact no Procurations. The *Custos* of this House shall be presented by the Abbot, and his Successors, to the Bishop, who shall admit him without Difficulty or Delay, and he shall pay Obedience to the Bishop in all Things touching this Agreement; and That the whole Go-

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vernment of this House, as to the Correction, or Reformation of Persons, the placing or displacing the Abbess and Nuns, shall belong to the Abbot, who shall reform any Abuses arising in this House, which if he refuse to do, upon Notice given, in a Month's Time, the Prioress shall then interpose, and do as is most expedient; but not to derogate at all from the Rights of the Prioress or Nuns.

Valued at the Suppression a 74 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 *d. per Ann. Dudg.* 86 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d. Speed.*

Clerkenwell, a Priory of *Benedictines*, founded by *Jordanus Briset*, Son of *Radulphus*, Son of *Bryan*, who gave to God, St. *Mary* and *All-Saints*, and to *Robert* the Chaplain fourteen Acres of Land, lying near the Well, call'd, *Clerk*'s-Well, quietly to be enjoyed, and free from all Challenge or Claim of the Hospitallers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, to the End that the said *Robert* should build there a religious House, and Oratory for the Service of God, such as he thought most fit; and for the erecting of a Mill. Which House being built, and dedicated to God and the Assumption of our Lady, and made a Nunnery, for Black Nuns of the Order of St. *Benedict*, *Matilda de Ros*, *Gerard de Camvill*, Earl *Albric*, *Henry de Essex*, *Richard Beauvais*, Bishop of *London*, *Hugo de Nevill*, *William St. George*, *Alured de Lincoln*, *Malcom*, King of *Scots*, *William de Mandeville*, Earl of *Essex*, *Margaret de Ridevers*, and divers others, were Benefactors in Lands, Rents, and Churches, which were confirmed to God and St. *Mary de Clerkenwell*, and the Nuns serving God there, by the Charter of the Bishop of *London*, dated *A. D.* 1194. by the Heirs of the Founder, and by King *Henry* II.

Jordan de Briset, the Founder of this Priory, who died *Nov.* 15. 1110. was buried in the Chapter-House of this Priory; as was also *Muriel* his Wife, who died *April* 30. 1112.

Valued at the Suppression at 262 *l.* 19 *s. per Annum.*

Holywell, a Priory of *Benedictines*, dedicated to St. *John Baptist*. It was founded by *Richard de Belmeis*, Bishop of *London*, for Black Nuns. Divers Lands and Possessions were given them by *Galfrid Camerarius*, *Galfrid* and *William de Melichar*, *Gennero de Valonis*, and divers others, which were confirmed by King *Richard* I. *April* 11 *Anno regni* 6. The said King by Charter dated at *Westminster Anno regni* 1. confirmed to the Church of St. *John Baptist* of *Holywell*, and to the Nuns serving God there, the Place on which the Church now stands, with the Moor or Meadow in which the Fountain, call'd *Holywell*, rises; with the Lands given by *Richard*, late Bishop of *London*, *Walter* Præcentor of St. *Paul's*, *John Hilewit*, and others.

Robert, Earl of *Gloucester*, gave to *Robert de Rothomagus*, an hundred Acres of Land in *Camberwell*, which the said *Robert* gave to the Nuns of *Holywell*, in perpetual Alms, paying the Lord's Rent, which was half a Mark *per Annum*. Other Lands in *Peckam*, *Newersfield*, &c were given by *Solomon de Basing*, *Reginald Pointz*, and other Benefactors.

Stephen de Gravesend, Bishop of *London*, *Anno* 1318. was a great Benefactor to this House. It was rebuilt by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, Knight of the Garter, who also endowed it with Lands, and was buried here in a large Chapel built for that Purpose. He died *Anno* 1524. In most of the Glass Windows of the House these Verses were painted curiously, and not long since legible.

All the Nuns of Holywell
Pray for the Soul of Sir Thomas Lovel.

This Monastery was valued at the Suppression at 293 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d. per Ann. Weaver.* 293 *l. Stow.* 347 *l.* 1. 3. *Speed*

Sion, a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. *Austin*, founded by King *Henry* V. *Anno* 1394. to the Honour of the ever blessed Trinity, the glorious Virgin *Mary*, and all the Apostles, Disciples, and Saints of Christ, and especially of St. *Bridget*, (who having founded a religious Order, bearing her Name, by divine Inspiration obtained, that in whatever Nation her Order was founded, continual Peace should be preserved by her Mediation) to be called by the Name of St. *Saviour* and St. *Bridget*'s Monastery of *Sion*, of the Order of St. *Austin*, and to consist of sixty Nuns or Sisters, one of which was to be the Abbess, and twenty-five religious Men, of which thirteen were to be Priests, 4 Deacons, and eight Laymen; making up the just Number of Christ's 13 Apostle, (St. *Paul*

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Paul being reckon'd for one) and seventy-two Disciples: One of the twenty-five to be Confessor to the rest, who should assist in Spiritual Cases, in preaching, instructing, explaining to them Matters of Faith and Salvation. To live seperately in their proper Habitations; the Abbess and Nuns in one Cloister by themselves, the Confessor and Brethren in a separate Apartment, or Court, by themselves, to serve God with sincere Minds, and chaste Bodies, in their regular Habits distinguishing their Sex, according to the Rules instituted by St. *Bridget*, and there to pray for the Soul of the King, and his Wife *Mary*, and for the Soul of *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, and *Blanche* his Wife, their Ancestors, and other departed *Saints:*

This House was founded upon a Piece of Ground in the said King's Demeasne, belonging a little before to the Monks Aliens, in the Manor of *Isleworth*, in the Parish of *Twickenham* in the County of *Middlesex*, near the River of *Thames*, in Length 1938 Foot, in Breadth 925 Foot, as appears by the Abuttings and Boundings.

It is further provided, That the said Abbess and Nuns, Confessor and Monks shall be one Body corporate, to enjoy the same Common Seal, to sue and be sued by the Name of St. *Saviour's* and St. *Bridget's* of *Sion*. And that these our Desires may be more effectually executed, *Matilda Newton* was constituted first Abbess by the King himself, and *William Alnewick* the first Confessor, giving Power to the Convent, upon the Death of either of these, to elect another.

The said King also did grant them a Rent of a thousand Marks *per Annum*, payable out of the Exchequer at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*, till he or his Heirs should settle the said yearly Value of a thousand Marks upon them for ever, with a Provision annex'd for the good Payment of the same; which when his Majesty had done out of the Lands of the Priories Aliens (which he totally suppressed,) he provided by a Law, That they should take no more of any Man; but what remained of their Revenue Overplus, they should bestow it on the Poor. Their Income at the Suppression was given in, 1944 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Speed.* 1731 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* ½. *Dugdale.* Not far from this House, at a Place called *Bromford-End*, stood a religious Foundation, called,

Ecclesia omnium Angelorum, i. e. the Church of *All the Angels*, a Fraternity founded by *John Somerset* Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the King's Chaplain: It was by him made Parcel of the Honour of *Hampton-Court*, and of the Possessions of the Monastery of *Sion*. King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* gave it to *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*; but upon his Attainder it came to the Crown, and was again restored by Queen *Mary* to the Monastery of *Sion*, which she erected a-new; but Queen *Elizabeth* dissolved it again, and it remained in the Crown till King *James* I. granted it to *George Whitemore*, Esq; and others, and their Heirs, to be held of the Manor of *East-Greenwich*, from whom it was alienated by a Licence from King *Charles* I. to Mr. *Dickfield*, and others, and their Heirs. Valued at the Dissolution at 178 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum.*

Stratford at *Bow*, (so commonly called, tho' it is situate in *Bromley* Parish, upon the utmost Confines touching upon *Stratford le Bow,*) a Priory of Nuns of the Order of St. *Benedict*, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, and (as some assert) by *Christiana de Sumers*, and her Sons, and by them endowed with Lands in *Hastingfield*, which were confirm'd by King *Stephen*. But Mr. *Tanner*, in his *Notitia Monastica* tells us, That this House was founded by *William* the *Norman*, then Bishop of *London* in the Conqueror's Reign; and that in King *Henry* the IId's Time, Sir *Ralph Josselin*, Kt. gave to these Nuns the Manor of *Bromley*. *Christiana de Sumers*, and her Sons, were early Benefactors to this Nunnery, as appears by King *Stephen's* Confirmation of their Endowment; but we can't judge them the Founders of it. *Richard* the Ist, King of *England*, and Duke of *Normandy*, confirm'd to God, and the Church of St. *Leonard* of *Stratford*, and the Nuns serving God there, the Church of *Northim*, (no where now to be found) given them by *Galiena*, and her Son *Bartholomew de Dunmartin*, the Patron of the said Church. Dated at *Westminster*, *October* 9. *An. Reg.* 1. *Robert de Burgate* also, and *Galiena* his Wife, gave them the Tithes of their Farm called *Alwood* in *Norton*, and

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confirmed to them the Church of *Northim*, (here called *Norton*, which Mr. *Newcourt* conjectures to be *Norton Mauderil* in *Eſſex*, becauſe that Church has all along belong'd to this Nunnery) In the Abbey Church here ſometime lay entomb'd the Body of *John de Bohun*, Son and Heir of *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*. This Monaſtery at the Diſſolution, was valued at 108 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d. per Annum*, *Dugdale*. 121 *l.* 16 *l.* 0 *d. Speed*. We find alſo there was at

Hounſlow, an Houſe for Captive Brethren, of the Order of the Holy Trinity, which Order was inſtituted by Pope *Innocent* III. at the earneſt Solicitation of *Joannes Matteſ*, or *Matha*, a Doctor of *Paris*, and one *Felix* an Anchoret, for the Reception of Travellers or Pilgrims, and Redemption of Captives.

Anno 1196. The firſt Houſe of this Order was at *Rome*, erected by the ſaid Pope, and named St. *Thomas de Formis*, and in *France* in the Monaſtery of *Cercus Frigidus*. *Baile* tells us, That the firſt Houſe of this Order in *England* was at *Ingham* in *Norfolk*, founded by *William Stafferton*, in 1357. and from hence the Monks were called the Order of *Ingham*. They profeſſed the Rule of St. *Auſtin*, but had ſeveral other Conſtitutions of their own, of which ſome among many other were, 1*ſt*, Whatever was given them, a third Part was reſerved for the Redeeming of Captives; and if the Giver would not conſent to it, they would not take it. 2*dly*. Their Governour was Miniſter. 3*dly*. All their Churches were to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity. 4*thly*. Their Garments were made of white Wool. 5*thly*. They lay on Wool, and never on Feathers, unleſs in Sickneſs. 6*thly*. They never rode on Horſes, but Aſſes. 7*thly*. They faſted three Days a-Week from the Beginning of *September* till *Eaſter*. 8*thly*. All, both Clergy and Laity, muſt work. 9*thly*. They were allowed to go up and down to beg Alms to redeem Captives, *&c.*

By whom this Fraternity was founded is not known, unleſs it were by ſome of the Family of the *Windſors*, who had their Habitation at *Stanwell*, not far off, and had this Friars-Chapel for their Burial-Place; which together with the Houſe was, by way of Exchange, given to the Lord *Windſor* by *Henry* the VIIIth.

This Order mightily increaſed, ſo that many Monaſteries were erected in different Countries under it. Six are ſaid to be built in *England*, of which this at *Hounſlow* was doubtleſs one, tho' the *Monaſticon* mentions it not. It was valued at the Suppreſſion at 78 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum*, *Dugdale*. 80 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d. Speed*.

The MARTYRS *in* MIDDLESEX, *viz.*

JOHN DENLET, a *Kentiſh* Gentleman, taken up as he was going to viſit ſome of his Friends in *Eſſex*, by *Edward Tyrrell*, Eſq; an active Juſtice of the Peace there, who apprehended him upon Suſpicion, and upon Searching him found a Confeſſion of his Faith about him, and forthwith ſent him to be examin'd by the Queen's Commiſſioners, *Nicholas Hare*, *William Roper*, *Richard Read*, and *William Cook*, who ſate in *London*, with Power to examine ſuch Perſons as ſhould be ſent up to them by the Country Juſtices, according to the Queen's Letter, enjoining them to apprehend all Perſons ſuſpected of Hereſy, *&c.* Here he remain'd Priſoner ſome Time; but when the Commiſſioners ſaw, that by all their Arts and Perſwaſions they could not prevail, they ſent the ſaid *John Denley*, with one *Patrick Packinham*, to Biſhop *Bonner* to be handled after his fatherly and charitable Manner. Upon *June* 28. they were brought into the Biſhop's Palace, who examined them upon their own Articles, and ſome of his; but they couragiouſly ſtood to their own Opinions, and anſwered generally the ſame Thing. Upon the 1ſt of *July* they were brought into the Biſhop's Conſiſtory in St. *Paul's*, where he proceeded againſt them after his uſual Manner, *viz.*

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viz. He read their Confeſſions, and Anſwers to the Articles objected againſt them; ſometimes incouraged them with Promiſes, ſometimes threatned them with Fire and Faggot, thoſe powerful Arguments of Perſwaſion. When theſe would not move them from the Conſtancy in their Faith, he proceeded to Condemnation, which happen'd upon *July* 5. The Subſtance of which was; That they deny'd the Church of *England*, as then eſtabliſh'd, to be a Part of the Catholick Church of Chriſt, but rather was of Antichriſt, the Biſhop of *Rome* being its Head: That the Maſs as now uſed was naught, abominable Idolatry, and Blaſphemy againſt God's Word: That Auricular Confeſſion is not good, as uſed then by the Church of *England*: That the Ceremonies of uſing Cream, and Oil, and Spittle, conjur'd Water and Wax, or Chryſome, or Salt in Baptiſm, were ſuperſtitions: That, as to the bodily Preſence in the Sacrament of the Altar, Chriſt's Body is in Heaven, and will not be contain'd in ſo ſmall a Piece of Bread, *&c.*

After Condemnation they were deliver'd to the Sheriffs of *Middleſex*, who kept them in ſafe Cuſtody till they were commanded by Writ to ſend them to the Place of Suffering: Accordingly Mr. *Denley* was carried to *Uxbridge* on *Auguſt* 8. 1555. where was every Thing prepared for his Burning. In the Time of the Flames being about him he ſung Pſalms, till Dr. *Story* order'd a Faggot to be thrown into his Face, at which he deſiſted for a while, to the Rejoycing of that good Man, who proteſted that he had marr'd a good Old Song by it: But he ſoon recover'd himſelf and ſung again, tho' hurt; and ſo ſingng expired.

Much Pains were taken after his Death with *Patrick Packingham* to make him recant, but he reſolutely aſſerted, That the Church they would have him turn to, was the Church of Satan, and no Part of the Church of Chriſt; and that he could not join with it. Upon which he alſo was burnt at *Uxbridge* on *Auguſt* 28, 1555.

Elizabeth Warne, Widow, the Wife of *John Warne* an Upholſter, (who had before ſuffered for his Religion) was apprehended in a Houſe near *Bow-Church*, on *January* 1. where divers were met to pray, and was carried to the *Compter*, where ſhe lay Priſoner till the 11th Day of *June*, at which Time ſhe was brought to *Newgate*, and remain'd to the End of *July*. Then ſhe was ſent by the Commiſſioners abovemention'd to *Bonner*, Biſhop of *London*, whoſe chief Objection was concerning the real and corporal Preſence of Chriſt in the Sacrament of the Altar. She appeared before him ſeveral Times, but no Arts, Perſwaſions, or Arguments could prevail with her to alter her Faith. She bad them do what they would with her, for ſhe was convinced, That if Chriſt was not in an Error, ſhe was not in an Error. Upon which Anſwer, ſhe was conven'd into the Conſiſtory, adjudg'd and condemn'd as an Heretick on *July* 12. and was burnt as ſuch at *Stratford-le-Bow* in the ſaid Month. *Anno. Dom.* 1555. Dr. *Story*, her Kinſman, being lately made a Commiſſioner, was the chief Inſtrument in her Death.

Robert Smith, Servant to Sir *Thomas Smith*, Provoſt of *Eaton*, from whence he was preferr'd to a Clerkſhip in the College of *Windſor* of 10 *l. per Ann.* was brought to *Newgate Nov.* 5. 1555. being a Man fervent in Religion, as it was taught in the Days of *Edward* VI. He was ſeveral Times examin'd by Biſhop *Bonner*, concerning Auricular Confeſſion, the Sacrament of the Altar, the Church-Baptiſm, Orders, Holy Water, Anointing, *&c.* in which he ſhewed his Diſſent from the Church of *Rome*, and accordingly was condemn'd *July* 12. and ſuffer'd at *Uxbridge*, *Auguſt* 8. Where it is remarkable, That when his Body half-burnt was fallen down in the Fire, black and ſeemingly dead, he roſe up and lifted up the Stumps of his Arms in a rejoycing Manner, and then fell down dead.

William Hale, a conſtant Martyr of Chriſt, was examin'd the ſame Time with the two former, and with them received Sentence of Condemnation; as alſo did *Stephen Harwood*, and were burnt; *William Hale* at *Barnet*, and *Stephen Harwood* at *Stratford-le-Bow*, about the latter End of *Auguſt*, 1555. At which Time alſo *George King*, *Thomas Leyes*, and *John Wade*, being ſick, died in their Priſon, and were buried in the Night by their Friends, who durſt not appear *propter metum Judæorum*.

When

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When he was condemned by the Biſhop of *London*, he gave the Standers-by this Exhortation, [pointing to the Biſhop,] *Ah! Good People, beware of this Idolater, and this Antichriſt*: And then was delivered to the Sheriff

Hugh Laverock, of the Pariſh of *Barking*, Painter, of the Age of 68, a lame Cripple; and *John Apprice*, a blind Man, being accus'd by ſome of their Neighbours to Biſhop *Bonner*, were ſent for by the Officer, and examin'd in his Palace at *London*, on *May* 1. where he propounded to them nine Articles, uſually objected to others on the like Occaſions. To which *Hugh Laverock* ſaid, He could not find them in the Scriptures. *John Apprice*, That their Doctrine was ſo agreeable to the World, that he thought it could not be agreeable to God and the Scriptures: That they were not the Holy Catholick Church, for they had Laws to kill Men, and made the Queen their Hangman. At which the Biſhop being incenſed, order'd them to *Fulham* that Day, and pronounced Sentence of Condemnation againſt them in the Pariſh-Church of *Fulham*, and deliver'd them to the Secular Power. Here they were not ſuffer'd long to remain, but on *May* 15. being convey'd to *Stratford-le Bow*, were burnt in the ſame Fire. *Hugh Laverock* being chain'd, and caſting away his Crutches, becauſe they had done no Harm, ſaid to his Brother Sufferer, Be of good Cheer, the Lord of *London* is our good Phyſician: He will heal us both ſhortly, you of your Blindneſs, and me of my Lameneſs: And ſo patiently they ſuffer'd together *May* 15. 1556.

Henry Wye Brewer, *William Halywell* Smith, *Ralph Jackſon* Servant, of about twenty-four Years Old, *Laurence Pernham* Smith, *John Derifall* Labourer, *Thomas Bowyer* Weaver, *George Searles* Taylor, *Lyon Cawch* Broker, *Henry Adlington* Sawyer, *John Routh* Labourer, *Elizabeth Pepper* a Weaver's Wife, *Agnes George*, Wife of *Richard George* Husbandman, were ſummond, and had the Articles adminiſtred to them by *Darbyſhire*, Biſhop *Bonner*'s Chancellour; to which they gave their Anſwers, *viz.* That the true Religion of Chriſt was, whereſoever the Word of God was truly preached: That they denied ſeven Sacraments, and aſſerted only two: That the Maſs was ſuch a Thing that could not, nor ſhould not enter their Conſciences: That they did hold it to be Idolatrous, though they confeſs'd that through Infirmity they had been preſent at it. Theſe thirteen Perſons, after their Condemnation, were carried from *Newgate* to *Stratford-le-Bow*, the Place appointed for their Martyrdom, and were divided into 2 Parts. The Sheriff came to one Part of them and told them, That the reſt had recanted and ſaved their Lives, and adviſed them like wiſe Men to do the ſame; but they refuſed, ſince their Faith was built on Chriſt, not on Man. From thence he went to the other Part with the ſame Lie and Perſwaſions, who gave him the ſame Anſwer. When he found his Endeavours of perverting them in vain, he brought them to the Stake, to which the Men were tied, and the Women permitted to be looſe, where they ſung Praiſes to God, and ſuffered Death for his Sake on *June* 27. *An. Dom.* 1556.

Ralph Allerton, being apprehended and brought before the Lord *Darcy* of *Chick*, was accuſed of abſenting from the Church, and teaching others to do ſo too: For this he was carried before the Council, who referr'd the Determination of his Caſe to Biſhop *Bonner*; who by Threatnings, and other ſubtle Means, made him recant his former Profeſſion at St. *Paul*'s Croſs openly; but his Conſcience would not ſuffer him to continue in his Errors, but teaching his former Doctrines, he was apprehended again, and examined by him ſeveral Times, and accuſed by one *Tye* a Prieſt, as a ſeditious Fellow, that perſwaded other Men to do as he did: At laſt he proceeded to the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation, and to exhibit Articles againſt him; in which it was alledged, that *Allerton* aſſerted, That in the Sacrament after Conſecration there ſtill remain'd material Bread and material Wine, That he would not come to Maſs, *&c.* That he ſpoke againſt the Biſhop of *Rome*, Church and See of the ſame: That he approved the Opinions of *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer*, lately condemned and burnt; That he approved the Book of Common-Prayer as put out in the Time of *Edward* VI. as good and godly, *&c.* After many Endeavours to bring

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bring him to Recantation in vain, *Bonner* asked him if he had any Thing to ſay, why he ſhould not pronounce the Sentence of Condemnation againſt him: But he objected only the Truth of his Faith, and that there was no Hereſy in what he held. So he was condemned, and delivered over to the Temporal Officers.

James Auſtoo and *Margery* his Wife, were apprehended at the ſame Time; but neither the Reaſon, Time, or Manner is certainly known. *Bonner* examin'd them concerning the Opinion they had of the Church, and Religion then uſed, which they aſſerted to be corrupted, and that thoſe who went to it went rather for Fear than Love to it: That they did not believe the Body and Blood of Chriſt to be preſent in the Sacrament of the Altar; and that they could not, and would not join with an Idolatrous Church, or in a Temple of Idols. Upon which he pronounced Sentence againſt them at *Fulham*, on *September* 10. and deliver'd them to the Sheriff to be kept in ſafe Cuſtody till call'd for.

Richard Roth was among thoſe alſo that were now apprehended; he was examin'd by *Bonner*, who took a great deal of Pains to make him believe ſeven Sacraments, and Tranſubſtantiation; to which he at firſt anſwer'd, That if the Scriptures did ſo teach, he would ſo believe: But upon a ſecond Examination, and upon better Thoughts, he declared the contrary, and held their Sacraments a dead God, and the Maſs deteſtable Idolatry, from which Opinion he could not, and would not recede. On *Sept.* 16. the Biſhop objected to him, That he was a Comforter and Boldner of Hereticks: And after ſome Diſcourſe had farther with him, he condemn'd and deliver'd him to the Sheriff. Divers then preſent would have had him recanted, and have ask'd of the Biſhop Mercy; but he told them, He would not ask Mercy of him that could not give it. So *Ralph Allerton*, *James Auſtoo*, and *Margery* his Wife, and *Richard Roth* ended their Lives in one Fire at *Iſlington*, *Sept.* 17. 1557.

Robert Mills, *Stephen Cotton*, *Robert Dines*, *Stephen Wright*, *John Slade*, *William Pikes* or *Pikers* a Tanner, being apprehended and taken by the Conſtable in a Cloſe by the Town of *Iſlington*, were carried before Sir *Roger Cholmley*, and from thence were ſent to *Newgate*; where remaining ſeven Weeks, they were at laſt examin'd, and had ſeveral Articles exhibited to them by *Thomas Darbyſhire*, *Bonner*'s Chancellor, on *June* the 20th, 21ſt, 22d and 23d. To which they gave their Anſwers, *viz.* That their Rites, Cuſtoms, and Ceremonies were againſt the Word of God, and that they would obſerve no Part of the ſame: That they would not come to Church ſo long as the Croſs was crept to, and Images worſhipped; That they were not ſeven but only two Sacraments, Baptiſm and the Lord's Supper; That they could not allow their Service, becauſe in a ſtrange Language not underſtood by them; That if they might receive the Sacrament as they did in *Edward* the VIth's Time, they would with all their Hearts.

They were order'd again to appear upon *July* 11. where a Recantation, and Return to the Mother Church was required of them, which when they refuſed, the next Day Sentence of Condemnation was pronounced againſt them, and they were delivered over to the Secular Power, who remanded them to Priſon, where they ſtaid to the Day of their Death, which happen'd at *Brentford*, ſeven Miles from *London*, on *July* 14. 1558.

Among theſe that were taken at *Iſlington*, ſome made their Eſcape, and ſome of them were ſcourged by the Hands of *Bonner* himſelf, as *Thomas Hinſhaw* and *John Willis*, who were kept in *Newgate* ſome Time without ſeeing any of their Friends; then ſent down to *Fulham*, where they were whip'd, and ſet in the Stocks for eight or ten Days, and handled with great Severity and Inſolence.

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A DIVINE *of Eminency born or living in this County, but the Place not known.*

Richard Northall, a *Carmelite*, Chaplain to King *Richard* II. who for his good Preaching was made Biſhop of *Offory*, by that Prince, then Chancellour of *Ireland*, and at length Archbiſhop of *Dublin*. He wrote a Set of Sermons for the whole Year, lived beloved for his Learning and Virtues, and died lamented *July* 20, 1397.

The CHARITY SCHOOLS *of this County are,*

Edſont, where is a School for eighteen Children, Part out of *Hatton*, an Hamlet in this Pariſh, being all that are fit to be taught, at the Charge of the Miniſter.

Brentford, where are two Schools for twenty-eight Boys, and eight Girls, ſupported by Subſcriptions of about 60*l. per Ann.* They are part cloathed, and twelve Boys and ten Girls have been put out, ſince the Schools were opened.

Cheſwick, where is a School for twenty Boys and ten Gils, all cloathed as well as taught.

Cranford, where are twenty poor Children taught to read, write, and caſt Accounts, all provided with Books, and many of them cloathed at the Charge of a Perſon of Quality.

Eling, where are two Schools for twenty-five Boys and twenty Girls, their Inſtruction being paid for out of the Subſcriptions to *Brentford* Schools.

Finchley, where is a School for fifteen Boys, erected in 1714, all cloathed.

Hammerſmith, where are two Schools for twenty-ſeven Boys and twelve Girls, all cloathed and taught.

Harefield, where is a School for ten Boys, and as many Girls, all taught and cloathed.

Hendon, where are two Schools for twenty Boys and ten Girls, all taught and cloathed.

Hounſlow, were are twelve Boys taught and cloathed, chiefly out of the Offertory at the Sacrament. A two-penny Loaf of good Bread is alſo given to every Child that comes to Church on *Sundays*, Morning and Afternoon.

Shepperton, where is a School forming, but not quite ſettled.

Staines, where is 4*l. per Ann.* given by a Gentleman, for teaching five Boys; and 20*l.* a-Year given by another for teaching twenty poor Children, and providing them Books.

Stanwell, where is a School for nine Boys and thirty-ſix Girls, taught by two Miſtreſſes, paid out of the Offertory, and ſome private Charities.

Teddington, near *Hampton-Court*, where is a School for twenty-ſix Children, who are taught for 22*l.* a-Year, and a Legacy of 40*s. per Ann.* left by a Lady.

Thiſtleworth, where are two Schools founded in 1715, for forty Boys and twenty Girls, all cloathed.

Tottenham, where is a School for twenty-two Girls, all cloathed and taught.

Twickenham, where is a School for fifty Boys, all cloathed and taught.

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Whitchurch, alias *Stanmore parva*, where is a School, which from a ſmall Begining, is come to a conſiderable Bigneſs, as the following Account will ſhew. A private Gentleman in *Weſtminſter* having Occaſion to viſit his Relations here, and obſerving a great want of a Charity School, upon his Return ſollicited his Acquaintance in *London* and *Weſtminſter* to ſubſcribe to it; in which he was ſo ſucceſsful, That he obtained ſufficient to open a School for twelve Girls on *Michaelmas*-Day, 1710. to be taught to read, and ſay the Church Catechiſm. In 1711, the Subſcriptions, and caſual Benefactions at *London* ſo increaſed, that eighteen Girls were taught in the Summer, without any Help of the Neighbourhood. In 1712, a Subſcription was promoted in the Town of *Whitchurch*, and there was raiſed 10 *l.* a-year, half of which was given by a Lady that then lived in the Pariſh; who ſtill continues her Bounty, tho' ſhe is ſince removed. Upon this Augmentation of Maintenance, ſix Girls more were added, which made the Number 24. In 1713, there was a Collection made for this School at *Great-Stanmore* Church, and ſo much Money was gathered, with ſome Contributions from *London*, where an unknown Gentleman gave 5 *l.* as to enable the Truſtees to cloath all the Children the firſt Time. This Year alſo one Mrs. *Cardonel* left at her Death 5 *l.* a-year, for four Years, which raiſed the Number of the Children ſix Boys; which Increaſe ſo pleaſed an Honourable Perſon, and his Lady, that they ſubſcribed 20 *l.* a-year to it; by which, and ſome Collections at *Whitchurch* and *Edgeworth* Churches, the Girls were compleatly cloathed a ſecond Time, and ſo continue.

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ACT.	Hundred.	Demery.	Valuation.
Acton East	Finsbury		
Acton West	Finsbury	R. Middlesex	14 0 0 0
Ashford	Spelthorn		
Barnet Friars	Finsbury		
Bedfont East	Spelthorn		
Bedfont West	Spelthorn	V. Middlesex	6 13 4 0
Bow	Ofulston		
Brentford Old	Elthorn		
Brentford New	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	20 0 0 0
Bromley	Ofulston		
Chelsey	Finsbury	R. Middlesex	13 6 8 0
Chesswick	Finsbury	V. Middlesex	9 18 1 0
Clarkenwell	Ofulston		
Cony-Hatch	Finsbury		
Copham			
Cornix			11 0 0 0
Couley	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	
Cranford	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	16 0 0 0
Drayton West	Elthorn	V. Middlesex	13 6 8 0
Edgware	Gore		
Edmonton	Edmonton	V. Middlesex	18 0 0 0
Enfield	Edmonton	V. Middlesex	26 0 0 0
Feltham	Spelthorn	V. Middlesex	8 0 0 0
Finchley	Finsbury	R. Middlesex	20 0 0 0
Friars Barnet	Finsbury		
Fulham	Finsbury	R. Middlesex	16 0 0 0
Fulham	Finsbury	V. Middlesex	10 0 0 0
St. Giles in the Fields	Ofulston	R. Middlesex	
Greenford *Magna*	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	20 0 0 0
Greenford *Parva*	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	6 13 4 0
Hackney	Ofulston	R. Middlesex	26 0 0 0
Hackney	Ofulston	V. Middlesex	20 0 0 0
Hadley	Edmonton		
Hammersmith	Finsbury		
Hampstead	Finsbury		
Hampton	Spelthorn	V. Middlesex	10 0 0 0
Hanwell	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	20 0 0 0
Hanworth	Spelthorn	R. Middlesex	11 13 4 0
Harefield	Elthorn		
Haringay	Finsbury	R. Middlesex	11 13 4 0
Harlinton	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	24 0 0 0
Harmondsworth	Elthorn	V Middlesex	12 0 0 0
Harrow on the Hill	Gore	R. Middlesex	88 4 4 0
Harrow on the Hill	Gore	V. Middlesex	33 4 4 0
Hays	Elthorn	R. Middlesex	40 0 0 0
Hays	Elthorn	V. Middlesex	20 0 0 0
Hendon	Gore	V. Middlesex	45 0 0 0
Helston	Iſtleworth	V. Middlesex	11 0 0 0
Highgate	Finsbury		
Hillingdon *Magna*	Elthorn	V. Middlesex	16 0 0 0
Hillingdon *Parva*	Elthorn		

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H O. R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Hornſey	Finsbury	R. Middleſex	22 0 0 0
Hounſlow	Iſtleworth		
Ickenham	Elthorn	R. Middleſex	13 6 8 0
Islington	Finsbury	V. Middleſex	30 0 0 0
Iſtleworth	Iſtleworth	V. Middleſex	18 0 0 0
St. Katherines	London	Coll Middleſex	315 14 2 0
Kenſington	Finsbury	V. Middleſex	18 8 4 0
Kentiſh-Town	Finsbury	V. Middleſex	9 5 0 0
Kingsbury	Gore		
Knightbridge	Finsbury		
Lalebam	Spelthorn	V. Middleſex	
Litlington	Spelthorn	R. Middleſex	14 0 0 0
Maribone	Finsbury		
Newington Stoke	Finsbury	R Middleſex	10 0 0 0
Northhall	Elthorn	V. Middleſex	15 0 0 0
Norwood	Elthorn	R. Middleſex	40 0 0 0
Paddington	Finsbury		
Pancras	Finsbury	V. Middleſex	9 5 0 0
Pinner	Gore		
Poplar	Gore		
Riſlip	Elrborn	V. Middleſex	12 0 0 0
Savoy	Weſtminſter		
Shadwell	Oſulſton	R. Middleſex	
Sheperton	Spelthorn	R. Middleſex	26 0 0 0
Shoreditch	Oſulſton	V. Middleſex	17 0 0 0
South-Minus	Edmonton	V. Middleſex	12 3 4 0
Southgate	Edmonton		
Stanes	Spelthorn	V. Middleſex	12 3 4 0
Stanmore Magna	Gore	R. Middleſex	10 0 0 0
Stanmore Parva	Gore		
Stanwell	Spelthorn	R. Middleſex	9 0 0 0
Stepney	Oſulſton	R. Middleſex	40 0 0 0
Stepney	Oſulſton	V. Middleſex	33 6 8 0
Stratford at Bow	Oſulſton		
Stroud	Elthorn	R. Middleſex	13 8 3 0
Sunbury	Spelthorn	V. Middleſex	13 6 8 0
Tottenham	Edmunton	V. Middleſex	14 0 0 0
Tuddington	Spelthorn		
Twickenham	Iſtleworth	V. Middleſex	11 0 0 0
Tuiford Eaſt	Finsbury	V. Middleſex	2 0 0 0.
Tuiford Weſt	Gore		
Uxbridge	Elthorn		
Wapping	Oſulſton		
White Chappel	Oſulſton	R. Middleſex	31 17 5 ½
Willeſdon	Finsbury	V. Middleſex	14 0 0 0
Yelling	Finsbury	V. Middleſex.	13 6 8 0
St. Ann's Weſtminſter		R.	
St. Clement Danes	Weſtminſter	R.	52 7 1 0
St. James Weſtminſter		R.	
S. Paul Covent-Garden		R.	
St. Margaret Weſtminſter	Weſtminſter	R.	

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MIDDLESEX With some confining Town's	London	Brentford	Uxbridge	Edgeworth	Hendon	Finchley	High gate	Hamsted	Hackney	Acton	Stratford Bowe	Stanes	Hapton Court	Kingsbury	Hounslow	Gernford	Harrow	Cannons	Watford Hert	Barnet Hert	Theobald Hert	Colbrook Buck	Edmonton	S Myms	Rislip	Harlington
Lalam SW	14	7	8	12	12	14	14	12	18	9	18	2	5	11	5	8	9	11	12	17	22	5	18	17	10	4
Harlington SW	12	5	5	8	9	10	12	10	15	7	18	4	7	8	4	4	11	7	8	14	19	3	16	14	6	
Rislip NW	13	9	4	5	8	9	11	10	16	8	16	8	12	6	7	4	11	4	3	10	15	6	14	10		
S Myms NW	12	13	13	6	6	5	7	7	12	10	13	17	17	7	13	9	8	7	8	3	6	15	6			
Edmonton N	7	12	16	9	7	5	4	5	5	9	7	18	16	8	13	11	11	10	12	4	5	17				
Colbrook Buc W	15	6	3	9	11	12	15	14	17	9	18	3	11	9	5	6	7	8	9	15	21					
Theobald Hert N	12	16	18	11	9	8	8	9	10	13	11	21	20	11	17	15	14	12	14	6						
Barnet Hert NW	10	10	13	6	4	2½	6	5	8	8	10	16	15	5	11	9	8	6								
Watford Hert NW	15	9	5	5	7	8	10	9	15	9	16	10	13	5	9	5	4	3								
Cannons NW	10	7	6	½	2½	4	7	6	12	6	13	10	12	2½	7	3	2									
Harrowe NW	10	6	5	2½	5	6	8	7	14	5	14	8	10	3	6	1										
Gernesford NW	9	5	5	3½	5	6	8	7	12	5	14	7	9	3½	4											
Hounslow SW	10	2	7	7	8	9	9	8	12	4	13	5	4	6												
Kingsbury NW	7	6	8	2	2	3	5	4	9	4	11	10	10													
Hapton Court	10	4	10	12	11	12	12	11	12	7	14	7														
Stanes SW	15	7	6	10	13	15	14	13	17	9	18															
Stratford Bowe E	3	11	18	12	8	9	6	7	1½	9																
Acton W	5	2	9	5	4	5	5	4	8																	
Hackney NE	2½	10	17	11	8	7	4	5																		
Hamsted SW	4	6	12	6	3	3	1½																			
High gate N	4	8	13	7	3	3																				
Finchley NW	7	7	11	4	1½																					
Hendon NW	7	6	10	3																						
Edgeworth W	10	7	7																							
Uxbridge W	14	8																								
Brentford SW	7																									

MIDDLESEX
sends
VIII Members
to Parliament:
has
IV Market Towns:
and
73 Parishes:
is divided into
Hundreds;
containing about
247000 Acres;
and above
100000 Houses;
and about
600000 Inhabitants:
in compass
81 Miles.

Middlesex

London

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London described.

LONDON, the chief City of the *Britiſh* Empire, is one of the biggeſt and richeſt Cities of the World, the Reſidence of their Kings and Queens, and the Source of all Trade and Commerce; *Tacitus*, *Ptolomy*, and *Antoninus* call it *Londinium*, and *Longidinum*. *Ammianus*, *Londinum*, and *Augusta*, *Stephanus* in his Book of Cities, *Antonine*; the *Britains*, *Landayn*, the old *Saxons*, London-ceaster, London-burig and London-puc; Foreigners, *Londra*, and *Londres*; our own Nation *London*; the fabulous Writers, *Troja nova*, or *Troinovant*, *Dinas Belin*, or the City of *Belin*, and *Caer-Lud*, the City of *Lud*, who, they tell us, was a *Britiſh* King, who built it and gave it his Name; but this not being credited by the learned *Eraſmus*, he will have this City to take its Name from the *Lindum*, a City of *Rhodes*; but Mr. *Cambden* chuſes rather to derive its Name from the *Britains*, in whoſe Language *Llhwn* ſignifies a Wood, and *Dinas* a City or Town; and ſo *London* implies a City in a Wood, which exactly agrees to the Manner of the *Britains* making of Cities or Towns, by fencing in Woods or Groves, with Trees cut down, plaſhed within, and trenched about, as *Cæſar* and *Strabo* aſſure us; but if this Derivation pleaſe not, the ſame learned Writer gives us another, *viz.* From the *Britiſh* Word *Lhong*, which ſignifies a Ship, and *Dinas* a City, and then *London* will import a City, or Harbour of Ships, which Conjecture, he conceives, is much favoured by the forementioned Name *Longidinum*, a *Britiſh* Bard's Song, wherein 'tis termed *Longperth*, i. e. a Port or Harbour of Ships, and the uſual Cuſtom of giving Names to Cities from Shipping, as *Naupactus*, *Naupathmos*, *Navalia Auguſti*, *Goſſwicum*, *Navale*, &c. none of which can lay a better Claim to the Name of an Harbour or Port than *London*; for the River *Thames*, by its Depth and frequent Tides, affords ſo eaſie an Acceſs for Shipping to it, that as Multitudes of Ships are continualy lying there, ſo hardly any Thing appears ſo like a Wood as their Maſts and Sails.

The Original of moſt Cities being almoſt impoſſible to be exactly fixed we ſhall not attempt it here, but paſſing over *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth*'s fabulous Account, that *Brutus* the ſecond Nephew to the famous *Æneas* was the Founder of *London*, upon which Suppoſition our Hiſtorians ground the Computation of its Antiquity thus, *viz.* That this City is about 1107 Years older than the Birth of our Saviour, 350 than the Building of *Rome*, and 600 Years before the Fall of the *Aſſyrian* Empire by the Death of *Belſhazzar*, we ſhall confine ourſelves to the moſt certain Accounts of the State and Condition of this City under the *Britains*, *Romans*, *Saxons*, and *Normans*, which we can find, and then ſhall proceed to deſcribe it in its preſent flouriſhing State, which Time and Misfortunes have augmented rather than diminiſhed.

In the Times of the *Britains* it was the chief City of the *Trinobantes*, and the royal Seat of their Kings, of whom we have no other Account but this: *Caſſibelan*, King of the *Catteuchani*, a valiant and ambitious Prince, whoſe Reſidence was at *Verulam*, not contented with his own Dominions, made an Invaſion upon ſeveral of his Neighbours

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bours, and among the reſt entered the Country of the *Trinobantes*, and having ſlain *Immanuentius* their King, ſought to ſlay *Mandubratius* his Son, and the Heir of his Kingdom, that he might poſſeſs himſelf of his Territories, and add them to his own. *Mandubratius* was ſenſible of his Deſigns, and not being able to oppoſe *Caſſibelan*'s Power, fled to *Cæſar*, who then lay in *Gaul* with the *Roman* Army, and putting himſelf under his Protection, conducted him and his Army into *Britain*, in order to be reſtored to his Kingdom. *Cæſar* was greedy of an Opportunity of invading *Britain*, and accordingly ſoon began his Expedition thither. Upon his Arrival the *Trinobantes* deſired of *Cæſar*, by their Ambaſſadors, to eſpouſe *Mandubratius*'s Cauſe againſt *Caſſibelan*; and having ſubmitted themſelves to the *Romans*, petitioned him that *Mandubratius* might be made the Deputy-Governour of their City, and gave him forty Hoſtages for their future Obedience.

The *Romans* having thus gained Footing in *Britain*, proceeded as faſt as they could to conquer the reſt, and ſoon reducing it into the Form of a Province, began (after their uſual Manner) to build Towns, improve Arts and Trade, and civilize the People, in which Work they made ſo great a Progreſs, that *A. C.* 26. this City, which *Tacitus* calls *Londinum*, was become a Place (as he ſpeaks) *Copiâ negotiatorum & commeatu valde celebri*, i. e. very famous for a Multitude of Merchants, and for Traffick; but this its Proſperity laſted not long; for in the Reign of the Emperor *Nero* the *Iceni* and *Trinobantes* having ſolicited the reſt of the *Britains* to a general Revolt, reſolved to recover their old Liberty by the Conduct of that magnanimous Heroine Queen *Boudicia*. *Suetonius Paulinus* was the *Roman* Lieutenant at that Time, and lay then in this City with a *Roman* Legion, but not judging the City (which was then unwalled, and therefore called *Oppidum* only) to be tenable againſt ſo great a Force as *Boudicia* was bringing againſt him, he took along with him the choiceſt of the Citizens to aſſiſt him againſt the Enemy, and departed. The Inhabitants that remained, beſought him, with Tears, not to leave them; but they could not prevail, whereupon this City being almoſt defenceleſs, the *Britains* came upon it, and ſacked it, deſtroying all the People that were left without any Regard to Sex or Age, which Succeſs being accounted a good Omen, *Boudicia* went in Purſuit of *Suetonius*, with whom ſhe engaged, ſlew ſeventy thouſand *Romans*, and their Confederates, and plundered *Verulam* in *Hertfordſhire*, and *Maldon* in *Eſſex*, where the *Romans* had ſettled their Colonies.

Suetonius nevertheleſs was not altogether diſcouraged, but with prodigious Conſtancy and Reſolution determined not to give over the War, and having reinforced his Army with near ten thouſand fighting Men out of the fourteenth and twentieth Legions, to which *Cæſar* added two thouſand Legionaries from *Germany*, eight auxiliary Cohorts, and a thouſand Horſe, he took the Field again, and engaging with the *Britains*, ſlew above fourſcore thouſand of them, and utterly defeated their whole Army. *Boudicia* poiſoned herſelf for this Loſs, and the *Romans*, in their Fury and Triumph, waſted not only the Enemy's but the neutral Countries. After this the *Britains* were quiet for a Time, and *Agricola* being made Lieutenant, perſwaded them publickly, and aſſiſted them privately to build Houſes for themſelves, Temples for their Gods, and Courts of Juſtice; to bring up their Noblemens Children in good Letters, and apparel themſelves like the *Romans*, whereas they were naked before, only painting their Bodies for an Ornament.

London now began to recover its ſelf, and in a few Years increaſed ſo much in People, Trading and Buildings, that *Herodian* in the Life of the Emperor *Severus*, calls it *Urbs magna & opulenta*, i. e. a great and wealthy City. 'Tis probable that it was about this Time that *London* had the Name of *Auguſta* given it, to ſhew its Dignity and Greatneſs, and was made a Prefecture by the *Romans*, who could not think it their Intereſt to make it a Colony or free Borough; becauſe they ſaw it drive ſuch a vaſt Trade, and therefore made it ſubject to a Prefect, in Imitation of *Rome* itſelf, who was ſent yearly to do Juſtice, and act in all publick Matters, as Taxes, Tributes, Impoſts, military Affairs, and according to the Inſtructions of the *Roman* Senate; but it

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it had not long flourished before it had like to have become a Prey to certain *Franks*, who being brought over to assist *Coin Alectus* in maintaining his usurped Government of this Isle, (which he had held three Years) when they saw their Master conquered and deposed by *M. Aurelius Asclepiodatus*, posted to this City, with a Design to ravage and plunder it; but Providence wrought a great Deliverance for it by certain *Roman* Soldiers, who being parted from the main Fleet by a Fog, came up the *Thames*, and arrived there: These fell upon the Barbarians in all Parts of the City, and not only preserved the Citizens from imminent Ruin, but gave them the Satisfaction of seeing their Enemies destroyed. About this Time it was (as our Annals tell us) that *L. Gallus* was slain near a little River in the City called from him, *Nantgal* by the *Britains*, and *Walbrooke* in *English*, a Name which still remains in a Street there, tho' the Current of Water is so ordered, as to pass under Ground through a long Vault into the *Thames*. These things happened about the Year of Christ 296, when it is the Opinion of *Mr. Cambden*, that this City was not walled round.

But this great Escape of so eminent a City from so great a Danger to which it was chiefly exposed for Want of Walls and Bulwarks, awakened the Thoughts of the Empress *Helena* to do something for the Security of it, and accordingly perswaded her Son *Constantine the Great* to wall it in with hewn Stone and *British* Bricks, which he soon after performed, and erected a Wall round about this City, containing in Compass about three Miles, in a square Form, but not equilateral; being longer from *East* to *West* than from *North* to *South*, *Anno Christi* 306. From this Time *London* for above four hundred Years continued very prosperous and safe, notwithstanding the Invasion of the *Scots* and *Picts*, who laid waste the Northern Parts of the Isle, and the Conquest which the *Saxons* made of the whole, who divided it into seven Kingdoms.

London in this Division became the Metropolis of the *East-Saxon* Kingdom, and was then, as *Bede* tells us, a princely Mart-Town, governed by a Magistrate, called a *Bretwa*, *i. e.* a Governour or Guardian of a Port. In the Reign of *Sebert*, the Nephew of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, the first Christian King among the *Saxons*, 'tis probable this City, for the most Part, followed the Example of their King, who being converted to Christianity by his Uncle's Perswasions, permitted it to be made an Episcopal See under Bishop *Melitus*, and the Temple of *Diana* to be turned into a Cathedral, and dedicated to the Apostle St. *Paul*. The *Saxons*, after their Settlement, were not quiet long, but by continual Wars and Encroachments vexed one another, till at length they fell under the Power of King *Egbert*, who, by Conquest, became the first absolute Monarch of the *Englishmen*. The *Danes*, a cruel Nation, made three Attempts of invading his Kingdom, landing the first Time at *Lindesfarn* in the North of *England*; the next Time in *West-Wales*, where the *Britains* joined and assisted them, and the last Time in the Isle of *Sheppy* in *Kent*, but were every Time driven back by that valiant Prince without any great Loss to his Army or People, which so much discouraged them, that they made no further Attempts during King *Egbert*'s Reign.

Ethelwolf his Son succeeded him, and was scarcely warm in his Throne, when the *Danes*, as if they had been preparing for the utter Subversion of his Kingdom, began their Hostilities with greater Force and Fury; for in the first Year of his Reign they landed at several Places at once, as at *Hampton*, *Portsmouth*, *Cashem*, &c. making merciless Depopulations, and destroying all things before them. In some of these Places they were overthrown and defeated, but still recruiting their Forces in the Winter, returned in the Spring with fresh Supplies, and at length in the sixteenth Year of this King's Reign entered the *Thames* with two hundred and fifty Ships, and having set on Shore a great Army of these Northern Pirates, sacked, plundered, and burnt this great and opulent City by Surprize, and that they might compleat its Destruction, within twelve Years returned again, and destroyed or took away what they had before left, and that it might never recover its former Wealth, within little more than 20 Years quartered their whole Army there all the Winter *A.C.* 872, the Kings,

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King, his Succeſſors, not being able to oppoſe them, till

Alfred or *Elfred*, the fourth Son of *Ethelwolfe*, came to the Throne. He was a Prince of invincible Courage, and tho' at his Entrance upon his Kingdom he was forced to fight the *Danes* with very unequal Forces, yet happening to be victorious, the *Engliſh* flocked in ſo faſt to his Aſſiſtance, that he had gotten ſoon a conſiderable Army, with which having attacked the *Danes*, who were led by their three Kings *Gurthrum*, *Esketel*, and *Ammond*, in ſeven ſeveral Battels, he reduced them to ſuch low Circumſtances, that they ſent to him to beg a Peace, and offered him Hoſtages to give him an Aſſurance that they meant as they ſpake. Theſe Propoſals were accepted upon theſe Conditions, That their King ſhould be baptized, and that the whole Army of the *Danes* ſhould forthwith depart quietly out of the Kingdom. King *Alfred* having thus rid his Dominions of his Enemies returned to *London*, his Capital City and Reſidence, and from thence driving all the *Danes*, repaired and reſtored it to its former Liberties and Beauty, committing the Cuſtody of it to his Son-in-law *Ethelred*, Duke of *Mercia*, who had married his Daughter *Ethelfreda*; but its Beauty laſted not long, for as *Ralph Higden* tells us, it was much waſted by Fire, *Anno* 983. This City was at that Time compaſſed with ſtrong Walls.

The *Danes*, notwithſtanding this Agreement, were not quiet, but very often diſturbed the Nation, till at length, after many bloody Battels and much Slaughter on both Sides, the *Engliſh* were ſo broken and ſubdued, that they were forced to accept *Canute*, the *Dane*, for their King. In theſe Wars *London* was a great Sufferer; for in the Year 1013, *Swain* King of *Denmark*, having ſubdued all the Northern Parts, in the Heat of his Courage haſtened through *Mercia*, by *Wincheſter* and *Oxford*, which all ſubmitted to his Command, to *London*, which he immediately beſieged, not doubting but that the Citizens would have yielded to him without Oppoſition, but he found himſelf miſtaken; for the Preſence of their King *Ethelred* ſo raiſed and ſupported their Courage, that they beat the *Danes* from their Walls at firſt with a great Slaughter, but being overpowered with Numbers, and ſtraitned for Proviſion, they were forced at length to admit him and his Army to winter in their City, and pay him ſuch Contributions as he demanded of them; but tho' they were oppreſſed by the Enemy awhile, yet their Hearts went along with their injured Prince, to whom they afforded all the Aſſiſtance they were able, as long as he lived, which was almoſt three Years; and after his Deceaſe, tho' the greateſt Part of the Nation (conſidering the Power of the *Danes*) both feared and favoured *Canutus*, who by his Father *Swaino's* Death was now become King of *Denmark*, and reached at the *Engliſh* Crown, yet the *Londoners* ſtood firm for Prince *Edmund*, ſurnamed for his Valour *Ironſide*, and ſo far prevailed, by their Intereſt and Activity, that *Lewingus*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, crowned him at *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, almoſt at the ſame Time that the Clergy ordained *Canutus* their King at *Northampton*.

King *Canute* being greatly incenſed againſt the *Londoners* for this Fact, reſolved to beſiege that City again, and to that End cauſed his Ships to ſail up the *Thames* as far as the Weſt Side of the Bridge, and from the River with a deep and large Trench encompaſſed the City, ſhutting it up ſo cloſe, that none could get out or come in; but the Citizens, encouraged by the Preſence of their new King, made ſuch a brave Reſiſtance, that *Canute* thought fit to withdraw his Army, leaving only his Ships to continue a kind of Blockade, that when he found a fair Opportunity he might return upon them with better Succeſs; for he owed them a Grudge, and above all things deſired to conquer them. King *Canute* leaving the City thus blocked up, marched with his Army into the Weſt, to reduce *Dorſet* and *Hampſhire*, and being followed by King *Edmund*, was worſted in ſeveral Battels, and ſo purſued from Place to Place, that he was obliged to raiſe the Siege of *London*, into which *Edmund* entered in a triumphant Manner. The *Danes* being thus routed, King *Edmund* was in great Hopes that he ſhould be able to drive them out of the Nation, and with that Deſign followed them to *Brentford*, where he again vanquiſhed them, as he did ſhon after at

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Gresford in *Kent*; but here *Edrik*, King *Edmund*'s Brother-in-law, began his Treachery, by perſwading him not to purſue the Advantage he had gotten, for Fear of an Ambuſh, and that his wearied Soldiers might reſt and recover themſelves; by which Means King *Canute* had Time given him to paſs ſafely into *Eſſex*, where he much increaſed his Army, by ſpoiling all that would not aſſiſt him. *Edmund* was no ſooner made ſenſible of King *Canute*'s Proceedings, but he marched towards him with his Army, and engaging him at *Aſhdon* near *Walden*, had given the *Danes* a total Overthrow, had not traiterous *Edrik* revolted to the *Danes* with all his Men, and carried the Victory with him. *Edmund* being thus betrayed, retired to *Gloceſter*, and *Canute*, ſwell'd with this Conqueſt, marched to *London*, which not daring to oppoſe the Current, opened its Gates to him, and was forced not only to afford Winter-Quarters to his Army, but buy their Peace with a large Sum of Money. *Canute* being got thus into the Poſſeſſion of this potent City, kept it till King *Edmund*'s Death, and was then crowned in it by *Lewingus*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. *A*, *C*. 1017.

London hitherto ſtruggled with Proſperity and Adverſity; but the *Normans* brought her ſuch a proſperous Fortune, that ſhe has enjoy'd almoſt ever ſince *Halcyon* Days, and ſo may date all her Greatneſs from thence. For to begin at the higheſt Pin, ſhe was *William* the Conqueror's Favourite: He beſtowed upon her the firſt Charter of Liberties in theſe Words:

WILLIAM *King, Greet* William *Biſhop, and* Godfrey *Portreve, and all the Burgeſs within* London, French *and* Engliſh. *AND I grant you, that I will that ye be all your Laws worth, that ye were in* Edward's *Days the King. And I will that ich Child be his Fathers Eyre, and I will ſuffer, that any Man you any Wrong do. God keep you.*

In this Charter the chief Magiſtrate is called a *Portreve*, i. e. the Governour of a Port or Town; but this Name did not continue long before it was changed into a *Norman* Title of Bailiff, *i. e.* one that has a ſubordinate Commiſſion to govern others, by King *Richard* I. in Return for a large Sum of Money preſented him by the Citizens, and Proveſt, *i. e.* the chief Governour of a Town. This Charter was confirmed by divers Kings of the *Norman* Race, the Succeſſors of the Conqueror, who added divers Privileges to it, *viz.*

King *Henry* I. granted to the Citizens of *London* that their Sheriffs ſhould have Power and Authority, as well over all *Middleſex* as *London*. King *Henry* II. granted to this City an Acquittal of Murder committed within its Precincts, which was confirmed by King *John*, who alſo gave an Acquittal of all ſuch Duties upon the *Thames* as are claimed at the Tower. And King *John* not only confirmed this Grant, but ordered that the two Bailiffs of this City ſhould be changed into one chief Magiſtrate, who ſhould be called MAYOR, or *Maire*, from the *Hebrew* Word *Mar*, a Lord, as *Holinſhed* tells us, and accordingly *Reg.* 10 *Henry Fitz-Alwin* was choſen the firſt Mayor of *London*, and *Peter Duke* and *Thomas Neal* were ſworn Sheriffs, (which Conſtitution is obſerved to this Time) allowing the Citizens a Liberty of chuſing or depriving their Sheriffs at Pleaſure, and electing thirty-five of the moſt ſubſtantial Inhabitants and wiſeſt Citizens to be called the Council of the City of *London*. *Henry* III. added, as Aſſiſtants to the Mayor, Aldermen, (a Term of great Dignity, ſignifying a national Magiſtrate; for the chief Juſtice was called Alderman of *England*) to be elected yearly as the Mayor and Sheriffs were; but they ſome time afterward became perpetual, *i. e.* to hold that Office for Life. This King alſo *Anno* 1224. granted a Power to the Commonalty of the City of *London* to have a Common Seal, and in 1226. confirmed to the Citizens Free-Warren, or Liberty to hunt within a certain Circuit about the City, and in the Warren of *Staines*, and that the Citizens might paſs Toll-free throughout all *England*; which Privileges when the ſame King had ratified, he required *Anno* 1210. that the Mayors, upon their Admiſſion yearly, ſhould be ſworn before the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and accordingly Sir *John Norman* was the firſt Mayor who went by Water to *Weſtminſter* for that End, as the Cuſtom is to this Day. King *Edward* I. alſo appointed that the Mayor ſhould be

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apparelled as the Aldermen, and *Jeffrey Hartel*, Mayor, began it as it has continued ever since.

King *Edward* III much enlarged these Privileges *Anno* 1326. *Reg.* 4. granting, to the City, 1. That the Mayor of it shall always be a Justice for the Gaol-Delivery of *Newgate*. 2. That the Citizens of *London* shall not be obliged to go out of their City to any War. And 3. That the Liberties and Franchises of the City shall not hereafter be taken on any Pretence whatsoever, into the King's Hands; and in 1338. the same King granted (4) That the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Sergeants may carry Maces of Silver gilt, with the King's Arms engraven thereon. And (5) He confirmed to the City all the Liberties and Immunities granted by the *Magna Charta*, or Great Charter. Further, King *Edward* IV. made some other large Additions by his Charter, granting 4. That no Citizen shall be amerced but according to the City-Law. (2) That the Aldermen shall remain so for Term of Life. (3) That such as have born the Office of Mayor shall not be put in any Assize, Juries, or Attaints, Recognizances, nor Inquisitions, nor be Viewers of the same, nor be made Collectors of Taxes out of the City, nor suffer for refusing such Offices. 4. That Aldermen, past the Chair, shall be Justices of the Peace. 5. That the Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder shall be Justices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, and the Mayor to be of the *Quorum*. 6. That the Debts due to the Citizens of *London* shall be paid, or the Debtors discharge themselves in the City. 7. That the Packing of all Manner of Woollen-Cloaths, Sheep, Calf, and Goat-Skins be in the Power of the Mayor, in Consideration of 7000 *l.* paid that Prince, which last Particular was confirmed by King *Charles* I. who added in the same Charter, That all forfeited Recognizances about Alehouses, Inmates, Bastard-Children, Appearances at the Sessions of Gaol-Delivery, Fines, and Issues of Juries, (except Royal) shall belong to the City; and by an Act of the 2d and 3d of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* the Mayor, &c. may name Watermen yearly to be Overseers of rowing on the River *Thames*, from *Gravesend* to *Windsor*.

But all these and many more Charters and Privileges the *Londoners* were deprived of by a *Quo Warranto* brought against their Charter in 1683, 35 *Car.* 2. Judgment being given against them at the King's Bench, by the Judges *Jones*, *Raymond*, and *Withens*; and their Charter was, according to that Sentence, taken from them. From henceforth this City remained without Franchises or Immunities above five Years, *viz.* till *Christmas* 1688. when the Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys* brought their Charter again with great Forwardness; but the Citizens did not think this Restitution sufficient, and therefore to free themselves from all Disabilities which might accrue to them by the former Judgment, they procured an Act of Parliament 2 *Will. & Mar.* c 8. to reverse the said Judgment, and reinstate them in all their former Rights, Charters, &c. and because the Citizens had in some things acted as tho' they still remained a Body-Corporate, letting Leases, passing Judgments in their Courts, and making Men free, this Act not only rendered such Actions valid, but restored every Person and Thing to the Estate in which it was before the Sentence of Deprivation was passed.

By Virtue of this Act, and the foregoing Charters established by it, the Order and good Government of this great City is regularly carried on thus: The Mayor, who is the supream Magistrate, hath, Time out of Mind, had the Title of Lord given him; probably because anciently the chief Citizens were called Barons, sits every Morning in the Place where he keeps his Mayoralty (according to a Custom which has been observed two hundred Years) to determine any Differences that happen among the Citizens, and once a month, or six Weeks, as chief Judge of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, or Gaol-Delivery of *Newgate*, for this City and the County of *Middlesex*. His ordinary Authority extends all over the City, and to Part of the Suburbs; as also on the River *Thames* Eastward as far as *Vendale*, or *Yenlade*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and Westward, as far as *Colney-Ditch* above *Staines* Bridge; and he hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; for which End he keeps

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keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent for the Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; but the Security of our Merchandize, and against Enemies coming up it, is the immediate Care of the King. To the Lord-Mayor also belongs the ancient Court of Hustings, which preserves the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City, and the Court of Request and Conscience, which meddles with no Controversies above the Value of forty Shillings. 'Tis sufficient Proof in this Court that the Creditor maketh Oath, that the said Sum is a just Debt. This Court sits near the East-End of *Guild-Hall* every *Wednesday* and *Friday*; as also the Courts of Coroner or Escheator, and Wardmote, which is usually held on St. *Thomas*'s Day for chusing Officers.

The Aldermen who are in Number twenty-six, have every one their several Ward, to the Government of which they are more especially to attend. Such of them as have been Lord Mayors, (who are said to be above the Chair) and three of the eldest, that are next it, are Justices of the Peace by their Charter. They every one of them keep their Wardmote for chusing Ward Officers, and settling the Affairs of the Ward, to redress Grievances, and present all Defaults found in the Ward. The Aldermen, with the Mayor, have the Custody of the City-Orphans. Every Alderman hath a Deputy to transact such things under him as are for the Good of the Ward; or any particular Precinct of it; and some large Wards, (as *Farringdon* without the Walls) have two Deputy Aldermen. The Lord-Mayor is chosen on *Michaelmas* Day, sworn on St. *Simon* and *Jude* at *Guild-Hall*, and the Day after before the Barons of the *Exchequer*. If the Person elected Lord-Mayor, (who is usually the Alderman next the Chair) refuseth to act, he may be fined at the Will of the Corporation, unless he can plead some reasonable Impediment. When an Alderman is to be chosen, the Wardmote return two to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, who chuse one of them, and if the Person so chosen refuseth to hold the Office, he is liable to be fined five hundred Pounds, which some voluntarily chuse to pay.

The Sheriffs of this City are chosen by such Citizens as are of the Livery, out of their own Number, in *Guild-Hall* upon *Midsummer*-Day, but are not sworn till *Michaelmas* Eve, when each Sheriff gives Bond to the Corporation to serve it faithfully. If any Person who is chosen Sheriff, refuseth to hold that Office, he is fined four hundred and twenty Pounds, of which four hundred Pounds is to be paid to the City, and the other twenty Pounds distributed among the Officers of the Prisons, unless he swears himself not to be worth ten thousand Pounds. These Officers, by a Grant of King *Edward* IV. bearing Date 1473. are appointed to have each sixteen Serjeants, and every Serjeant his Yeoman; also a Secondary, six Clerks, a Clerk of the Papers, four Under-Clerks, and two Under-Sheriffs. They have two Courts held in *Guild-Hall* weekly, both of them Courts of Record, *viz.* on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* for Actions entered at *Woodstreet*-Counter, and on *Thursdays* and *Saturdays* for Actions entered at the *Poultry*-Counter, which are for Debt, Trespasses, Accounts, Covenant-breaking, Attachments and Sequestrations. The Sheriffs may sit with the Judges of these Courts, upon Trials, if they please.

Under these Governours are a very numerous Commons inhabiting within the Freedom of the City, partly free, which we may call Citizens, and partly not free, computed from the Bills of Mortality. Number of Houses within the said Bills, which are reckoned to be one hundred five thousand three hundred fifteen, which having Families in them of six Persons, (which considering Lodgers, Inmates, *&c.* is thought to be the least Number) will make the Total of the Inhabitants to be no less than six hundred ninety three thousand fifty-five. These, for the Conveniency of Government, are divided into twenty-six Wards, and for the more regular carrying on of Trade, into seventy-two Companies, of which twelve are the chief, who have this Pre-eminence, that the Lord-Mayor must always be free of one of them; for if it happens that a Mayor be elected out of any other Company, he must remove to one of those twelve, before he can be sworn, and act. These Companies are,

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1. *Mercers.*
2. *Grocers.*
3. *Drapers.*
4. *Fishmongers.*
5. *Goldsmiths.*
6. *Skinners,*
7. *Merchant Taylors.*
8. *Haberdashers.*
9. *Soliers.*
10. *Ironmongers.*
11. *Vintners.*
12. *Cloathworkers.*

The other Companies are equal to these in other Privileges, all of them enjoying large Immunities and Benefits by their Royal Charters granted to them severally, and most of them have fair Halls to meet in for the regular Government of their Members.

This whole City consisting of Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Commons, are governed by the Court of Common Council, which is a City-Parliament, (much resembling the great Council of the Nation) consisting of two Houses, one for the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, which is the upper House, and another for the Commoners, (commonly called Common Councilmen.) In this Court are made all By-Laws which bind all the Citizens of *London*, because every Man either by himself, or his Representative, the Common-Councilmen chosen by his Ward, gives his Assent to it. The Affairs of every Ward are transacted at certain Meetings, or Courts held at their several Halls, called *Halmotes*.

In describing this populous and illustrious City, that we may take in every thing remarkable, we shall first treat of the several Wards, and therein observe such Persons, Buildings, Customs, and Things as deserve our Notice, which will not only comprehend the whole City included within the Walls, but some Part of the Suburbs, as far as the Freedom goes, and then proceed to the Suburbs which are without the Freedom; but contain many things very remarkable; and both of them in as short a Space as the Copiousness of the Subject allows.

I. The Wards of this magnificent City are twenty-six, viz.

1. *Portsoken* Ward.
2. *Tower-street* Ward.
3. *Aldgate* Ward.
4. *Lime-street* Ward.
5. *Bishopsgate* Ward.
6. *Broad-street* Ward.
7. *Cornhill* Ward.
8. *Langbourn* Ward.
9. *Billingsgate* Ward.
10. *Bridge* Ward within.
11. *Bridge* Ward without.
12. *Candlewick-street* Ward.
13. *Walbrook* Ward.
14. *Dowgate* Ward.
15. *Vintry* Ward.
16. *Cordwainer street* Ward.
17. *Cheap* Ward.
18. *Coleman-street* Ward.
19. *Basinghall* Ward.
20. *Cripplegate* Ward within and without.
21. *Aldersgate* Ward within and without.
22. *Farringdon* Ward within.
23. *Farringdon* Ward without.
24. *Broad street* Ward.
25. *Queen-Hythe* Ward.
26. *Castle-Baynard* Ward.

2. *Portsoken* Ward.

The Word *Portsoken* signifies a Franchise at the Gate, and so this Ward has that Name, because it begins at *Aldgate*, and was established after this Manner: Thirteen Knights, or Soldiers, who by their good Services done in the Wars, had well deserved of King *Edgar* and his Kingdom, requested of that Prince to give them a Portion of Land, on the *East* part of the City, which had been deserted by the Inhabitants, and grant them the Liberty of a Guild for ever: The King consented to their Petition upon these Conditions, *viz.* That each of them should perform three Combates, *viz.* One above Ground, another under Ground, and a third upon the Water; which being gloriously accomplished in *East-Smithfield*, the King called them the Knighten-Guild, and set out the Bounds of their Lands from *Aldgate*, Eastward, as far as the Bars on both Sides the Street; Northward, as far as *Bishopsgate*; and Southward, to the *Thames*-Bank; and from thence as far into the Water as an Horseman could ride at low Tide, and throw his Spear; so that *East-Smithfield*, the Hospital of St. *Katherine*, the out-

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outward Stone-Wall and Ditch of the Tower were in their Fee and Liberty. Theſe Knights had no Charter for this Grant all the Reigns of the Kings from *Edgar* to King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time, when the Heirs of thoſe Knights beſought that King to confirm their Liberties, which he accordingly did, and his pious and good Example was followed by the Kings *William Rufus* and *Henry* I. tho' they did not enjoy them long; for

Matilda, or *Maud*, the Queen of this laſt Prince, having built a Church and Monaſtery within *Aldgate*, *London*, which ſhe dedicated to the Holy Trinity, Multitudes of Monks flocked to it, and ſpent their Time with ſuch Devotion in praiſing God, and praying to him, that the whole City was much delighted with them, and particularly the Knights of this Guild, the Progeny of the Founders, who going into the Chapter-Houſe, after they had taken upon them the ſame Profeſſion, gave to the Canons ſerving God in that Church, all the Lands and Soke called *Knighten-Guild*, by the Hands of their Prior *Norman*; and to confirm their Grant, offered King *Edward*'s Charter, and the ſeveral Confirmations of it upon the Altar, and put the ſaid Prior into the Poſſeſſion of them, by admitting him into the Church of St. *Botolph*, which was built upon the Head of the Land; and to make all things ſure, the Monks obtained a Confirmation of this Gift from King *Henry* I. who ſent his Sheriffs *Aubery de Vere*, and *Roger*, the Nephew of *Hubert*, to inveſt the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* with the ſaid Soke and Lands.

The Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity* being thus ſeized of the *Knighten Guild*, the ſame Prior was, for himſelf and Succeſſors, admitted as one of the Aldermen of *London*, to govern the ſaid Land and Soke, and according to the Cuſtom of the City did ride with the Mayor and his Brethren the Aldermen as one of them, and was ſo apparelled, till the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. when the Priory was given by that Prince to Sir *Thomas Audley*, Kt. then Lord Chancellor of *England*, who pulled down the Church, and turned the whole Liberty into a Lay-Fee; ſince which Time it has been governed by a temporal Perſon, who is reckoned one of the Aldermen of *London*, and elected by the Citizens as the Aldermen of the Wards are. The Alderman for this Ward at preſent is *Humphry Parſons*, Eſq; and his Deputy Mr.

; and there belong to it alſo four Common-Councilmen, four Conſtables, and as many Scavengers, *i. e.* for the Wardmote, Inqueſt, and a Beadle.

Things remarkable in this Ward are,

1. *Tower-Hill*, anciently a ſpacious Plot of Ground, many Years ſince much contracted by Tenements built upon it, and Gardens taken out of it. There is at preſent nothing obſervable but the King's Store-Houſe for getting and keeping Proviſions for the Navy Royal, commonly called the King's Slaughter-Houſe, and the Merchant-Taylor's Alms-Houſe, a neat and ſtrong Building of Brick and Timber, and covered with Slate. The Ground whereon it ſtands was given that Company by *Richard Hill*, ſome time Maſter of it. It had then on it ſome ſmall Cottages, which were pulled down to make Room for its Buildings, and *Anthony Ratcliffe*, Alderman of the ſame Company, gave one hundred Load of Timber towards it: Fourteen Brethren of the Merchant-Taylors, with theſe Materials, compleated the Building, and cauſed fourteen poor Widows, or ſingle Women, to be placed in it, endowing it with an Allowance of ſixteen Pence weekly for each of them, beſides 28 *l.* 15 *s.* which is paid them yearly by the ſaid Company for Fuel.

In the Reign of King *Edward* IV. there was a Scaffold and Gallows ſet up here by the Officers of the *Tower*, for the Execution of ſuch Malefactors as ſhould be condemned to ſuffer from thence; but moſt of them having been for many Years laſt paſt either Perſons of Quality, or otherwiſe of great Note, the Gallows is long ſince pulled down, but the Scaffold remains.

2. Several religious Houſes, tho' long ſince demoliſhed, as the new Abbey near *East-Smithfield*, in the Place of which is the forementioned King's Slaughter-Houſe; the Abbey of St. *Clare*, for the Order of Nuns, called *Minories*, where King *Henry* built certain Store-Houſes for Armour and other Habiliments for War, with divers Work-Houſes.

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Houſes for the ſame Purpoſe, of which we ſhall give a more full Account in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

3. The Hoſpital anciently, but now the Collegiate Church of St. *Katharine*, ſo called from St. *Katharine* the Virgin and Martyr. This Hoſpital was founded by *Matilda*, or *Maud*, King *Stephen*'s Queen, by Licence from the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, and for the Ground and Site, whereon ſhe built it, granted to them ſix Yard-Lands in the Manor of *Brockhing*, in the County of *Hertford*. Queen *Eleanor*, Relict of King *Henry* III. gave by her Charter, bearing Date *July* 5. 1273. to this Hoſpital, the Maſter and Brethren ſerving God there, and their Succeſſors for ever, certain Lands in the Villages of *Rainham* and *Herclope* in *Kent*, and others in the Villages of *Reed*, or *Reid* in *Hertfordſhire*, and ſome in *Eaſt Smithfield*, for the ſuſtaining of three Brother-Prieſts, and a Maſter to celebrate Maſs for the Soul of King *Henry*, her Lord, her own Soul, and the Souls of the Kings and Queens her Predeceſſors and Succeſſors, and that every Day in the Year 12 *d.* be given to twenty-four poor People; and on *Nov.* 16, the Feaſt of St. *Edmund*, the Archbiſhop, an Half-peny apeice to a thouſand more.

Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* I. refounded this Hoſpital, and having given to it the Manors of *Clarton* in *Wiltſhire*, and *Upchurch* in *Kent*, appointed one Maſter, three Brethren, a Chaplain, and three Siſters, ten poor Women, and ſix poor Clerks. Queen *Philippa*, Wife to the famous King *Edward* III. founded a Chantry in this Church, and gave to the Hoſpital 10 *l. per Ann.* It is now a Collegiate-Church conſiſting of a Maſter and three Brothers, with as many Siſters. The King has the Appointment of the Men, and *William Farrer*, Eſq; is the preſent Maſter. The Precincts of this Church are large, containing Part of *Thames*-Street, and many Courts and Lanes which have in them eight hundred and fifty Houſes. The Church is an ancient but pleaſant Building, ſixty-nine Foot long, and ſixty broad. The Monuments in it are, for the Right honourable *George Montague*, Earl of *Manchester*, who died *July* 19. 1684. in the Time he was repairing this Church; for *George Montague*, Maſter of the Hoſpital, who died *July* 23. 1681. as alſo for *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*; *Anne* his firſt, and *Anne* his ſecond Wife, and *Conſtance* his Siſter, who founded a Chantry for four Prieſts, who were to have twelve Marks each out of his Manor of *Much-Gaddeſden* in *Hertfordſhire*, to pray for his own and their Souls. He died *Auguſt* 5. 1447. For *Frederick Becker*, a *Dutchman*, who was drowned in the *Thames*, *May* 30. 1663. For *Joanna*, the Wife of *John Rompayn*, who died in Child-bed *December* 15. 1694. For *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Robert Gerret*, a Brother of this College, who died *Nov* 25. 1683. For Mr. *John Gibbon*, a Fellow of the College of Heralds, who is the Author of the *Latin* Introduction to Heraldry; For *William Cuttings*, a Benefactor to this Hoſpital; Dr. *Lake*, Chaplain to Queen *Mary* and Queen *Anne*, to whom in their Minority he was Tutor, and Prebendary and Archdeacon of *Exeter*; and for Mr. *Stamford*, his Wife, and ſixteen Children, who died *June* 24. 1688.

4. *St. Trinity* in the *Minories*, a ſmall Church built in or near the Place where formerly the diſſolved Abbey of the Nuns of St. *Clare* ſtood, for ſuch Inhabitants chiefly as dwell within the Precincts of the late Monaſtery, and dedicated to the Holy and ever Bleſſed Trinity. The old Church, built ſoon after the Reformation, being much decayed and ruinated, was taken down in 1706. and rebuilt from the Ground, near half by the Gifts of Mr. *King* and the Lady *Pritchard*, and the reſt by a Pariſh-Rate. It is a neat Church well pewed and ornamented, the Dimenſions being in Length ſixty-three Foot, and Breadth twenty-four. It hath no Tower, but a handſome Turret. It is a Curacy in the Gift of the Crown.

The Monuments in this Church are. 1. For Colonel *William Legge*, Groom of the Bed-Chamber, and Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance to King *Charles* I. and in the late Civil Wars Governour of *Cheſter* and *Oxford*, and upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. reſtored to his former Places. He died *October* 13. 1672. *Ætat.* 83. For his Son *George Legg*, created for his own and Father's Services Lord *Dartmouth*. He died in the *Tower*, *October* 25. 1691. For Sir *John* Pel-

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Pelham, and Colonel *Legg*'s Wife, who died in 1688.

5. *St. Botolphs Aldgate*, ſo called, becauſe it is dedicated to St. *Botolph* a *Briton*, [born in *Cornwall*, and buried in *Lincolnſhire*. Tradition anciently gave ſo full an Account of the many Miracles he wrought, that our religious Anceſtors ſainted him, and dedicated many Churches to him in this City and elſewhere] but being ſituate a little without *Aldgate*, is of this Ward, tho' all the Pariſh is not in the Freedom of the City. We find not by whom this Church was built, but that it was in being in 1115. we are ſure; becauſe when this Ward was ſurrendered to the Uſe of the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity*, Poſſeſſion was given them by putting the Prior into this Church, which then ſtood at the Head of the Manor or Fee. The Rectory of this Pariſh being appropriated to the ſaid Monaſtery, the Cure was ſupplied by two of the Canons till the Diſſolution, when it was ſeized by the Crown, in which it remained till it was given by Queen *Elizabeth* for a Term of Years, firſt, to *Robert Halliwel*, and then to *George Puttenham*, which being expired, King *James* I. granted it to *Francis Morrice*, and others, from whom it is ſince paſſed to *Charles Umfreville*, Eſq; the late, if not the preſent Owner. The Living is a Donative or Curacy. The Impropriator pays 8 *l.* a-year to the Curate, and there is about 12 *l. per Ann.* given to him for Sermons. The Donations to the Poor are about 130 *l per Annum*.

The Monuments of this Church are. 1. For Mr. *Robert Taylor*. 2. For Captain *Robert Silk*. 3. Sir *Edward Darcy* of *Dartford-Place* in *Kent*; he was third Son of Sir *Arthur Darcy*, Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to Queen *Elizabeth*. He died *October* 28. 1712. *Ætat.* 69. 4. For *Thomas* Lord *Darcy*, a Knight of the Garter; Sir *Nicholas Carew*, and his Lady; and Sir *Arthur Darcy*, younger Son of the Lord *Darcy* and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Nicholas Carew*, all in one Vault and under one Tomb. 5. For *Robert Dow*, who gave the Nomination of two Alms-Women to *Merchant-Taylors* Almshouſes to this Pariſh, and 20 *l.* a Year to be diſtributed every St. *Thomas*'s Day equally among ſixty poor, aged and impotent Men and Women. He died *May* 2. 1612. 6. For *George Clerke*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*, who, by his laſt Will gave to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh 293 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for Mr. *John Watkinſon*, who died *October* 18. 1694. *Ætat.* 38. Near the Gate in this Ward ſtood anciently a Conduit of good Water, brought in Pipes from *Hackney*, built in 1535. by the Contributions of the Citizens in the Mayoralty of Sir *John Allen*; but being ſituated on the South Side of the Street, it was found incommodious to Paſſengers as well as for the poor People that fetched Water from it; whereupon when the Gate, being very much decayed, was taken down in 1607. to be rebuilt, the Conduit was removed, and placed in a Court adjoining, and made very convenient for the Water-Bearers, and no Annoyance to the Street. This is all we find obſervable in this Ward, and ſo we paſs to

2. *Tower-Street* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the *Tower of London*, the chief Fortreſs of the City both by Sea and Land, the Armory and Archive of the whole Iſland, *&c.* and is the firſt Ward Eaſtward within the Walls of the City. It is governed by one Alderman, who is at preſent Sir *Charles Peers*, Kt. and his Deputy Mr. *Stephen King*, and chuſeth eleven Common-Councilmen, thirteen Conſtables, twelve Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote-Men, and one Beadle.

Things of moſt Note in it are,

1. The *Tower* of *London*, anciently a Royal Palace, where our Kings, with their Courts, have ſometimes lodged; but now made Uſe of by the Government for divers Purpoſes, *viz.* 1. As a Royal Arſenal, for keeping the Arms and Ammunition for ſixty-thouſand Men. 2. As a Treaſury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown. 3. As a great Mint for coining of Silver and Gold. 4. A great Archive to preſerve all the ancient Records of the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, &c. And 5. The chief Priſon for the Safety of great Perſons, charged with high Crimes againſt the King or State, for which divers Parts of it are allotted as Offices convenient for them, of which we think it not improper to give a particular but brief Account. As,

1. The

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1. The Ordnance-Office, which is kept in *Cold-Harbour*. Here ſtrict Accounts are taken of, and Orders giving for providing and diſpoſing of all warlike Materials neceſſary for the Defence of the Kingdom, in Times both of War and Peace. The chief Officer here is the Maſter-General, who is always a Perſon of great Merit, and skilled in Martial Affairs. He has the Inſpection and Care of all the Magazines and Stores, not only of this but all other Places in the Nation, and is to ſupply our Armies at home and abroad with all kind of Inſtruments neceſſary for War. To ſerve under him and aſſiſt him, there are theſe Patent-Officers, *viz.* a Lieutenant General, a Surveyor, Clerk of the Ordnance, Keeper of the Stores, Clerk of the Deliveries, Treaſurer and Paymaſter, chief Engineer, Maſter-Gunner, and Keeper of the ſmall Guns, Controller of the Fire-works, and ſeveral other inferior Officers.

2. The *White Tower*, ſituate on the *Thames*-Bank, and ſaid to have been built by *Julius Cæſar*, but with more Probability by *William* the Conqueror, *Anno* 1078. This Place is uſed as a Magazine for keeping Gunpowder, of which there have been three thouſand Barrels at a Time in it, with vaſt Quantities of Match; as alſo Swords and Guns for mounting great Guns, *&c.* On the Eaſt-Side of it is a Place for proving the Powder before it be laid up, before the Surveyor and other Officers. This Tower was almoſt new erected in the Years 1637, and 1638. being built of Boulder and ſquared Stone. In this Place is a Room called *Julius Cæſar*'s Chapel, where are many Cart-loads of Records, and other *Charta antiquæ*, and Tranſcripts, made and done before and ſince the Conqueſt, to the Reign of King *John*, when the Records begin. Mr. *Prynne*, a buſie Incendiary in the late Times, was made Keeper of theſe Records at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and hath with indefatigable Labour collected and printed many of them of publick Uſe in three Volumes, beginning 1 *Joan.* in the Years 1630, 1662, 1664.

3. The Jewel Houſe is kept near the Eaſt End of the Grand Armoury, and contains at preſent theſe Regalia, *viz.* The Imperial Crown, which all the Kings of *England* have been crowned with ever ſince King *Edward* the Confeſſor, *Anno* 1042. the Royal Scepter, with a Croſs, on which is a Jewel of great Value; the Orb or Globe of the World, held in the King's or Queen's left Hand at the Coronation, on the Top of which is a Jewel near an Inch and half in height; a Scepter with a Dove on it; St. *Edward*'s Staff of beaten Gold, carried before the King or Queen at the Coronation; the Diadem worn in the Proceſſion at the Coronation; the rich Crown, worn on the Throne in Parliament, in which a large Emerald, a Pearl thought to be the fineſt in the World, and a Ruby of inеſtimable Value; the Coronation-Crown, with a Scepter and Globe made for the late Queen *Mary*; an Ivory-Scepter and Dove made for the late King *James* the II's Queen; the golden Eagle, which contains the conſecrated Oil wherewith our Kings and Queens are anointed at their Coronation, and the golden Spoon, into which the Biſhop pours it for that End, they are Pieces of great Antiquity; the golden Spurs and Armilla's, which are alſo worn at the Coronation; Curtana, or the Sword of Mercy, born between the Swords of Juſtice, ſpiritual and temporal, at the ſame Time. The Figure of the *Tower*, and a rich Saltſeller uſed at the ſame Solemnity, and ſet on the King or Queen's Table; a large Silver Fountain preſented to King *Charles* II. by the Town of *Plymouth*, and a noble Silver-Font, double gilt, which our Kings and the Princes of the Royal Family were chriſtened in.

4. The Horſe-Armoury, wherein are the Figures of fifteen of our Kings ſince *William* the Conqueror, curiouſly repreſented on Horſeback in rich Armour, Cap-a-pe, and ſome of their Horſes alſo in Armour. Here are alſo King *Charles* I. and II. and King *William* III. *&c.* with their Guards in Armour backward. In it alſo is a Suit of Armour ſaid to have been *John of Gaunt*'s, ſeven Foot and a half high; likewiſe that of the Lord *Kingſale*, with the Sword which he took from a *French* General, for which he and his Poſterity have the Favour of being covered in the King's Preſence; the Earl of *Argyle*'s laiding Staff, and many other Suits of Armour and curious Sights.

5. The

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5. The grand Storehouse for the finest and largest Artillery, a noble and very spacious Building near the Church, with a stately Door-case. In this Storehouse, on the Ground-Floor, are six very large Mortars, carrying Bombs of two hundred Pound Weight two Miles, with their Carriages, and several other Mortars; an Engine for shooting several Musket-Balls at once; *Chevaux de Frize*, to keep off Horse; twenty Brass-Guns, weighing each of them thirty-two hundred; a Pontoon, and several Guns taken at *Vigo*; a Rack, to extort Confession; an Engine of small Mortars, to shoot thirty Shells at a Time; and a Gun that discharges seven Bullets at once; a Smith's Forge, to be used in a Camp; a vast Number of other Cannon, mounted on Carriages, with all Materials for drawing a Train of Artillery; several Kettle-Drums, taken at the Battle of *Hochstet*: sixty-two Guns on *Tower-Wharf*, fixed in a Range on the Ground, to be discharged on occasion of Victories, Coronations, *&c.*

6. The New-Armoury for small Arms, is a spacious Room wherein are kept Pikes, Bayonets, Carbines, Pistols, Halberts for an Army of above sixty thousand Men, and that not only so beautiful and clean, but in such admirable Order, forming various Figures, as render the Scene not a little delightful to the Eye of all Spectators, and the Admiration of Strangers; as sixteen Pedestals of Pikes and Pistols, Chequer-work of Carbines and Pistols, Half-Moons, Semicircles and Targets of Bayonets, the Form of a Battery in Swords and Pistols, a Pair of Gates of Halberts and Pistols, several Blunderbusses, Swords, and Pikes taken from Sir *William Perkins* in 1696. with one of which King *William* III. was to have been shot on *Turnham-Green*, &c. Ten People are constantly employed in keeping these Arms clean and in good Order, and for their Labour have 10 *s.* a Week allowed them, which is constantly paid.

7. The Mint, which is a Corporation, consisting of a Warden, Master, and Workers, Controller, Assay-Master, Auditors, and Surveyor of the Melting, with many other inferior Officers, as Weighers, Tellers, Gravers, Engineers, *&c.* The Warden of the Mint is usually a Person of Quality and Worth. His Office is to receive the gold and silver Bullion brought by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, and to pay them for it to the full Value. (the Charge of coining being defrayed by a Duty on Wine imported) The Master and Worker receives the Bullion from the Warden, and causing it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers to be coined, and when it is minted receives it again. The Controller is to see that the Money coined be made according to the Assize, and control the Officers if the Money be not made as it ought. The Assay-Master is to try the Bullion, and to see that the Money coined, whether Silver or Gold, be according to the Standard of Fineness, *viz.* for Gold, twenty-two Carats fine, and two Carats Allay of Copper; and that the Silver be eleven Ounces two-penny Weight fine, and eighteen-penny Weight of the Allay by the Pound Troy. The Auditor is to take all Accounts, and make them up; and the Surveyor of the Melting is to see the Bullion be not altered, as to the Fineness, after it is ascertained by the Assay-Master and delivered to the Melter.

8. The Office or Court of Records, consists of a Steward, Deputy-Steward, and Gentleman-Porter, who is in the Nature of a Sheriff of a County, having the like Power within the Liberties of the *Tower*, for which Compass a Court is held every *Monday*, for determining of Matters, as Actions of Trespass, or Debt of any Sum great or small. The old Artillery-Garden by *Spittle-Fields*, and the *Little Minories* are within the *Tower*-Liberty. In former Times many Controversies arose between the Mayor and Citizens of *London* on the one Part, and the Lieutenant of the *Tower* on the other, touching their Liberties; for he granted Protections to the Citizens, and encroached upon the Jurisdiction of the City, whereupon Complaint was made thereof to her Majesty Queen *Elizabeth*, who by the Advice of her Council referred the Determination of all Differences between them to Sir *Christopher Wray*, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of *England*; Sir *Edmund Anderson*, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*; and Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, Knight, Master of the Rolls. These Persons called the

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Lieutenant and the Complainants before them, and having heard and examined the Controverſies on both Sides, certified what they found, and gave their Opinions to her Majeſty's Council, who thus ſettled the Matter in Diſpute.

1. That touching ſuch Liberties as the Lieutenant claimeth for the Officers and Attendants of the *Tower*, they thought that ſuch Perſons as ſerved her Majeſty in ſuch Poſts ſhould be privileged ſo as not to be arreſted upon any Complaint in *London*; but for Writs of Execution, and the like, it was their Opinion that they ought to have no Privilege.

2. That concerning Protections granted by the Lieutenant for ſuch as are condemned in the *Tower*-Court to go at large, and not to be arreſted by any Proceſs out of the Queen's high Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or elſewhere, they thought it againſt her Majeſty's Laws and Dignity.

3. That the Lieutenant ought to return every *Habeas Corpus* out of any Court at *Weſtminſter*, ſo as the Juſtices before whom it is returned may deliver the Body as Juſtice ſhall require.

4. And laſtly, Whereas the Lieutenant doth claim a Liberty if any Perſon, privileged in the *Tower*, be arreſted in *London*, to take up that Citizen, if he comes within the Liberties of the *Tower*, and keep him Priſoner till the other be delivered, they thought the ſame to be altogether againſt the Laws of the Realm. This Determination the Lords of the Council ordered and decreed ſhould from thenceforth ſtand and remain for Rules and Reſolutions, and a final Deciſion and Concluſion for ſo much and ſo many of the Points in Controverſy, as were contained in the Schedule laid before them by the Mayor and Citizens to be for ever hereafter duly obſerved and kept.

Here is the Office for keeping of the Records of *England*, an Office of very venerable Antiquity, of which the Keeper is dignified with a ſpecial Truſt. He is recommended to the King or Queen by the Maſter of the Rolls, and if he be found fitly qualified to execute ſo great a Truſt, he is ſworn by the ſaid Maſter, and confirmed by the King's or Queen's Letters-Patent. Theſe Records are under the Care and keeping of this Officer, *viz.*

Several *Inſpeximus's* and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds made and done before the Conqueſt; Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party, and the juſt Eſtabliſhments of all the Offices in the Nation; the Metes and Bounds of all the Foreſts in *England*, with the ſeveral and reſpective Rights of the Inhabitants therein, as to Common of Paſture, *&c.* beſides many other Privileges and Evidences too long here to ſet down, which were thought of ſuch Importence anciently, that the Commons of *England* aſſembled in Parliament 46 *Edward* III. call them a perpetual Proof of every Man's Right without which no Hiſtory of the Nation can be written.

All the Rolls from King *John* to the Beginning of the Reign of King *Richard* III. are repoſited in fifty-ſix Preſſes in *Wakefield Tower*, the reſt are kept at the *Rolls* in *Chancery Lane*. The Charters and Grants for the Foundations of Abbeys and other religious Houſes, as alſo the Records containing the Diſſolution of thoſe Abbeys, and the Donations of the Lands which many Families are or were poſſeſſed of, are repoſited in the Rolls. Alſo,

The Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, with a Survey of the Manors, the Original of all our Laws and Statutes, the Dominion of the *Britiſh* Seas, all Leagues and Treaties with foreign Princes, all the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other foreign Parts; all our Kings Grants to their Subjects, the Dependences of *Scotland* upon *England*; the Settlement of *Ireland*, as to Law and Dominion; the Privileges and Immunities granted to Cities and Corporations, *viz.* of Fairs, Markets, Court-Leets, Eſtrays, Waifs, *&c.* Theſe Records are all repoſited in a Place called *Wakefield Tower*, which is near the *Bloody Tower*. Any Perſon may have Liberty to peruſe theſe Rolls and Records upon one Subject for a Year for 10*s.* This Office is open ſeven Hours in a Day all the Year but *December*, *January* and *February*. The *Tower* which contains all theſe Offices is ſo enlarged with Buildings, that it appears as a Town, and is ſurrounded with a Wall and Ditch, which is in ſome Places a hundred and twenty Foot broad. The whole is governed by a Conſtable, Lieutenant, Deputy-Lieutenant, and Gentleman Porter, un-

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under whom there are forty Warders for the better Preservation not only of the Jewels, Records, Magazines, Plate and Money; but also as Occasion serves, of this last when it is made,

9. A Prison, and as such it is one of the most ancient in *England*, and indisputably the most honourable; for few Criminals have the Favour to be here imprisoned but the Nobility or Members of the House of Commons, who for high Misdemeanors are kept in safe Custody by the Order of their own House; and in such Cases the Lieutenant has these Fees, *viz.* for a Duke 200 *l.* for an inferior Peer 100 *l.* and for a Commoner 50 *l.* In the Absence of the Lieutenant the Deputy supplies his Place, and the Gentleman Porter takes Care of the Gates to see them opened and locked; he hath also the Command of the Warders upon Duty; and upon the Commitment of a Prisoner he hath for his Fee the Prisoner's upper Garment, or compounds for it at 30 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* for each other. The Warders, who attend at the inner Gate ten by Day and two by Night, are to guard the Prisoners that are committed for any Crimes or Misdemeanours against the Government, which allows such Prisoners, *viz.* a Duke 4 *l.* Lords 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* and Knights and Gentlemen 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a-Week while they are confined.

2. The Custom-house for the Port of *London*, a very spacious, commodious, and handsome Building, erected by King *Charles* II. *Anno* 1668 and cost 10000 *l.* Here are managed all the Affairs relating to the Exports and Imports of this opulent City, according to the Imposition of Parliament. In this Office are employed a great Number of Officers, of which divers are Persons of considerable Quality and Ability; as first, the Commissioners, who have the whole Charge and Management of all the Customs of *England*, (the Petty-Farms only excepted) and likewise the Oversight of all the Officers thereunto belonging, who are of many Sorts, as Secretaries, Receivers General, Accomptants General, a Controller, Searchers, Surveyors, Kings and Tidewaiters, *&c.* These great Officers are seven in Number, and are each of them allowed 1000 *l. per Ann.* These Commissioners and several of the chief Officers hold their Places by Patent from the King, and the rest are appointed by a Warrant from the Lord High Treasurer.

3. The Churches in this Ward are, 1. *All hallows, Barking*, situate near the East End of *Great Tower street*. It is an ancient Building; for we find that King *Richard* I. built a fair Chapel on the North Side, where some say his Heart was buried under the high Altar, and that King *Edward* I. confirmed and augmented it. King *Edward* IV. gave License to *John* Earl of *Worcester*, to found in it a Brotherhood for a Master and Brethren, to whom he gave the Priory of *Tringbak* and the Advowson of *Stretham* in *Surrey*, with all the Appurtenances, and appointed it to be called the Chapel of St. *Mary* of *Barking*. King *Richard* III. new built it, and founded therein a College of Priests, which was suppressed in 1548. 2d *Edward* VI. and was not long after pulled down, and Storehouses for Merchants built in the Place. Thus the Church remained only, and is now made Parochial. It has been several Times repaired since the Reformation, but was most beautifully repaired and adorned in 1705. The Benefactions to this Parish amount to the annual Rents of 40 *l.* besides some Gifts of Money and Plate.

The Monuments for the Dead worth Observation in this Church are these:

1. For *William Armourer*, Esq; Cloathworker, Governour of the Pages of Honour, and Master of the Hancemen, Servant to King *Henry* VIII. and *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*, buried in 1560.

2. For *Jacob Zamberny*, Secretary to the *Venetian* Ambassador then residing in *England*.

3. For *Thomas Pyrby*, who died *December* 2. 1413.

4. For *Nicholas Bremesgrave*, who died *Aug.* 11. 1416.

5. For *Ralph Darling*, who died *Octob.* 9. 1500.

6. For *Thomas Casti*, who died *Feb.* 6. 1475.

7. For *John Vale*, who died *Novemb.* 10 1563.

All of them successively Vicars of this Parish, and being buried near each other.

8. For *Henry Polsted*, Esq; and *Alice* his Wife, which *Henry* died *December* 10. 1556.

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He was a conſiderable Benefactor to the Poor of this Place, and his Wife left them 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*

9. For Mr. *John Kettlewel*, Miniſter of *Coleſhill* in *Warwickſhire*, who died *April* 12. 1695. *Ætat.* 42. He was a very pious Man, and wrote ſeveral uſeful Tracts; but was ſo unhappy as not to fall in with the Revolution, and conform to the Government.

10. For *James Hickſon*, Eſq; who died *June* 16. 1689. He founded a School in *Ploughford*, in this Pariſh, for the educating of twenty poor Children, giving to the Head-Maſter 20 *l. per Ann.* a Dwelling-Houſe, and two Chaldron of Sea-Coal yearly; and to a Writing-Maſter 8 *l.* a Year.

11. For *Francis Covel*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, who lived fifty-two Years in this Pariſh, and forty-two of them with his Wife. He died *September* 27. 1625. He gave at his Death Cloathing to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever. His Wife outlived him nineteen Years, and left alſo a Legacy to the Poor.

12. For *William Thinn*, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the Houſhold to King *Henry* VIII.

13. For *Giles Lytcott*, late of *Stratford Langthorn* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; who died *Auguſt* 11. 1696. *Ætat.* 63. He was the firſt Controller-General of the Cuſtoms of *England*, and of all the *Engliſh* Colonies of *America*. He ſerved King *William* in all his Wars with *France*, and died in the Squadron of Admiral *Nevil* of that fatal Sickneſs which took off ſo many brave Men.

14. For *Baldwin Hamey*, Doctor of Phyſick, who after he had lived ſome Time in the Czar of *Muſcovy*'s Court, came to *London*, and practiſed his Art forty-two Years, and died in 1640. *Ætat.* 72.

15. Here were alſo interred ſome other Perſons of conſiderable Note and Quality; but no Monuments were erected for them, *viz.* 1. Doctor *John Fiſher*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who was beheaded on *Tower Hill*, *June* 22. 1525. for denying the Supremacy of King *Henry* VIII. in things Eccleſiaſtical: His Head was ſet on *London Bridge*, but his Body was laid in this Church-Yard. 2. *Henry Howard*, titular Earl of *Surrey*, being a Duke's eldeſt Son, who was beheaded on *Tower Hill*, *January* 19. 1546. He was buried in this Church, but afterward removed to *Framlingham* in *Suffolk*, where he lies honourably interr'd. He was the firſt of the Nobility who was noted for his Learning and Knowledge of divers Languages. 3. Archbiſhop *Laud*, who was beheaded in the ſame Place, *January* 10. 1644. His Body lay buried in the Chancel of this Church till 1663. when it was removed to *St. John's* College at *Oxford*, and depoſited in a ſuitable Monument to his Worth and Dignity.

This Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the King, but the Vicar has all the Tithes, paying 10 *l. per Ann.* into the *Exchequer*. In this Church were, in the Times of Popery, two Chauntries; the one founded by *Adam Blakeney* in 1295. and *John Combridge*, which was augmented by *Godwin Turke*, to pray for the Souls of the ſaid Founders, and all the Faithful deceaſed and buried in that Church: Another by *John Crolys*, Eſq; and *Thomas Pyke*, as alſo one for the Soul of Sir *John Riſbley*. The Vicarage-Houſe of this Pariſh, was burnt down by the great Fire of *London*, tho' the Church was not; but was rebuilt by Doctor *Layfield*, then Vicar, upon a Leaſe of forty Years, to his Son Doctor *Charles Layfield*.

2. *St. Olave's Hartſtreet*, ſtanding at the End of *Crutched-Friars*. *St. Olave*, to whom it is dedicated was King of *Norway*, who having taken upon him the Profeſſion of the Chriſtian Religion, and endeavouring to win his Subjects over to it, with great Zeal they took up Arms againſt him, and by the Aſſiſtance of King *Canutus*, then K. of *England* and *Denmark*, overcame him and murthered him *Anno* 1028. He was ever after eſteemed a Martyr, and having been in *England* to aſſiſt the People there againſt the *Danes*, who were expelled for a Time by his Help in King *Etheldred*'s Days, they had a great Veneration for his Piety and Goodneſs, and dedicated ſeveral Churches to him.

When this Church was built is not known, but that it is pretty ancient appears from a old Monument for *Robert Byrche*, Woolpacker, who was buried there *Anno* 1433. It is in good Repair, handſomely ſeated and gallery'd, and adorned with a neat Almnery for the Poor's Bread. In it is a fair Table of Fees, and another with the Names of ſuch Benefactors who have given any

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my yearly Revenues to maintain the Poor, or quarterly Sermons, which amount to about 40 l.

The Monuments worth our Obſervation in this Church are, for

1. *Richard* and *Robert Cely*, principal Builders and Benefactors to this Church.

2. Doctor *William Turner*, an eminent Divine as well as Phyſician, Dean of *Wells*, who zealouſly oppoſed the Growth of Popery. He died *July* 7. 1568.

3. Sir *John Mennes*, Maſter of the Horſe to King *James* I King *Charles* I. and II and Vice-Admiral, a great Traveller and Merchant, who died *February* 18. 1670 *Ætat.* 72.

4. Sir *Andrew Riccard*, Governour of the *Eaſt-India* Company, which erected him a ſpacious white-marble Monument. He died *September* 6. 1672. *Ætat.* 68.

5. *John Highlord*, of *London*, Skinner, who gave 40 *s.* yearly for ever to be beſtowed in *New-Caſtle* Coal for the Relief of the Poor of this Pariſh. He died *Ætat.* 35.

6. *Philip Van Wilander*, Eſq; Muſician, and one of the Privy-Chamber to King *Henry* VIII. and King *Edward* VI. He died *February* 24. 1553.

Here are alſo divers Monuments for ſeveral of the noble Family of the *Radcliffes*, anciently Earls of *Suſſex*, as Sir *John Radcliffe*, Son of *Robert* Earl of *Suſſex*, and *Anne* his Wife, *&c.*

The Living here is a Rectory, and appears to be of old in the Patronage of the Family of the *Nevils*, from whom it paſſed to *Richard Cely* abovementioned, in whoſe Family it continued eight Years, or thereabouts; from them it was conveyed to the noble Family of the *Windſors*, in which it remained near as long, but was in Sir *Andrew Riccard* at his Death, and was by *his* Will inveſted in five Gentlemen of the Pariſh, as Truſtees, to preſent on any Vacancy during the Minority of his Son, as we have been informed.

3. *St. Dunſtan's* in the *Eaſt*, ſituated between *Thames ſtreet*, and *Tower-ſtreet*. It is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another Church dedicated to the ſame Saint, ſtanding in *Fleet ſtreet*, and called St. *Dunſtan's* in the *Weſt*. This Saint was a *Somerſetſhire* Man, brought up in the Monaſtery of *Glaſſenbury*, where afterward he became a Monk, and was ſo famous for his Auſterities and Holineſs that he was at length taken out of the Monaſtery and made ſucceſſively Biſhop of *Worceſter* and *London*, and laſtly Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He died *May* 19. 986. and being ſome time after canonized, was had in great Honour by the *Engliſh* Papiſts, who dedicated many Churches to him in City and Country.

It is not known by whom this Church was firſt founded; but the Dedication proves it to be above 700 Years old. It was almoſt quite demoliſhed by the great Fire of *London* in 1666. but two Years after reſtored, and almoſt new built by the Lady *Dionyſia Williamſon*, Grand-Daughter of *Richard Hales*, Eſq; of *Hales-Hall* in the County of *Norfolk*. It is a very fair Pariſh-Church well pewed and wainſcotted nine Foot high. It is called in ſome old Records *St. Dunſtan ad Turrim*, i. e. *St. Dunſtan's* by the *Tower* in *London*.

In the Veſtry of this Church is a Frame containing the Names of all the Benefactors who have given any annual Rents to the Church and Poor, which amount to 186 *l.* 2 *s.* but among theſe the Lady *Williamſon* is not named, who gave 4000 *l.* to the Building of the Church.

The Monuments of Note in this Church are theſe, *viz.* For

1. Sir *Bartholomew James*, Lord Mayor of *London*, who gave 6 *l. per Annum* for ever to this Pariſh. He died in 1479.

2. Sir *Richard Champin*, who gave 8 *l. per Annum*. He died *October* 30. 1561.

3. *Henry Herdſon*, Alderman, who gave 22 *l.* 6 *s.* *per Annum*. He died *Decemb.* 1555.

4. Sir *William Hariot*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1481. who gave 19 *l. per Annum*, and was buried in a fair Chapel built by himſelf in this Church *Anno* 1517.

5. Sir *William Webb*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1591. who died *July* 4. 1599. In his Mayoralty the *Thames* was almoſt deſtitute of Water for two Days.

6. Sir *John Hawkins*, famous in our *Engliſh* Hiſtory for his Diſcoveries of foreign Countries, particularly the *Weſt Indies*. He lived at leaſt thirty Years in this Pariſh, and tho' he died in the *Weſt-Indies*, *November* 12. 1505. and his Body thrown into the Sea in a Coffin, yet his Lady *Margaret* erected on the

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the North Side of the Chancel of this Church a fair Monument in the Wall, to his Memory, with a large Inscription, giving an Account of his Life and Death.

7. *Richard Hale*, Esq; the Grand-father of the Lady *Williamson* abovementioned, who was so great a Benefactress to this Church in building of it. He died in 1620.

8. For Sir *John Moore*, Knight, some time Lord Mayor of *London*, one of the Representatives of that City in Parliament, and President of *Christ's Church* Hospital. He for his great and exemplary Loyalty was allowed by King *Charles* II. to bear on a Canton one of the Lions of *England* as an Augmentation of his Arms. He founded and endowed a Free-School at *Appleby* in *Leicestershire*, his native Country, and was a good Benefactor to the *Grocer*'s Company, to several Hospitals in the City, and to this Parish in particular. He died *June* 2. 1702. *Ætat.* 82.

9. For *Clement Town*, who died 1540. Upon whose Monument 'tis superscribed his *Obit* shall for ever be observed in this Church, and his Mass always upon the Day following, whose Soul, and his two Wives Souls *Elizabeth* and *Elizabeth*, and all their Childrens Souls, Jesus ——

Here was a Chantry founded for the Souls of *John Fotham* and *Alice* his Wife, and the Soul of *John Potyn*. It was usually called *Potyn*'s Chantry.

This Church is a Rectory in the Patronage and Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, among whose Peculiars (which are thirteen in Number in this City) this Parish is one. It was originally in the Gift of the Prior and Chapter of *Canterbury*, who granted it to *Simon Islip*, the Archbishop of that See, and his Successors for ever, upon the Consideration of his Restitution of *Eastry* and *Monkton* to them.

In this Ward are two Halls of Companies, *viz.* 1. *Bakers* Hall, situated on the East Side of *Harp-Lane*. This Company was incorporated about *Anno* 1307. and consists of a Master, four Wardens, thirty Assistants, and 149 on the Livery, besides the Commonalty. A Livery-Man may take two Apprentices, and the rest but one; they have a Jury or Inquest of thirteen, who sit to hear and redress Grievances. Their Hall is beautiful and pretty large, having at the farther End the Picture of St. *Clement*, whom they call the Patron of the Company, and that of Justice. Under the Hall is an handsome Court-Room, and above it a Granary, and by it a Kitchin furnished with all proper Instruments. This is the nineteenth Company.

2. *Cloth workers* Hall: This is a rich Company, and was incorporated about the Year 1526. It is composed of a Master, four Wardens, sixty Assistants, and 166 on the Livery, besides the Commonalty. It is one of the twelve Companies, and there have been thirteen Lord Mayors of it. Their Hall is a lofty Room, well wainscotted and painted. The West End is adorned with the Figures of King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. carved as big as the Life, in their Robes, and with their Regalias all gilt; as also that of Sir *John Robinson*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and Lord Mayor in 1663. who kept his Mayoralty in this Hall, where he entertained their Majesties King *Charles* II his Queen, and Mother, and the Duke and Dutchess of *York*, and contributed largely to the rebuilding of this Hall after the Fire. In the Windows are painted the Arms of Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Knight, one of King *Charles* II's Privy Council and Secretary of State, Master of this Company in 1676, and a noble Benefactor; *Samuel Pepys*, Esq; Master in 1677. and a Benefactor; *William Hewer*, Master in 1687. and a Benefactor; and in two other Windows the Arms of the City of *London*, and those of the Company. The out Side is adorned with curious Brick-fluted Columns, with *Corinthian* Capitals of Stone. In this Ward were anciently two Noblemens Houses, *viz.* *Lumley* and *Walsingham* Houses.

3. *Aldgate* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the Gate, called properly *Ealgate*, or *Oldgate*, now *Aldgate*, from its Antiquity; for tho' we find not when it was erected, yet by our Histories we are informed that it was in being in the Reign of King *Edgar*, *Anno* 960. and having stood about 650 Years, was become so ruinous by Time, that it was quite

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quite pulled down in 1607. and a new one soon after erected. In digging for the Foundation of this new Gate, divers ancient Pieces of Roman Coin were found, two of which, viz. of *Trajan* and *Diocletian*. Mr. *Martin Bond*, one of the Surveyors of the Work, caused to be carved in the Stones of which it was built, and placed on either Side the Gate; the rest were sent by the Lord Mayor Sir *Henry Row*, and Aldermen, to *Guild-Hall*. The Foundation of it was laid sixteen Foot deep and eight Foot broad. The first Stone was laid by the abovementioned Mr. *Bond*, and the whole is built of hewn Stone, which tho' it be defaced with the Weather, looks very strong and ornamental, as will appear by a short Description of it.

The East Side is adorned with the Figure of King *James* I. and a Chaplet is held over his Head by two *Cupids*. Higher are two Demi-figures of Men, one holding in his Hand a Globe, intimating the great Power of the King and Trade of the City in the World, which is illustrated by the Figures of two Heads, all which are placed under the Figure of *Fame* set up in a Nich. On the West Side are the King's Arms, with the Enrichments of the Figures of *Peace*, *Charity*, and *Fortune*, looking toward the City, and intimating the Happiness of it, while the Inhabitants live in Peace and Love: Lower is this Inscription:

SENATVS, POPVLVSQVE LONDINENSIS FECIT, ANNO MDCIX. HVMPHREY WELD, MIL. MAYOR.

This Ward is governed by an Alderman, who is at this Time Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Knt. and his Deputy who is Mr. *George Waylet*, six Common-Council Men, six Constables, nine Scavengers, eighteen Wardmote-Men and a Beadle.

Things of greatest Note in it are,

1. Three Churches, viz. 1, St. *Katharine-Christ Church*, or as it is commonly called *Cree-Church*. It takes its Name from St. *Katharine* the Virgin and Martyr, and the Monastery of *Trinity Christ-Church*, in whose Cemetery or Yard it was built. How long it has been erected is not known, but that it is of some Antiquity appears from hence, That when the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* was dissolved, and given to the Lord *Audley*, who pulled down the Priory-Church and Steeple, and turned the Monastery into an Habitation for himself, such Persons as had Houses within the Precincts of the Monastery (which was soon after called *Dukes-Place*; because the Lord *Audley*'s Heiress married to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who had also his Residence there) resorted to this Church for divine Service, and receiving Sacraments, but with some Uneasiness to themselves as well as Dislike of the Parishioners of *Cree Church*, which the former perceiving, got a Church of their own built, as shall hereafter be shewn.

The present Structure, (which 'tis probable was raised upon such Decays of the old Church as made it dangerous to serve God in it) was built in 1630. and consecrated by Doctor *Laud*, when he was Bishop of *London*, and having escaped the late Fire, was repaired and beautified at the Parish Charge, *Anno* 1686. It is built of Stone, and is as strong and firm as any can be supposed that hath been so long erected. It is well pewed and wainscotted, and has a small Organ in it, and five Bells. The Benefactions of annual Rents amount to about 60 *l.* and the Money given at Times to 600 *l.* or near; the Names of the particular Benefactors are written in gold Letters on two Tables, and hung on the North Side of the Church.

The Monuments for the Dead in this Church of Note are, for

1. *Richard Spencer*, Esq; a Turky-Merchant, who died *September* 3. 1667. *Ætat* 50.

2 A large old Piece of Painting upon the Wall, like that in *All-hallows the Great*, and some other Places in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*.

3. Doctor *John Tovey*, a learned Linguist and Divine, erected by his Admirer and Scholar *H. T.*

4 Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, chief Butler of *England*, one of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, and Leiger Ambassador to Queen *Elizabeth*; who died *February* 12. 1570. aged 57.

The Living is an Impropriation, first appropriated to the Priory of *Finsbury Christ-Church*; but being given to the Lord *Audley*,

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ley, was deviſed by him in his laſt Will to the Maſter and Fellows of *Magdalen* College in *Cambridge*, and their Succeſſors, who leaſing the ſame to ſome of the Pariſhioners for a Rent of 25 *l. per Annum*, have granted them a Covenant, That it ſhall be lawful for the Leſſees, and the reſt of the Pariſhioners to have the Nomination and Election of their Miniſter for the Supply of the Cure from Time to Time as often as occaſion requires, which Curacy is to be licenſed by the Biſhop of *London*, who thereby commits the *Cura animarum* to him.

Having above ſpoken of the Inhabitants of *Dukes-Place* reſorting to this Church with ſome Uneaſineſs to themſelves and the Pariſhioners, here we ſhall ſhew how they come to have a Church of their own, tho' it be a Precinct of it ſelf, and not reckoned a Part of *Aldgate* Ward. They had always vacant Ground enough, and were very deſirous of having a Church, but wanted Ability and Means to effect it; however, at length finding that there was a Deſign to build private Houſes upon the Ground, which they had allotted in their Thoughts for a Church, ſome of the moſt conſiderate among them ventured by their Petition to ſollicit the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to make their Deſire known to his Majeſty, that a Church might be built in ſome Place where the Monaſtery had ſtood for the Service of God, which the King much liking of and commending, the Lord Mayor Sir *Edward Barkham*, and Aldermen, undertook it, and in a ſmall Time built there a goodly Pariſh-Church out of the Ruins of the decayed Priory, dedicating it to St. *James*, in Memory of King *James* I. who was the main Cauſe of the building it. It was conſecrated *January* 2. 1622. by Doctor *George Mountaign*, then Biſhop of *London*, and eſcaped the Conflagation of *London* in 1666.

This Church as it now ſtands is handſomly wainſcotted and pewed, but has few or none other Ornaments, ſave that on the Sounding-Board of the Pulpit there is a Glory painted in the Inſide, and another at the End of the Chancel, where Mr. *Stow* ſays was at the firſt building of it an artificial Sun ingeniouſly formed, to repreſent the Holy Trinity, and under it theſe Verſes:

For as theſe three, the Globe, the Light, the Heat,
Are all one Sun: So three one God compleat.

And in other Places of the Church and Windows are the Arms of *London*, the King's, Sir *Edward Barkham's*, who was at the Charge of glazing the great Eaſt Window and ſome others. Benefaction and Monuments here are none but for a nameleſs Child born dead.

The Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of this City, who are Lords of the Manor. The Miniſter receives 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* out of the Chamber of *London* yearly, and the reſt of his Maintenance ariſes from Contributions and Perquiſites, which were formerly very conſiderable, becauſe being eſteemed a Liberty out of the Biſhop of *London*'s Juriſdiction, the Miniſter gave Licenſes to marry, which brought conſiderable Numbers to be married there either for Privacy or Cheapneſs.

2 *St. Andrew Undershaft*, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches in this City dedicated to the Apoſtle St. *Andrew*. The Reaſon of the Addition of *Undershaft* was this: It was a Cuſtom in old Time upon *May-Day* in the Morning every Year, in this Pariſh, to ſet up an high Shaft, or Maypole in the midſt of the Street overagainſt the South Door of this Church, which was higher than the Steeple. This Practice continued till *Evil May-Day* in 1517. when there was an Inſurrection of the Apprentices and other young Perſons, againſt the Foreigners, who had inſulted ſome Citizens, and much harmed them. After this the Shaft was never erected, but was laid up over the Doors of one Row of Houſes in an *Alley* Gate, called from it *Shaft-Alley*. Here it lay many Years till one *St. Stephen*, Curate of St. *Katharine Chriſt Church*, preaching at St. *Paul's Croſs*, ſaid, *That the Shaft was made an Idol by naming the Church of St.* Andrew *from it*. This Sermon had ſuch Influence upon the Inhabitants of the Houſes over whoſe Doors it lay, that in the Afternoon of the ſame *Sunday* that the Sermon was preached, they ſawed the Shaft in Pieces, and divided it among them; but tho' the Shaft was deſtroyed, the Name has continued

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nued ever since, without any Suspicion of Idolatry, being used only as a Name of Distinction.

This Church was new-built after this, being begun by *Stephen Jennings*, Merchant-Taylor, and some time Mayor of *London*, who built the North-Side, and the North-Side of the Choir; but he dying in 1624, the Work was neglected a while, but being resumed by *William Fitz Williams*, Sheriff of *London* in 1506, and afterward of the the Council to King *Henry* the 8th, was compleatly finished in 1532. Near an hundred Years after, it being fallen into Decay, it was repaired at the Charge of the Parish; and since, *viz.* in 1704, was new-wainscoted, pewed and paved at the Parish-Charge. The Pulpit is finely finniered and carved, and on the South-Panel there is a Glory, the Rays whereof are particularly curious, and the rest of it is adorned with Cherubims, Flowers, Fruit, Leaves, Books displayed, &c. in great Perfection.

The Benefactors to the Poor, and Ministers for Sermons and reading Prayers every Morning are many, and the Annual Sums given amount to 93 *l.* 13 *s.* besides several Sums of Money, which we know not how they are managed, but know them to be preserved and improved for the Uses intended.

The Monuments in this Church are three of Note. For

Sir *Thomas Offley*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*; he was Lord Mayor in 15 6, and was remarkable for his great Charity; for he gave half of his Goods to the Poor, tho' not to those of this Parish. He died ---

Dr *Humphrey Brooke*, Fellow of the College of Physicians, *London*. He died ---

Mr. John Stow, the learned Antiquary, to whose Labours *London* is so much indebted for the Account of her ancient Grandeur, in his Book, entituled, *The Survey of* London, (which has been a very great Help to us in this Work.) His Effigie is carved on his Monument sitting at Study, and over his Head are these Words in golden Letters upon Black,

Aut Scribenda Agere, *Aut Legenda Scribere.*

He died *April* 5, 1605. *Annæ Ætatis* 80.

Simon Burton, Citizen, and Wax-Chandler of *London*, one of the Governors of St. *Thomas*'s Hospital, and a Common-Council-Man of this Ward 29 Years. He was three times Master of his Company, and died *May* 23, *Anno Dom.* 1593. *Ætatis* 85. He gave a Pension of 1 *l.* 12 *s. per Ann.* to the Poor of this Parish.

Sir *Hugh Hamersley*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1627, Colonel of the City Militia, President of *Christ*'s Hospital, and of the Artillery Garden, Governor of the *Russia* Company, *&c.* He died *Octob.r* 19, 1636, *Annæ Ætatis* 71.

John Jeffries, Esq; a Welchman by Birth, but by Education a Citizen of *London*, an eminent Merchant, and Loyalist, who died *Nov.* 5. 1688, *Annæ Ætat.* 74.

Charles Thorold, Esq; Father of Sir *Charles Thorold* now or late Alderman of *Cordwainer-Street* Ward, who died *Novemb.* 13, 1691, *Ætat.* 71.

The Parish Church here is in the Gift of the Bishop of *London*, for the Time being. In the Year 1561, the Parish Church of *St. Mary* the Virgin, S. *Ursula*, and the 11000 Virgins, but commonly called S. *Mary at the Axe*, (or *at Nax*, as it is found in some Records) from the Sign of the Ax, over against the End of it, or S. *Mary Pellipar*, because it stood near a Parcel of Ground belonging to the Skinners Company, was united and annexed to this Church of St. *Andrew Undershaft*, by *Edmund Grindal* Bishop of *London*. This Church so annexed, was for some Time converted to prophane Uses, but at length the Parishioners having built a Chamber over the lower Part of it, obtained of Bishop *Juxon*, that the lower Part should be made a Burial-place for the Parishioners, and that the upper Part be a Grammar-School, the Master to be nominated by the Rector and Parishioners, and licensed by the Bishop, and to teach four poor Children of the Parish *gratis*, for the Use of the School.

The Patronage of this Church of *St. Mary Axe* belonged to the Prioresse and Convent of *St. Helen*, till the Dissolution of that Nunnery by King *Henry* 8. after which it remained in the Crown; and King *Edward* VI. presented once to it; but ever since the

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Union, the Bishops of *London* from Time to Time, upon every Vacancy, have collated to *St. Andrew Undershaft*, with the Church of *St. Mary Ax* thereunto annexed. At the Union of these Churches, Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Church-yard of *St. Mary* for the burying of the Dead, and all the Houses, Buildings and Rents belonging to the said Church, to the Rector and Churchwardens of the Parish of *St. Andrew*, and their Successors for ever, to the Use, Sustaining and Reparation of the said Church of *St. Andrew*. This Church of *St. Mary Ax* stood on the West-side of *St. Mary-street* in *Limestreet* Ward.

Among the Rectors of this Parish we find Dr. *Gabriel Towerson*, a learned *Oxford* Man; he hath written very learned Comments upon the Creed, Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments.

3. *St. Katherine Coleman*, so called from the Vicinity to a great Haw-yard or Garden, call'd, *Colemans-Haw*: This Church is very ancient, being supposed to be built in or before 1182, *Regis Ricardi* 1. which is gathered from the Date carved on a Pew in the Church, near the Chancel; but it has been enlarged and repaired several times since, *viz.* The South Isle was built by Sir *William White*, Draper, in 1489, it was again repaired and enlarged in 1610, and further repaired and beautified in 1620, and again in 1624 the Vestry was built, and a Gallery erected new for the Poor of the Parish to sit in, and it was last repaired in 1703, having escaped the spreading Flames of 1666. The Pulpit and Pews are plain but neat; the only Ornament in it is the Pourtraiture of King *Charles* the First at his Devotion, holding a Scrole in his Hand, on which are these Words, *Christo Tractæ*, and under his Feet

CAROLUS I. ΩΝ ΟΥΚ ΗΝ ΑΞΙΟΣ ὉΟ ΚΟΣΜΟΣ.

Esto Spectaculum dignum, ad quod respiciat Deus operi suo intentus Vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compositus. Sen. de Prov. c. 2.

Here is also in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Arms of *England* and *France* quarterly with this Motto, *SEMPER EADEM*, under which are these Lines,

ELIZABETH, late Queen of *England*, *France*, &c. came to the Crown 1558, reign'd 44 Years, and slept in the Lord March 24, 1602.

Many Daughters have done virtuously, but thou surmountest them all.

MEMORIA (honorum, & pientum) IMMORTALIS.

The most remarkable Monuments of this Church are, for

Elizabeth, the Wife of *Henry Billingsley*, one of the Queen's Majesty's Customers in the Port of *London*, who died *Anno Dom.* 1579, *July* 29.

George Christopher Sebastian, of *Osterhausen*, a Knight of *Turingia* in *Germany*, descended of the ancient and noble Family of the *Osterhaus*, who died *Nov.* 21, 1638.

The Lady *Mary*, Wife of Sir *Richard Haigham*, of *East-Ham* in the County of *Essex* Kt. one of the Gentlemen Pensioners in Ordinary Attendance to King *Charles* I. who died *Oct.* 27, 1634.

Robert Thacker, Citizen, and Freeman of *London*, a Person very expert in Military Discipline, and sworn Servant to 3 Princes, King *James* I. Prince *Henry*, and K. *Charles* I. who preferred him with the Office of the Armory. He died *June* 17, *Anno Dom.* 1642. *Ætat.* 62.

Sir *Henry Billingsley*, Kt. who gave 200 *l.* for the Relief of the Poor of this Parish, but not making his Eyes Overseers, and his Hands Executors, the Poor are deprived of it. He died *Nov.* 22, 1606. He lies by his Lady *Elizabeth*, who died *July* 29, 1577.

Mrs. *Mary Wesenham*, who purchased a Vault in 1674, for herself, her Father, *Robert Wesenham* of *Tottenhil*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent, and her Mother, with their Relations. On the North Side of this Church are two spacious Tables in Golden Letters, containing the Names of such pious Benefactors, as have given any annual Rents or Money, for the Benefit of the Church or Poor. The annual Rents amount to about 25 *l.*

The Patronage of this Church of Old, was in the Dean of *St. Martin le Grand, London*, and

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and so continued till King *Henry* the VII. annext that Religious House, and the Appurtenances to the Abbey of *Westminster*, in which it remained till Queen *Mary*, *Regn.* 1. who gave it, with other Churches in this City, to the Bishop of *London* and his Successors for ever, as it now continues.

There are in this Ward three Halls for Companies, *viz.* 1. Bricklayers Hall, situate over against *St. Katherine Cree* Church: This Company was incorporated *Anno* 1568, and consists of a Master, two Wardens, twenty Assistants and seventy-eight on the Livery. 2. Fletchers, who were, 'tis probable, as ancient a Company as the Bowyers, who were incorporated in 1622. They are governed by two Wardens, ten Assistants, and eighteen on the Livery. 3. Ironmongers Hall, is an handsome Building, situate in *Fenchurch-street*, near *Billiter-lane* end. This Company is the tenth of those twelve, of one of which the Mayor must be free. There have been about 14 Mayors of this Company, which was incorporated in 1462; and consists now of one Master, two Wardens, and an hundred Assistants, being all that are on the Livery, and the Yeomanry.

In this Ward anciently several Persons of Note had their City-Houses, as Sir *Francis Walsingham*, Principal Secretary of State, the Abbots of *Bury* at an House called corruptly, *Bird's-Market*, for *Bury-Market*, the Lord *Hastings*'s, built in King *Henry* the VIII. Reign, by Sir *Thomas Wyat*; the Earl of *Northumberland* in the Parish of *St. Katherine-Colemans*, where *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland* lived in the 33d. Year of King *Henry* VI. but was sometime after let to Tenants, who kept Bowling-Greens and Dicing Houses in it; and Sir *Thomas Rot* of *Hamsted*, Kt. upon his Manor called, *Blanch Appleton*, which lies on the North-East Corner of *More* (now *Moor*) *lane*. In the Reign of King *Edward* IV. all Basket-makers, Wire-drawers, and other Foreigners, were allowed to have Shops in this Manor, and not elsewhere in this City or Suburbs. This is all we find worth our Notice in this Ward, and so we shall pass to,

4. *Limestreet* Ward.

Which taketh its Name from *Limestreet*, which was so called from making and selling Lime there. This Ward is very small, having no whole Parish in it, but small Portions only of two Parishes, *viz. St. Peters, Cornhill*, and *St. Mary street*. It is governed by an Alderman, who is at present Sir *Robert Beachcroft*, and his Deputy, who is now Mr. *Lancelot Skinner*, four Common-Council-Men, four Constables, two Scavengers and a Beadle. There is at present no Church nor Hall of any Company in this Ward. There were anciently two Churches in this Ward, *viz.* 1. *St. Mary Axe*, or *St. Mary Pellipar*, which was annexed by Bishop *Grindal* to *St. Andrew Undershaft*; as I have shewed in speaking of that Church in the former Ward: And 2. *St. Augustine Papey*, so called because it was allowed by King *Henry* VI. to the Brethren of the *Papey*, or poor Priests of *Algate* Ward, of whom we shall give an Account in our Ecclesiastical History. This Church was pulled down when the Brotherhood was suppressed by King *Henry* VIII. and Houses built in the Place; so that all we meet with memorable, or of Antiquity, are,

1. A Royal Palace of our Kings, called, *The Mewes*, which was in Being in the Time of King *Edward* I. but long since grown out of Knowledge; probably turned into Merchants Houses, which are here plentiful and large. (2.) An House belonging to the Lord *Nevil*, having a Chapel on the South, and a Garden on the West, which is now, or late was called, the *Green-Yard of Leaden-Hall*. (3.) A great Messuage call'd, *Benbridge's Inn*, which *Ralph Holland*, Draper, gave in 1452 to *John Gill*, the Master and the Wardens, and Fraternity of Taylors and Linen Armourers in *London*, and their Successors for ever. This Company turned it into Tenements in the Reign of King *Edward* II and sold them to *Stephen Kirton*, Merchant-Taylor and Alderman, who gave them to *Nicholas Woodroffe* with his Daughter in Marriage. (4.) The Lord *Zouche*'s House. (5.) An House called, *Green Gates*, held anciently by *Michael Pistoy*, a *Lombard*, and afterward by *Philip Malpas*, an Alderman, who was plundered of his Goods to a great Value by *Jack Cade*, and his Rebels, in the Year 1449 King *Henry* VIII. finding it in his Hands by the Seizure of his Father, gave it to *John Mutas*, a *Frenchman*,

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who having harboured in his Houſe many Frenchmen, who calendered Worſteds, and ſeveral other Things, contrary to the Franchiſes of the City; the Apprentices, upon Evil *May-day* above mentioned, ſpoil'd his Houſe, and would have cut off his Head, if they could have found him. (6.) A Houſe called, *The Leaden-Porch*, and another large one, wherein Sir *William Bowyer* and Sir *Henry Huberthorne* kept their Mayoralty, this latter *Anno* 1546.

(7.) *Leaden-hall*, which was a Manor-Houſe, belonging to Sir *Hugh Nevil*, Kt. in 1309, with diverſe Lands, and the Advowſons of *St. Peters Cornhil*, *St. Margaret Pattens*, and other Churches. About 50 Years after the ſaid Sir *Hugh* ſold them to *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*; but he kept them not long, for we find *Thomas Cegſhall*, *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, and *Robert Rikedon*, a Gentleman of *Eſſex*, in Poſſeſſion of them, within little more than 40 Years, and the laſt of them in 1408, ſold them to *Richard Whittington* and certain Citizens of *London*, who, in 1411, confirm'd them to the Mayor and Commonalty of that City for ever. Being thus ſettled in in the City, *Simon Eyre*, a Citizen of *London*, among his Works of Piety, built a certain Granary for the common Profit of the ſaid City, upon the ſaid Manor with ſquared Stone, and a fair large Chapel on the Eaſt Side of the Quadrant, over the Door of which he cauſed to be written,

DEXTRA DOMINI EXALTAVIT ME.

He died *Sept.* 18, 1459, and was buried in the Church of *St. Mary Wolnoth*, in *Lumbard-ſtreet*, and gave three thouſand Marks to the Drapers Company, of which he was, upon Condition that they ſhould eſtabliſh a Maſs, five ſecular Prieſts, ſix Clerks, and two Choriſters in his Chapel of *Leaden-Hall*, to ſing Divine Service by Note daily for ever, and a Grammar School; but this was not performed: Whereupon, *William Rouſe*, *John Risby*, and *Thomas Aſbby*, Prieſts, founded a Fraternity of the Trinity for 60 Prieſts, beſides other Brethren and Siſters in the ſame Chapel, appointing one or other of them, every Market-Day in the Forenoon, to celebrate Divine Service therein to ſuch Market-People as would repair to Prayers, and ſo meet together once every Year, to make a ſolemn Proceſſion of the Brethren and Siſters. In the Year 1484. a great Part of this Hall was burnt down; but being again repaired at the City's Charge, there was an Attempt to make it an Exchange for the aſſembling of Merchants, as had been accuſtomed in *Lombard-ſtreet*; and many Common Councils were held about it, but it was at laſt reſolved, That the Exchange ſhould continue in *Lombard-ſtreet*, as it had long been; and ſo the Hall was put for ſome Time to theſe Uſes, *viz.* On the Eaſt-Side of the North Gate were the common Beams for weighing Wool and other Wares; and on the Weſt-Side of it the Scales to weigh Meal; and the other three Sides were reſerved for making and laying up the Pageants ſhewed at *Midſummer* in the Watch: The other Quadrants were employed for the Stowage of Wool-Sacks; the Lofts above were uſed by the Painters of the Pageants, and let out to Merchants, as Woolwinders and Packers. It is at preſent thus uſed; Part of it is made into a Warehouſe for the *Eaſt-India* Company, and another Part of it, which is called the *Bay Hall*, is uſed as a Warehouſe for *Colcheſter* Bays, and is open every *Thurſday* and *Friday* from nine a-clock to eleven in the Morning, and from two to four in the Afternoon, when there is a great Market for that Commodity; and alſo for Sheeps-Wool and Leather. On *Tueſdays* and *Fridays* are Markets for vaſt Quantities of green Hides; and on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays* for Fleſh, Fiſh, Herbs, and all Manner of other Food almoſt.

In the Year 1576. a Water-Pump was raiſed in the high Street of *Lime-ſtreet* Ward, and in digging there was found an Hearth made of *Britiſh* or *Roman* Tiles, each of them half a Yard-ſquare, and about two Inches thick, and ſome Coals upon the Hearth. *Richard* Earl of *Oxford*, had alſo a large Meſſuage built of Stone and Timber in this Ward 4 *Hen.* V. but it deſcending to female Heirs, one of which married to Sir —— *Wingfield* of *Suffolk*, and carried this Houſe to him, his Heir Sir *Robert Wingfield* ſold it to Mr. *Edward Coke*, Attorney-

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ney-General to Queen *Elizabeth*, but afterward the famous Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whom Sir *Henry Spelman* calls *Legis noſtræ Tribonianus. In Gloſſ.* This Houſe is now diſſolved into many ſmall Houſes and Tenements. This is all we find remarkable in this little Ward, and ſo we paſs to

5. *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

This Ward is ſo called from the Gate ſtanding almoſt in the Middle of the Ward, called *Biſhopſgate*; becauſe it is ſuppoſed to have been erected by one of our Biſhops, (out of Charity) for the Convenience of Travellers into the Eaſt, and by Northern Parts of *England*, who before were forced to get into thoſe Roads by taking a Compaſs by *Bednall Green*, or *Alderſgate*. How long this Gate has been built we find not; all we can diſcover of its Antiquity is, That it was a Gate in 1210. by a Deed of Sale from *William Blund*, Sheriff of *London*, to *Serle Mercer*, &c. and by the Charters of the Foundations of *St. Mary Spittle* and *Bethlehem* Hoſpitals in the tenth of King *Edward* II. Reign, it was found that the Merchants of the *Hanſe* who had an Houſe here called *Guildhalla Teutonicorum*, with certain Liberties and Privileges which King *Henry* III. his Father had confirmed to them, were of Right to uphold and repair this Gate, which accordingly they did for many Years, and particularly when *Gerard Marbod* was Alderman of the *Hanſe*, they ſpent 210 Marks ſterling upon it; but this notwithſtanding it became ſo ruinous by Time, that the *Hanſe* Merchants in 1479. pulled it down and rebuilt it; but it not being either ſo ſtrong or beautiful as they deſigned, they in the Year 1551. having prepared Stone, cauſed a new Gate to be framed, there to be ſet up, but their Liberties, at the earneſt Suit of the *London* Merchants, being ſeized into the King's Hands, the new Gate was never erected, but the former was left ſtanding. 'Tis probable, that it is the very Gate that remaineth to this Day, it being very old and weather-beaten, as appears chiefly from the two Figures of the Biſhop on each Side the Gate, and the ſhattered Remains of ſome other Images ſcarce diſtinctly viſible.

Near this Gate (ſays Mr. *Weever*) was buried *Nennius*, the Son of *Hely*, Brother to *Lud* and *Caſſibelan*, Kings of *Britain*, who in a ſingle Combat with *Julius Cæſar*, took away his Sword, and made him fly, and killed the *Roman Labienus* therewith, himſelf dying of his Wounds.

This Ward is Part within and Part without the Gate, and is governed by one Alderman *Edward Becher*, Eſq; two Deputies, *viz.* one for the Parts within, Mr. *Samuel Edwards*; and another for the Parts without the Gate, Mr. *John Hunt*; eight Common Councilmen in that within, and three without the Gate; ſeven Conſtables, ſeven Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote Men, and a Beadle.

The Remarkables in this Ward are. 1. Churches. 2. Halls for Companies. 3. Many other Things.

1. The Churches are *St. Botolphs Biſhopſgate*, *St. Ethelburghs*, and great *St. Helens*.

1. *St. Botolphs Biſhopſgate*. This Church ſtands a little without the Gate, and hath a fair Church-Yard belonging to it, incloſed with a brick Wall, which was repaired by Sir *William Allen*, who was Mayor in 1571. becauſe he was born in this Pariſh. It is an old Church built of Brick and Stone, rendered over, well pewed and galleried. The Pulpit is old, but handſome; the Figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and an holy Lamb being carved on the ſeveral Panels of it, and the Altar-piece very fine; and as a further Ornament to this Church there is painted King *Charles* I. in his Royal Robes, at his Devotion, with his right Hand on his Breaſt, and in his left Hand holding a Crown of Thorns, and a Scrole with theſe Words on it, *Chriſto tradito*; and by his Crown, which lies at his Feet, this Sentence, *Mundi calco ſplendidam at gravem.* In a Book lying open before him are theſe Words: *In verbo tuo*, on the left Hand Page, and *ſpes mea*, on the right. Above him is a Glory darting on his Majeſty's Head, and theſe Words, *Aſperam & Levem*; and in the Ray *Cœli ſpecto.* At the Bottom of the Picture in Letters of Gold are written,

Chri-

Carilia T. Ἐν γὰρ τοῦτῳ ἐμαρτυρήθησαν οἱ πρεσβύτεροι. Heb. 11. 38.

Ever ſpeak reaſonable diſcreet, all your reſpects at Duty owes ſhe has towards. Vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compoſitus. Sen. de Prov. c. 8.

On another Ray ſhining upon the Back-parts of his Head are theſe Words, *Clarior è Tenebris*. Behind his Back is a Ship toſſed on the Sea by ſeveral Storms, and theſe Words, *Immotus triumphans*; as alſo *Miſeri naufragium Virtus, & Craſſit ſub pondere palmas!*

In this Church are divers Monuments, of which the moſt noted are for

John Redman, who died *July* 3. 1523. and *John Pitkins*, who died *September* 6. 1490. Rectors of this Pariſh.

Mrs. *Joanna Wood*, a large Benefactreſs to the Miniſter, Church, and Poor, *viz.* to the Miniſter for a Sermon on *Michaelmas* Day 10*s.* and a yearly Allowance 10*s.* To the Church-Stock for repairing it, certain Rents in *Half-moon* Alley; and to the Poor 10*l.* at her Funeral, 2*s.* weekly in Bread, and 8*l.* a Year in Money, beſides other Gifts for friendly Meetings of the Pariſhioners; and for the Perambulation of the Pariſh. She died *November* 25. 1666.

Mary de la Tour, a *Frenchman*, who was firſt buried in the new Church-Yard granted by the City to this Pariſh in 1615. and conſecrated in 1617. *June* 4.

Hugus Shangſwart, a *Perſian* Merchant, who came over with the *Perſian* Ambaſſador, and was buried here *Auguſt* 10. 1628. by his own Son (out of our Chriſtian Burial) who read certain Prayers, and uſed other Ceremonies according to the Cuſtom of his own Country, Morning and Evening for a whole Month after his Burial. His Son laid a Stone over him with an Inſcription, ſhewing, That he was the King of *Perſia*'s chief Servant for twenty Years, and deſiring all *Perſians* that ſee it to pray for him.

Sir *Paul Pindar*, King *James* I. Embaſſador to the *Turkiſh* Emperor in 1611. and nine Years Reſident. He was an Inhabitant of this Pariſh twenty-ſix Years, and a bountiful Benefactor. He died *Auguſt* 22. 1650. aged 84 Years.

Doctor *Thomas Wood*, Miniſter of this Place and *Finchley*, and Prebendary of St. *Paul*'s, a zealous Conformiſt. He died *November* 22. 1639.

Anne Gibb, Daughter of Sir *Ralph Gibbs* of *Hemmington* in the County of *Warwick*, Knt. and Wife of Sir *Henry Gibb* of *Faulkland* in *Scotland*, Baronet. She left Iſſue two Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *Richard Everard*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *Richard Everard*, Baronet of *Much-Waltham* in *Eſſex*, whoſe Grandſon Sir *Richard Everard* is now living at *Brimſield* in the ſaid County; and *Mary*, married to *William Granvill*, of *Broad-Hinton* in the County of *Wilts*. She died *May* 30. 1658.

Andrew Williams, Eſq; who by his Will, deviſed to the Churchwardens and Overſeers of this Pariſh, and their Succeſſors for ever, all his Meſſuages, Tenements, and Ground in *Garlick* Alley in this Pariſh, to cloath twelve poor Men, and as many poor Women of the ſame Pariſh yearly for ever; and the Overplus, if any be, to be divided equally among them. He died *June* 10. 1700. *Ætat.* 68. His two Wives *Elizabeth* and *Ann* lie by him.

Other Benefactors to the Poor and Church of this Pariſh are,

John Heywood, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, who by his Will gave twenty-five Quarters of Charcoal yearly to be delivered by the Company of Tallow-Chandlers between *All Saints* and *Chriſtmas* Day yearly, under the Penalty of 20*s.* the firſt Quarter, and double afterward.

John Brickle, Citizen and Tooth-drawer, gave for ever at *Eaſter* twelve Sacks of Charcoal to the Poor of this Pariſh out of two Tenements on the South Side of *Bell Alley*.

Mrs. *Mary Wilkinſon* gave out of two fair Houſes in *St. Mary Spittle*, four Load of ſixty Quarters of Charcoal, half in *November* and half in *December*, ordering that ten Sacks out of each Load be given to the Poor of the Precinct of *Norton Folgate*.

Sir *William Allen* gave 30*l. per Annum* to be diſtributed among the Poor in Bread yearly for ever, to be paid by the Company of Ironmongers; as did alſo Sir *Stephen Scudamore* 20*l.* yearly for ever, to be paid by the Company of Vintners.

Mrs

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Mrs. Price built the Pulpit new, and adorned it with a costly Cloth, and gold Fringe, and Cushion of Crimson Velvet; as also, furnished the Communion Table with a large Carpet of the same Velvet, and a fair Table-Cloth of fine Cambrick. She also gave to the Church a Cambrick Surplice for the Parson's Use, and a new wainscot Chest to keep them in. *Humphry Swan*, of this Parish, Imbroiderer, imbroidered the King's Arms on the Pulpit-Cloath, in Thankfulness to God in restoring him to his former Health after a long Sickness, in which his Life was despaired of in the Year 1625, when he had buried his Wife and several of his Family.

Mr. *Hobby*, Citizen and Brewer, gave the Tenor-Bell to this Church, and named it *Hobby*, ordering, that if any Person, who had lived well and born an Office in the Parish, but through any Misfortune was fall'n into Decay, this Bell should toll for him without paying any Costs or Duties to the Church, a charitable Act, as it was then thought.

Mr. *Ralph Pindar*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, the Alderman's Deputy of this Ward, gave to the Poor of this Parish 6 *l.* to be given in Bread every *Sunday* in the Year for ever, which is performed by distributing a two-peny wheaten Loaf to thirteen poor People.

Nicholas Reeve, a Scrivener in *Cornhill*, (whose Father was Clerk of this Parish) gave by his last Will 400 *l.* 5 *s.* to purchase Lands with, and the Rents to be employed for the Benefit of the Poor. Lands to the Value of 25 *l. per Annum* were purchased with this Money at *Stratford-le-Bow*, which affords a great Relief to the said Poor.

William, Earl of *Devonshire*, *June* 20. 1628. who died at *Devonshire* House without *Bishopsgate*, gave 100 *l.* to the Poor of this Parish for ever, and for it the Churchwardens give a two-penny wheaten Loaf to fifteen poor People every *Sunday*.

William Allin was born in this Parish near *Devonshire* House. He was a Stage-Player, and being excellent in his Way, got a very great Estate, and in his old Age taking Christ's Directions to make himself *Friends of the Mammon of Unrighteousness*, built a fair College at *Dulwich* in *Kent*, for the Relief of poor People, and especially those of this Parish before others; and for the better Preservation of it has tied them up to very strict Laws.

This Church is a Rectory, and has all along been in the Gift of the Bishop of *London*, to whose Visitation alone it is subject. The Hospital of *St. Mary Bethlehem* stands in this Parish, and as such is to be accepted by the Parson, and the Parishioners, and charged by them to all Offices, Payments, and Tithes, except to the Church-Clerk, &c. but the Master and Brethren shall have the small Tithes arising within their Precinct, paying the Rector 13 *s.* 4 *d.* at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*, and one Moiety of the Burials in their Chapel, if Parishioners, but the whole Oblations of all others.

In *Half-Moon* Alley in this Parish is the Work-House for the Poor of this City of *London*, established by Act of Parliament, 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. to be governed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and fifty-two other Citizens, who are made a Corporation for employing the Poor in the said City, and authorized to apprehend Rogues, Vagrants, and sturdy Beggars, and set them to work at the City's Charge, and allowed to receive Lands and Tenements not exceeding 2000 *l. per Ann.* To this Work-House there has been given, by several Benefactors, some of them unknown, in Money the Sum of 8000 *l.* and upwards. The Children received into it are Vagrants, Parish-Children, and such as are sent by Benefactors; they are fed and cloathed, and when fit, put out Apprentice. They earn one Year with another 700 *l.* which is laid out upon them and the Buildings. Their Employment is to spin Wool and Flax, sew, knit, wind Silk, make Cloaths and Shoes; but they are also taught to read, write, and cast Account. The sturdy Vagrants are employed in beating Hemp, and picking Oakum, if Men; and in sewing and washing, if Women. The Children are admitted at seven Years, and put out at fourteen, or a little before; and Men, if able, put into the King's Service. All are well lodged, dieted, and kept in good Order, and have due Care taken of them sick or well.

2. *St.*

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2. *St. Ethelburga*, so called from the Dedication of it to that Saint, she was a *Saxon* Queen, Wife to holy *Edwin*, King of *Northumberland*, and Daughter of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*. Her Husband being slain in a Battle with *Penda* King of *Mercia*, and *Cadwallo* the *Britain*, who joined together to make War against this Christian King; she fled into *Kent*, her native Country, and having built a Nunnery at *Liming*, took the Veil herself, and spent her Days in Solitude and Devotion; from which Action her Memory became so venerable, that she was accounted a Saint, and many Churches dedicated to her. We find not when or by whom it was built, but it is certainly very ancient. It was repaired and beautified in 1612. and the Steeple built in 1620. It escaped the dreadful Conflagration of *London* in 1666. and since the Steeple was repaired and beautified in 1694. and the Church in 1701. It is a small Church, but has two convenient Galleries, and is well enough pewed and wainscotted.

The Benefactors to the Church or Poor are but few: Their Names are written on a Table with gold Letters, and hung up in the Church on the North-Side. Their annual Gifts amount to about 13 or 14 *l. per Annum*. There is but one remarkable Monument, and that is for

John Cornelius Linckebeck, Merchant, who died in his grand climacterical Year sixty-three, *September* 30. 1665. leaving behind him a Wife and three Sons.

The Patronage of this Church belonged of old to the Priory and Convent of *St. Helens*, (which stood near it) till the Dissolution, when it was given to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, who have presented to it ever since. Here was a Chantry founded for the Souls of *Gilbert Morgan* and *Christina* his Wife. *John Lercke*, Minister of this Parish was much in Favour with Sir *Thomas Moore*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who presented him to the Church of *Chelsey*, and was attainted for high Treason, as his Patron was for denying the King's (*Henry* VIIIth's) Supremacy, and was for that Reason executed at *Tyburn*, *March* 9. 1534.

3. *St. Helens Church*, so called from *Helena*, the Mother of *Constantine the Great*, to whom it was dedicated by the Founder; but who that was is not known. *William* the Son of *William* the *Goldsmith*, to whom the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* had granted the Patronage of this Church, obtained a Grant also of them to build a Nunnery adjoining to it, and accordingly did about *Anno* 1212. *William Basing*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, 2 *Ed.* II. was a great Benefactor to this Priory, increasing both the Revenues and Buildings. After the Dissolution of this Nunnery, the Church became again Parochial, and the Tithes being appropriated to the Church of *St. Paul's*, the Dean and Chapter present to the Vicarage. The Nuns Hall, and some other Houses belonging to it, were purchased by the Company of Leather-sellers, and is now the Common Hall for their Assemblies.

This Church escaped the great Conflagration in 1666. and having had large Sums of Money laid out in repairing and beautifying it in the Years 1663. and in 1669. when the Tower was built, is a neat and handsome Building. It is well pewed and wainscotted, and on the North-Side there are Seats made for the Children, and others belonging to the Work-House in *Bishopsgate-Street*. Here is no Table of Benefactors set up, as in some other Churches; but we find these in Mr. *Stow*; *viz.* Mr. *John Robinson*, a Merchant of the Staple and Alderman, who gave 2 *l.* to be distributed every *Sunday* among the Poor in Bread; and Mr. *Sciell*, who gave 1 *s.* in like Manner. Sir *Martin Lumley*, gave also 20 *l. per Ann.* for a Winter-Lecture, and to the Poor 5 *l. per Ann.* for ever. Sir *John Crosby* also, Woolman and Grocer, gave towards the reforming of the Church (which is irregular, and seems to have been two Churches) 500 Marks. There are many fine Monuments in it, which are very ornamental, *viz.* for *Julius Adelmare*, alias *Cæsar*, Knight, Doctor of both Laws, and Judge of the Court of Admiralty to Queen *Elizabeth*, and a Privy Counsellor to King *James* I. &c. who died *February* 27. 1635.

Sir *John Spencer*, Knight, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, whose only Daughter *Elizabeth* was married to *William* Lord *Compton*, He died *March* 30. 1609.

Rachel Chamberlain, the Wife of *Charles Chamberlain*, Esq; Alderman of this City, and

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her young Daughter *Hester*, who died *Aug.* 21. 1687.

Sir *William Pickering*, the Father, Knight-Marshal, and Sir *William Pickering* the Son, who served four Princes, viz. King *Henry* VIII. as a Soldier, *Edward* VI. as an Embassador to *France*, Queen *Mary* as an Envoy *into Germany*, and Queen *Elizabeth* in several Offices of Importance. The Father died *May* 19. 1542. the Son *Jun.* 4. 1574.

Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Agent to Queen *Elizabeth*, who gave his House (now called *Gresham-College*) for the promoting several sorts of Learning, and endowed the Readers or Professors with 90*l.* a-year each; King *Charles* II. established the Royal Society in this College; several Alms-houses in *Broad-street*, and the *Royal Exchange*. He died in 1579.

William Finch, Esq; and *Hester* his Wife, who died the one *January* 27. 1672. the other *May* 11. 1673.

Alderman *Bond*, a Marchant-Adventurer, who was most famous in his Time for his great Adventures both by Land and Sea. He died *May* 30. 1576.

Martin Bond, the Son of the said *William*, Sheriff and Alderman of *London*, who was a Captain in 1588. at *Tilbury-Camp*, and remained the chief Captain of the City Train-Bands to his Death. He was a Merchant-Adventurer, and died in *May*, *Anno Domini* 1643. *Ætat.* 85.

Sir *Andrew Judd*, who built Alms-houses for six Poor Alms-People near this Church, and gave Lands to the Skinners Company, that they might pay 4*s.* every Week to the six poor Alms-People, *viz.* 8*d.* a-piece, and 25*l.* a Year in Coals for ever. He died in 1451.

There are divers other Monuments and Grave-stones of less Note, which for Brevity's Sake we omit.

The Living is a Vicarage in the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's* Gift, to whom the Vicar pays a Pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, and as much to their Commissary, and therefore is exempted from paying first Fruits, Tenths, and Procurations. Doctor *Thomas Horton*, who was sometime Master of *Queens-College*, *Cambridge*, and has written an Exposition upon *Romans* VIII. was Vicar of this Church.

2. The Halls for Companies in this Ward are, 1. The Hall for the Company of Parish-Clerks, who were incorporated *Anno* 1232. and confirmed by several Kings since. They consist of a Master, two Wardens, and seventeen Assistants, (as Governours) besides an 115 others, admitting one to each Parish, which will not make up so many altogether. They publish the Bills of Mortality weekly, which give an Account of all the Burials and Christnings in the City and Suburbs, and are delivered to Subscribers at 2*s.* 6*d.* a Year; and at the End of every Year about *Christmas*, they add a yearly Bill, containing a Rehearsal of all the Burials, Christnings, Casualties, Diseases, *&c.* which have happened the foregoing Year, which they present to the King.

2. Leather-sellers Hall, which was as is aboveſaid, the Hall and some other Buildings of the Nuns of St. *Helen*. It has the best Joiners and Plaisterers Work in it that one shall see, considering the Antiquity of the Building; the Screen is magnificent, adorned with six Columns of the *Ionick* Order, Enrichments, *&c.* and the Cieling with Fretwork. They are the fifteenth Company of *Londoners*, and were incorporated *Anno* 1382. and have been since confirmed by several Kings. They are a Master, three Wardens, twenty-six Assistants, and 167 on the Livery. There are

3. Divers other things memorable in this Ward, as 1. *Bethlehem*, or *Bedlem Hospital* founded by *Simon Fitz-Mary*, Sheriff of *London* in 1246, together with a Priory of Canons, by the Name of St. *Mary* of *Bethlehem*, to pray for his own Soul, and the Souls of his Predecessors and Successors, his Father, Mother, and Friends. Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries the City of *London* purchased the Patronage and the Lands of this Priory, and the King *Henry* VIII. gave them the Hospital to be still continued for the Use and Benefit of poor distracted Persons. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign the Church and Chapel of the Priory was pulled down, and Houses being built upon the Ground, the Precinct of *Bethlehem* was added to *Bishopsgate* Parish. In the mean Time the Hospital grew very ruinous with Age, and being too small to accommodate

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commodate so great Numbers, for whom Applications were made, the City of *London* granted to the Governours of the said Hospital Ground on the South-Side of *Moor-Fields*, a Situation much more commodious for the Air, &c. for the Benefit of the Lunaticks; and accordingly a new Structure was erected in 1676. for the same Purpose, and bearing the same Name, which being in another Ward, we shall refer our further Discourse of it thither.

2. *Fishers Folly*, now or late *Devonshire-House*. It was a large and beautiful Building, with Gardens, Bowling-Alleys, &c. erected by *Jasper Fisher*, one of the Clerks of Chancery, and a Justice of Peace; but being of no great Wealth to answer so chargeable a Work, it was called *Fishers-Folly*. It was after made the Earl of *Oxford*'s Place or Seat, and Queen *Elizabeth* was entertained and lodged in it. The Earl of *Devonshire* at length purchased it, and had it for his City-House for a Time; but now it is converted into Streets and Courts of stately Buildings.

3. A large Close anciently called the *Tazel-Close*, being only a Plantation for *Teasels* for the Use of the *Cloath-workers*; but now being inclosed with a Brick-Wall it is used for an Artillery-Ground to which the Gunners of the *Tower* do repair weekly on *Thursday*, to try their Artillery by shooting them at Butts of Earth cast up for that Purpose. The *City Militia* often are exercised in it.

4. *St. Mary Spittle*, an Hospital long since dissolved, and many fair Houses built in the Room of it, yet in a Part of the large Church-Yard remaining there was a Pulpit-Cross left standing, in which there was a Custom from the Reformation to the Year 1642. that a Bishop, a Dean, and a Doctor of Divinity preached each a Sermon upon the Resurrection upon *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday* in *Easter-Week*; and there were Houses erected convenient for the Bishops, Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and others, as well Ladies as Gentlemen to hear. In the grand Rebellion the Pulpit was broken down, and the Custom discontinued; but upon King *Charles* II. Restoration it was revived, but the *Spittle-Sermons* are usually preached at St. *Bridget's*, or St. *Bride's Church* near *Fleet-street*.

5. *Spittle-Fields*, anciently called *Lolesworth-field*, which being broken up in 1576. for Clay to make Brick, divers Urns were found full of Ashes, and burnt Bones, *viz.* of *Romans* inhabiting hereabout, who so buried their Dead. In every one of the Pots were found a Piece of Brass-Coin, with the Inscription of the Emperor then reigning, and some of them were of *Claudius*, *Vespasian*, *Nero*, *Antoninus Pius*, *Trajan*, and others. There were also found divers Vials and other fashioned Glasses, Dishes and Cups of red-coloured Earth; divers Coffins of Stones containing the Bones of Men, &c. but now these Fields are all levelled, and built into handsome Streets, where dwell Weavers and other Artificers, who work to the City-Shops to the great enriching of themselves and others, tho' the bringing in of Callicoes and other Stuffs hath so damped our Home-Trade, that the Weavers have become of late seditious and turbulent; but 'tis hoped the present Parliament has provided an healing Remedy.

6. *Crosby-House*, built of Stone and Timber, very large and beautiful, by Sir *John Crosby*, Sheriff and Alderman, who died in 1471. *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, then Lord Protector, and afterwards King, was entertained and lodged in this House. Divers Embassadors were also entertained in it, as *Henry Ramelius*, Chancellor of *Denmark*, from *Frederick* II. and another from *Venice*; Sir *John Spencer*, Alderman, kept his Mayoralty in it, &c. This is all we have observed in this Ward worthy our Notice. And so we go to

6. *Broad-street* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from *Broad-street*, anciently the chief Street in this Ward, and is governed by an Alderman, who is at present Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Knight, and his Deputy Mr. *George Frye*, nine Common Councilmen, ten Constables, eight Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

The things remarkable of this Ward are, 1. Churches. 2. Halls of Companies. 3. Of divers Kinds.

1. Of Churches there are six, *viz.* *All-hallows in the Wall*, so called, because it is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and is situate on the

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the North Wall of *London*, a little Eastward of *Bethlehem-Hospital* abovementioned. This Church stands in this Ward, but the Parish to which it belongs lies in the Wards of *Broad-street*, *Bishopsgate*, and *Lime-street*. We find not when it was founded nor by whom; but it was repaired in 1627. and beautified in 1699. at the Charge of the Parish. It is old and the Wainscot but indifferent, yet it is well pewed, and on the Altar-piece is a Remain of Antiquity, being the ten Commandments in an old Character in a triangular Frame near five Foot high, with Glass before them.

On the North Side of the Church is a large Table of twenty-six Benefactors to the Poor, who gave several Sums of Money, few of them less than 40 *l.* and many more. Close by this Table is a very large Piece of Painting upon Cloath in a strong Frame, the Effigies of Queen *Elizabeth*, lying on her Tomb, and two golden Lions, one at her Head, and the other at her Feet, which seems placed there in Memory of that Queen, who, when alive, was a nursing Mother to this and all other Protestant Churches. Under it is a Copy of Verses, comparing her with the Queen of *Sheba* for Wisdom, *Judith* for Courage, *Deborah* for Fame, and *Hester* for her dangerous Undertaking to deliver her People, and concluding thus:

Chast Patroness of true Religion,
In Court a Saint, in Field an Amazon;
Glorious in Life, deplored at her Death;
Such was our unparallel'd Elizabeth.

Born *Anno* 1534. Reigned 44 Years.
Crown'd *Anno* 1558. Died *Anno* 1602.

In this Church Mr. *Stow* mentions only *Thomas Durrin*, Esq; and *Margaret* his Wife; and *Robert Beal*, Esq; buried in 1601. and one remarkable Monument, which by our late Account is not now standing, *viz.* For

Dominicus ab Hasla, termed noble descended of an ancient knightly Family in *Flanders*, who being forced to leave his Country for his Religion, retired into *England*, and lived here twenty-four Years, dying *April* 28. 1608. Near him lies his Wife *Williama*, who accompanied him in his Exile, and died in 1605. aged, he 82. she 70 Years. Their Son *Peter ab Hasla*, Counsellor to the Elector *Palatine*, erected it to their Memory.

This Church is a Rectory, and the Patronage thereof was anciently in the Priory and Convent of the *Holy Trinity*, *London*; but upon the Dissolution of that House it came to the Crown, and hath ever since remained in it, the Lord Chancellor or Keeper for the Time being, presenting to it. The Number of Houses in this Ward belonging to this Parish are 224.

2. *St. Augustine Friers*, a Church given to the *Dutch* Nation for a Preaching-Place in 1550. as it continues to this Day. It belong'd to the Monastery of *Augustine-Friers* till the Dissolution, when that Monastery being given to Sir *William Powlet*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, he pulled down the House and built himself a Seat, but left the Church standing; and having parted the Steeple, Quire, and Side-Isles adjoining to the Quire, from the West-End, by an Inclosure, he made them into a Granary and Room for Coals and other Houshold-Uses. His Son the Marquess of *Winchester*, sold the Noblemens Monuments and Paving-Stone which his Father had not removed, and turned Part of what his Father had taken out of the Church into Stables for his Horses. The West-Part, not yet profaned, was granted to the *Dutch*, as is aforesaid. We have no Account of the Monuments which Mr. *Stow* says cost many thousands, because they were sold and demolished before his Time; but he gives a List of the Noblemen and Women, Knights, Gentlemen and Ladies, who were buried there to the Number of near an hundred, among whom is *Richard Fitz-alein*, Earl of *Arundel*, who was executed on *Tower Hill* for a pretended Conspiracy with *Thomas* Duke of *Glocester*, to depose King *Richard* II. And so we leave this Church, and proceed to

3. *St. Peter le Poor*, which is situate in *Broad-street*. This Church is called *St. Peters*, because at its Consecration it was dedicated to St. *Peter* the Apostle, who being one of the first that followed Christ, and usually put before the other Apostles in the Catalogue, either for his Age or Zeal

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in the Faith, was always had in great Veneration in the Christian Church on which Account many Churches in all Nations have been dedicated to him. The Addition of *le Poer* is put to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Apostle in this City; but the Reason of it is not very clear, tho' some say 'twas because 'twas then a poor Parish; and others, because it adjoined to the *Augustine-Friers*, who professed themselves poor; both may be true, because tho' the Monks professed Poverty, yet they had usually by their Foundation some Allowances to be given to the Poor, who for that Reason flocked about Monasteries.

This Church having escaped the Fire in 1666. remains an old Structure and somewhat dark and slovenly. In 1615. it was enlarged eight Foot on the North Side at the Charge of Sir *William Garroway*, and in 1616. new pewed; and the East-Window enlarged. In 1617. the Roof and Inside of the Church were beautified, and in 1629. and 1630. the Steeple was new built, the Bells new cast, and a Gallery put up at the West End at the Charge of the Parish; but Time has much defaced it, and it needs beautifying, if not repairing, unless lately done. It is pewed, and in some Places wainscotted; but the Ornaments are but mean, and those as well as the Monuments badly kept; for about ten Years since the Creed and Lord's Prayer, which stood on the North Side were not legible by Reason of Dust, *&c.*

There are no Charities set up in the Church, as is commendably done in some others; but Mr. *Stow* mentions about 13 *l. per Annum* given to the Poor of this Parish by the Ladies *Payton* and *Ramsey*, Mrs. *Quarles*, *May*, and some others. The Monuments are for

Richard Fitz Williams, Merchant-Taylor, who was buried in 1520.

Sir *William Roch*, Mayor, who was buried here in 1540.

Sir *John Hales*, a learned Lawyer, Antiquary and Linguist, who died *December* 22. 1572.

Martin Calthorpe, Mayor, who was buried here in 1588.

Sir *William Garraway*, Citizen and twice one of the Burgesses of Parliament for this City, who built the left Wing of the Church, (as aforesaid) and died *September* 28. 1625. *Ætat.* 88.

John Lucas of *St. John's* Parish beside *Colchester*, Esq; Master of Requests to King *Edward* VI. who died *October* 26. 1556, and by him lies his Daughter *Margaret*, the Wife of Dr. *Penny* a Physician, who died *November* 13, 1587.

Sir *Thomas Lowe*, Mayor of *London*, who died in 1634. and some others.

This Living is a Rectory in the Collation of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, and Doctor *Haldsworth* was Rector of it in 1642. when the Rebellion began, but was sequestred from it, and being plundered, was imprisoned in *Ely-House*. He was before Master of *Emanuel-College*, *Cambridge*, Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, and Professor of Divinity in *Gresham-College*. Being set at Liberty in 1647. he attended his Master King *Charles* I. in his afflicted Condition at *Hampton Court* and the Isle of *Wight*, and having at length seen his King martyred, died soon after, *viz. August* 22. 1649. and was buried in this Church from whence he he had been ejected.

Doctor *John Scot* also, the Author of the *Christian Life*, and several other learned Discourses and Sermons in Print, was Rector of this Parish. He was a Divine inferior to none.

4. *St. Martins Otswick*, or *Ostwich*, so called from its Dedication to St. *Martin*, Bishop of *Tours* in *France*, who was famed in the Church for converting his Mother to Christianity, and doing many Miracles, and from four Brothers of the Name of *Oteswich*, who were the Co-founders of it, and were interred in it. It is an old Church; for we can't find that any of these *Oteswiches* were alive so late as 1395. because *John Churchman*, then Mayor of *London*, acted as their Trustee in giving the Advowson of this Church, four Messuages, seventeen Shops, and their Appurtenances to the *Merchant-Taylor's* Company, for the Use of the Poor of this Parish.

This Church was not at all damnified by the Fire of *London*, and having been lately repaired and beautified is handsome enough-

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considering the Antiquity. It is wainscotted and pewed, and the Altar-piece hath the Commandments depicted with black Letters on Gold between the Pourtraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*, as several of the former and following Churches have. Before the Communion-Table is a black Marble Tombstone, under which is a Vault wherein lie the Bodies of *John Tufnell*, who died *September* 9. 1699. *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter of *John Jolliff*, Esq; who died *October* 20. 1687. and *John Tufnell*, their eldest Son, who died *October* 30. 1685. aged five Years; thus subscribed, *Omnes eodem cogimur.*

The Charities given to the Poor of this Parish are not particularly known: Sir *Henry Row*, Knt. hath given 5*l.* *per Annum* for Bread, and Mrs. *Southerson* 50*s.* Mrs. *Margaret Taylor*, several Tenements in *Hammonds Alley*. The other Benefactors, which were about twenty, have given several Sums of Money; but none above 10*l.* The most noted Monuments which have any thing superscribed besides the Names and Day of Death, are for

Mr. *Richard Staper*, an Alderman elect, who was the greatest Merchant of his Time, and the chiefest Actor in discovering the *Turkey* and *East-India* Trades, who died *June* 30. 1608.

Mr. *George Southerton*, twice Parliament-Man for this City, and Master of the *Merchant-Taylors* Company, who died *May* 24. 1599. *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died *September* 10. and *George* their Son, who died *June* 1. 1612. She gave the 50*s.* aboveſaid to the Poor.

Jacob Fallim, Treasurer and chief Counsellour of *Zeland*, who died *June* 9. 1603. *&c*

This Living is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Gift of *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, in the Reigns of the Kings *Edward* II. and III. He dying without lawful Issue, left his Lands with this Advowson to the Crown, from which it was purchased by *John Churchman* for *William* and *John Ormich*, and by them it was given to the *Merchant-Taylors* Company, who now are the Patrons of it; since the Dissolution of the Guild and Fraternity of St. *John Baptist* in *London*, from whom and their Successors it was given in perpetual Alms to be employed for the Relief of the poor Brethren and Sisters. *George Gardiner*, D. D. Dean of *Norwich* in 1571. and Doctor *Richard Kidder*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* in 1691. were both Rectors of this Church.

5. *St. Benedict*, vulgarly called *Bennet-Finck*. This Church is situate in *Threadneedle-street*, not far from the *Royal Exchange*. It is dedicated to St. *Benedict* the Abbot, who was the Founder of the Order of *Benedictine* Monks, and with the Addition of *Fink*, because one *Robert Fink*, who dwelt in St. *Bennet's* Parish, was the Founder, is called for Distinction from other Churches in this City dedicated to St. *Benedict*, *Bennet-Fink*. The old Church which had been repaired and beautified in 1633, was destroyed by the dreadful Fire in 1666. but is since rebuilt, and was finished in 1673. It is built of Stone, and is a fine Piece of Architecture, being within of an eliptical Figure, most commodious for an Auditory. It is well wainscotted and pewed, and hath an handsome Pulpit. The Font is of Marble very beautiful, and in one of the South-Windows is a Dial finely painted with this Motto under it.

SINE LVMINE INANE.

In the Entrance into the Chancel of this Church hangs a Table of the Benefactors, which are *George Holman*, Esq; who gave 1000*l.* toward the Building of the Church, tho' a Roman Catholick, and offered to give the Parish an Organ, but they refused to accept it, as some say, upon the Account of the Charge of maintaining it; but others, that they liked not such a Melody in Divine Service; however that be, the good Gentleman is dead, and they are never like to meet with such another Offer. Mr. *Ambrose Bennet* 4*l.* *per Annum* for ever. Mr. *John Shield* 20*l.* to be distributed yearly on St. *Thomas's* Day. Mr. *John Woodward* 100*l.* to be distributed in Bread every *Sunday*; and Mrs. *Anne Thissesse* 100*l.* to purchase Lands to put out Apprentices; and some others of lesser Note. The Monuments of this Church were five before the Fire; and then only one of Note, viz. for the Lady *Anne Awnsham*, Wife of Sir *Gideon Awnsham* of *Isleworth* in the County of

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of *Middlesex*, who gave 5 *l.* to the Poor of this Parish. She died *December* 23. 1613. There are none since.

The Living is a Curacy in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Windsor*. The Rectory was anciently in the Disposal of the Family of the *Nevils*, who gave it to the Hospital of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*, which was near this Parish. *Robert Gilbert*, Bishop of *London*, appropriated the Tithes to the said Hospital, upon the Condition that they should erect and maintain a Free-School within the Precincts of it. After the Suppression this Hospital, with all its Appurtenances, was given to the Dean and Chapter of *Windsor*, and their Successors for ever in pure and perpetual Alms; by Reason of which Donation the Advowson of this Church hath ever since been in them; and one of the Canons of *Windsor*, licensed by the Bishop of *London*, or his Chancellor, is always the Curate, to whom the Inhabitants make it worth 100 *l. per Annum*. Mr. *Samuel Clark*, the Writer of the Lives of many *English* and foreign Divines, with many other historical and practical Tracts, was Minister of this Parish till he was ejected for Non-conformity in 1662.

6. *St. Bartholomew Exchange*, or *Little*; situate at the End of *Bartholomew-Lane*. It is so called because it is dedicated to the Apostle St. *Bartholomew*, whom some think to have been *Nathaniel*; and the Addition of *Exchange* is given it to distinguish it from the Churches of the same Dedication in this City; because it stands over-against the *Royal Exchange*. The Foundation of this Church is not known, when, or by whom laid; but that it was an ancient Church appears from this, That there was a Chantry founded in it in King *Edward* III's Reign, who died 1377. for the Soul of *Richard de Plesis*, Dean of the Arches, *London*; and then it seems to have been an old Church, and soon after so much decayed, that *Thomas Pyke*, Alderman, with the Assistance of *Nicholas Yeo*, one of the Sheriffs, new built it in 1438. Sir *William Capel*, who suffer'd so much by *Empson* and *Dudley* in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. and was the Ancestor of the noble Family of the Earls of *Essex*, added a Chapel to this Church on the South-Side, where he and *Giles Capel* were buried, and *Margery* the Wife of Sir *John Leppington* founded a Chantry here in 28 *Edw.* 4. and was buried in the Church. Mr. *Milford*, a Sheriff of *London*, gave a *Good-Friday* Sermon to be preached by a Doctor of Divinity upon Christ's Passion, from six a-clock to eight in the Afternoon, *Anno* 1499. It was burnt down in the late dreadful Fire 1666. and rebuilt in 1679.

This Church is strongly built, handsomely wainscoted and paved. On the Altar-piece is a specious Glory painted on the Figure of a sacrificed Lamb-Skin, to shew that our High Priest, the Lamb of God, hath offered himself a Sacrifice for us. The Pulpit is carved and finished with Enrichments of Cherubims, &c. Here is no Table of Benefactors, nor Monuments since the Fire, which consumed or destroyed all that were in it before; yet because Mr. *Stow* hath preserved the Memory of them, we shall recite them for others Example, *viz.*

Sir *John Troy*, and *Margery* his Daughter, the Wife of Sir *John Leppington*, who founded the Chantry abovementioned in 21 *Edward* IV.

James Wilford, Taylor, and Sheriff of *London*, who founded the *Good-Friday* Sermon aforesaid.

John Wilford, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman, who was buried in 1544.

Sir *James Wilford*, Mayor in 1550. and Sir *George Barne*, Mayor in 1552.

Miles Coverdale, Bishop of *Exeter*, on whose Tomb were graven eight Verses, shewing his Dignity, Virtue, Banishment for Religion in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, and Age eighty Years at his Death.

John Dent, a Merchant, who being chose Sheriff and Alderman, fined for the same, and paid for his last Fine 1000 Marks toward the Repair of Christ's Hospital, *London*. He died *December* 10. 1595. aged 63.

Mr. *Thomas Church*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, who died *August* 26. 1616. *Æt.* 55. Upon whose Tomb was graven

'A good Life hath the Days number'd;
'But a good Name endures for ever.

The Living is a Rectory: The Patronage of it was, as high as we can find, in one

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one Simon Godard, Citizen and Draper of London; but after the founding and endowing of the Abbey of Graces near the Tower of London, 25 of King Edward III. it was in the Abbot and Convent of that Monastery till the Diſſolution, when it was ſettled in the Crown, and has continued there ever ſince. The Value of it by Act of Parliament 23 Car. 2. c. 15. is 100 l. per Ann. beſides the Glebe worth as much.

7. St. Chriſtophers Church, ſo called from the fabulous Saint Chriſtopher, i. e. Chriſt's Carrier, to whom it is dedicated. By a Plate hanging over the Veſtry-Door we underſtand, that this Church of Chriſtcurch was finiſhed Anno 1462. as was found in an old Monument in a Glaſs-Window of the Veſtry Anno 1592. Here was then two Chantries, the one for the Soul of Thomas Legg, and the other for John Wotton. It was repaired, (ſays M. Stow) in 1621. and beautified at the Charge of the Pariſh, and being, tho' not burnt down by the late dreadful Fire, yet very much damaged in all its Parts, was immediately repaired for a religious Uſe, and was again beautified in 1696. but it ſeems the Building was not firm, and therefore it was lately taken down, and built a-new at the Charge of the Pariſh.

On the South-Side of this Church hangs an Hatchment given by the Lady Robinſon, in Memory of the late Queen Mary, Conſort to King William III. containing her Majeſty's Arms, an Imperial Crown, and this Inſcription:

In Memoriam Auguſtiſſimæ & Exoptatiſſimæ Reginæ
MARIÆ, *morte præmaturâ*, Decemb. 28. 1694. *Cœlo Redditæ.*

This Pariſh and Church hath had ſeveral great Benefactors, whoſe Memory ought to be preſerved for ever, *viz.* Mr. *Robert Thorne*, who gave 4441 *l.* to pious Uſes.

Mr. *John Kendrick*, Draper, who, among other immenſe Charities amounting in the whole to 32889 *l.* gave to the Curate of this Pariſh for reading Prayers at ſix a-clock every Morning in the Manner that was then uſed in the Chapel of the great North-Gate of St. *Paul's London* 20 *l. per Ann.* To the Clerk and Sexton 50 *s.* each for their Attendance upon the Prayers; to the Church-wardens for Lights 5 *l.* and to the Poor 3 *l. per Ann.* for ever. Theſe and other Charities are ſet up in a Table in the Veſtry, *viz.* of Mr. *Benedict Hanbury* 42 *l. per Ann.* Mr. *Simon Horſepool* 4 *l. per Ann.* Mr. *Thomas Forman* 5 *l.* Mr. *Peter le Maiſter* 5 *l.* Mr. *Brewſter* 2 *l.* and Mr. *Printer* 3 *l.* all *per Ann.* beſides ſome other ſmall Gifts.

The Monuments of Note in this Church are theſe, as Mr. *Stow* ſets them down. For *Richard Sherington*, who gave Lands to this Church, and died in 1392.

The Lady *Margaret Burford*, who died in 1406.

John Glouceſter, who gave Lands to this Church, and died in 1421.

John Gedney, Draper and Mayor, who having married the Widow of *Robert Large*, late Mayor, which Widow had taken the Mantle and Ring, and vowed Chaſtity to God during her following Life, was with his Wife troubled by the Church, and put to Penance for their Marriage, and her Breach of Vow. They did their Penance in 1444.

William Hampton, Mayor, who was a great Benefactor to this Church, and glazed ſome of the Windows.

Robert Thorn, who died in 1532. and *John Kendrick*, who died *December* 30. 1624. both mentioned above as great Benefactors to this Pariſh.

Sir *Peter le Maire*, Knt. who died in 1631, *Ætat.* 38.

Thomas Adeane, Eſq; who died *April* 15. 1701. and was laid in his own Vault in this Church with his Anceſtors, who had lived long in this Pariſh when he was born there.

Katharine Green, the Wife of *John Green*, Gent. who died *November* 5. 1690. his two Daughters *Angelet* and *Elizabeth*, and ſecond Wife *Suſanna*, who died *October* 29. 1700.

This Church is a Rectory, and hath been in the Collation of the Biſhops of *London* for 300 Years, but before that it ſeems to have been in the noble Family of the *Nevils*, by one of whom 'tis probable it was given to the Biſhops of *London*. 'Tis of the yearly Value of 120 *l per Ann.* by the Act of Parliament, beſides the Glebe which is above 50 *l. per Ann.* in Ground-Rents for Houſes.

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Houſes built on it, and will be much more when their Leaſes of forty Years from 1672. are expired, unleſs again renewed for Fines.

Among the Rectors of this Pariſh we find *Henry Caſar*, alias *Adelmare*, an *Oxford* Doctor, third Son of *Caſar Dalmarius*, an *Italian* Phyſician to Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, (Sir *Julius Caſar*, Maſter of the Rolls, being his eldeſt Brother, and Mr. *Thomas*, a Baron of the *Exchequer*, his ſecond) He was a Prebendary and Dean of *Ely*, and died *June* 23. 1632. aged 72 Years. He gave to *Jeſus* College in *Cambridge* two Fellowſhips of 12 *l per Ann.* and five Scholarſhips of 5 *l. per Ann.* for Scholars elected from the King's Free-School at *Ely*.

James Cranford had it in 1642. by the Sequeſtration of Mr. *Hanſley*, and died in 1657. He was a painful Preacher, tho' a Presbyterian, a good Linguiſt, Schoolman, and Divine. His Son *James Cranford* ſucceeded him, but came off from his Father's Principles.

Doctor *John Pearſon*, Maſter of *Trinity-College*, and Biſhop of *Cheſter*, was firſt Preacher at St. *Clement Eaſtcheap*, and then collated to this Rectory. He was a moſt eminently learned Man, and is particularly famous for his Expoſition on the Creed, which was firſt delivered in Sermons, in one or both thoſe Places.

In this Church *Peter Pateſhul*, an *Auguſtine* Frier, and the Pope's Chaplain, being a Favourer of *Wickliff*'s Doctrine, and forſaking his private Profeſſion, preached againſt his own Order, and inveighed againſt their horrible Crimes, which ſome of the Monks being informed of, while he was doing it, twelve of them ruſhed into the Church, and one of them openly contradicted him, which gave ſuch Offence to the Congregation, many of them being of *Wickliff*'s Judgment, that the People beat him, threatened to kill him, and burn the Houſe of ſuch Sodomites and Traytors, and had done it had not Doctor *Aſhburn*, and another Monk, Men of good Repute, perſwaded them to ſpare both, and the Sheriffs of *London* diſperſed them. *Pateſhul* being thus defended and maintained, was deſired by the Hearers to ſet down in Writing what he was about to have delivered, which he accordingly did, and in it accuſed his Fellow-Monks of murdering divers of their Brethren, and committing Sodomy, Treaſon, and many other grievous Crimes, and faſtened it on the Door of St. *Paul*'s Church, that he might ſhame his Order the more. He was protected by divers of great Name and Power.

2. The Halls in this Ward are, 1. *Carpenters-Hall*, ſituate in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, on the South Side of *London-Wall*, almoſt againſt the Eaſt-End of *Bethlehem*. It is very ornamentally built of Timber. They were incorporated or made a Company *Anno* 1476. and conſiſt of a Maſter, three Wardens, Aſſiſtants of an uncertain Number, 899 on the Livery, beſides Yeomanry.

2. *Drapers-Hall* ſituate on the North-Side of *Throckmorton ſtreet*. It is a very ſpacious and noble Building, containing the four Sides of a Quadrangle, each Side elevated on Columns which conſtitute Piazza's. To it belongs a large and pleaſant Garden with Walks. The Hall is adorned with a ſtately Skreen, Enrichments, and fine Wainſcot, and there are ſeveral large Rooms well wainſcotted. It was anciently the Houſe of the Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Vicar-General, and Lord Chamberlain to King *Henry* VIII. which he built in the Place of ſeveral Tenements which he pulled down. The *Drapers* of *London* bought it and made it their Common Hall. This Company are rich, and were incorporated by King *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1438. They conſiſt of one Maſter, four Wardens, thirty Aſſiſtants, and 178 on the Livery. They are the third Company of the twelve, of one of which the Lord Mayor muſt be free. There have been Mayors of this Company 119 Years, the firſt of them being *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, a Perſon noble by Birth. The bleſſed Virgin is their Patroneſs.

3. *Merchant Taylors-Hall*, ſituate on the South-Side of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, which was anciently the Eſtate of *Edmund Crepin*, Lord *Crepin*, and was ſold to the King's Pavilion-Maker *John of Yackley*, for the Uſe of this Company, then held by Sir *Oliver Ingham*, Knt. *Anno* 1331. 6 *Edw.* III. This Hall was for a Time after it was purchaſed, called the *New-Hall*, or *Taylors-Inn*, to diſtinguiſh it from their old Hall which ſtood in *Baſing-*

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street in *Cordwayners-street* Ward. It is a capacious Hall, adorned within with Hangings, which, tho' old, are valuable for their Curiousness. They contain the History of their Patron St. *John Baptist*.

The Master and Wardens of this Company then called *Taylors*, and *Linnen-Armourers* were the Keepers of the Guild and Fraternity of St. *John* the *Baptist*, and to them as such *William* and *John Otewich*, by a Licence of King *Henry* IV. *Reg*, 6. gave the Patronage of the Church called *Martins Otewich*, who thereupon built seven Alms-houses for seven poor Men of their Company, and their Wives (if they have any) to whom at first they allowed only 14 *d.* a Week; but now the Stipend is augmented by the said Master and Wardens to 4 *s. per* Week each, besides Coals, to which Mr. *Walter Fish*, sometime Master of the Company, and the Queen's Taylor hath added 20 *s.* a-year to each of them.

This Company is very ancient, and tho' we know not exactly the Time of their Incorporation, yet we find these Evidences of it, *viz.* King *Edward* I. *Reg* 28. confirmed this Guild by the Name of *Taylors* and *Linnen-Armourers*, and gave them an Authority on *Midsummer* Day to choose them a Master and Wardens; whereupon upon *Midsummer* Day 1300. they chose *Henry de Ryall* to be their Pilgrim, (for so the Master of this Mystery was then called) and four Wardens (then called Purveyours of them) because they were so long as the Guild and Fraternity of St. *John Baptist* stood, to beg for and gather up the Alms for the poor Brethren and Sisters.

The Patent for the Arms of this Company was granted *Anno* 1480. 20 *Edw.* IV. but King *Henry* VII. because divers of this Fraternity had been great Merchants, and carried divers sorts of Goods into several Parts of the World, to the great Honour of the Kings of this Realm, and Profit of the Subject, and had exercised the Buying and Selling of Woollen-Cloth and other Wares through the whole Realm of *England*, and chiefly in this City, his Majesty was pleased to change and transfer their Guild, and incorporate them by the Name of the *Merchants and Wardens of the Merchant-Taylors of the Fraternity of St* John Baptist *in the City of* London.

3. Things remarkable of divers Sorts. 1. *Gresham-College*, a noble and ancient Structure, the Dwelling-House of Sir *Thomas Gresham*; but given by him to certain Trustees for the Advancement of Learning after this Manner. Having founded the *Royal-Exchange* in 1566. he gave half the Profits of it to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*, and their Successors for ever, in trust, That they should provide four well-qualified Persons to read Lectures of Divinity, Geometry, Musick, and Astronomy, within his late Dwelling-house, allowing each of them 50 *l. per Annum*; and the other Moiety to the *Mercers* Company, that they might find three Readers, *viz.* of Civil-Law, Physick, and Rhetorick, paying each of them also 50 *l. per Ann.* besides which he appointed each of them handsome Lodgings. These Lectures were begun in 1597. and were ordered to be read weekly, as they have continued almost ever since in this Order:

The Divinity Lecture, on *Mondays*. The Civil-Law Lecture, on *Tuesday* The Astronomy Lecture, on *Wednesday*. The Geometry Lecture, on *Thursday*. The Rhetorick Lecture, on *Friday*. The Physick and Musick, on *Saturd.* } Beginning at 9 in the Morning, and 3 in the Afternoon in the Hall near the South Angle of the Court all the Term-Time.

These Readers deliver their Lectures in the Morning in *English*, and in the Afternoon in *Latin*, (except the Musick-Reader, who always reads in *English*) and all Vacancies are supplied by the City and *Mercers* Company, according to the original Constitution.

This College is built round a Court of 144 Foot square, with Brick, and covered with Slate, and contains an Hall, a Repository, Library, and several Lodgings for the Professors. At the Southernly Corner of the Quadrangle of this College do meet every *Wednesday*, about three a-clock in the Afternoon, the Royal Society, who are a Corporation of the greatest Proficients in all kind of Learning, and especially in natural and experimental Knowledge, in which they have made a very great Proficiency. The Beginning of this Society was thus; A few philosophical Gentlemen met at Bishop *Wilkin's* Lodgings at *Wadham*

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College in *Oxford*, which in a little Time so increased, that two Years before the Restoration they met at *Gresham-College*, and began to be so famous that King *Charles* II. in 1663. was induced to grant them a Charter of Incorporation dated *April* 22. wherein that King having styled himself their Founder, Patron, and Companion, constitutes them *The Royal Society*; and grants them these Privileges, viz. to be composed of a President, twenty Council and Fellows, with a Treasurer, Secretaries, and Curators, to purchase Lands, have a Common Seal, print their Proceedings, license Books, take Bodies of Malefactors for Anatomy, make By-Laws and Orders and for their Arms the three Lions of *England*, with Supporters two hunting Hounds, &c. with this Motto:

NVLLIVS IN VERBA.

The Repository is on the North Side of the Quadrangle, and contains a curious Collection of the Products of Nature and Art, not only of humane Bodies, but Beasts, Serpents, Birds, their Eggs and Nests; Fishes viviparous and oviparous, scaled and exanguious, with whole, double, and single Shells; Insects with naked and sheathed Wings, and creeping; Wood-Branches and Leaves; Fruits of several kinds, as Pears, Apples, Plums, Oranges, Calibashes, Baobabs, and Genipats; Nuts, Berries, Cones, Lobes, Stalks, Mosses, Mushrooms, Seaplants, and Sponges; animal Bodies petrified, Stones, Coral, and other like marine Productions; Gems, and other irregular Stones; Gold, Silver, and Copper, Tin, Lead, and Iron; Antimony, Mercury, and other metallick Bodies; Salts, Sulphurs, Earths, Oils, philosophick, mathematick, and mechanick Engines, &c. amounting to the Number of 323.

The Library which is 144 Foot long, and fifteen broad, and very spacious, contains in it forty-four Presses of Books, having in them 4000 Volumes in divers Languages and Faculties, especially relating to natural Philosophy. About thirty-five of them were given by the late Duke of *Norfolk*, and brought hither in 1679. from *Arundel-House*; the rest have been given by other Members of the Society, each contributing one of what they write and publish to this Library, which, with the Transactions of the Society, which are daily almost publishing, will make it in Time the most compleat *Museum* of that kind in the World. This Society consists at present of 174 Fellows, besides the President, who is to be himself, or his Deputy, at every Meeting, to put such Questions, and propound such Subjects as are proper for their Entertainment, and order Experiments then under Consideration, to be brought before them; the Treasurer who receives and pays all Money according to their Rules and Orders; two Secretaries, who acquaint the Society with such Informations, Letters, Replications, &c. as come to them on their Account, register Experiments and all Proceedings at their Meetings, and cause their Transactions to be printed; and an Operator, who provides Matters for Experiments, shews the *Museum*, &c.

On the Back-Part of this College the same generous Person Sir *Thomas Gresham* hath founded eight Alms-houses for eight decayed Citizens of *London*, who besides their Dwelling *gratis*, receive for their Sustentation 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* each, paid to them quarterly by equal Portions out of the Chamber of *London*; also a Load of Coals yearly, and a Gown once in two Years.

2. In this Ward was also anciently a large House belonging to the Abbot of St. *Albans*: And,

3. A famous Free-School belonging to the College or Hospital of St *Anthony* of *Vienne*; but they are now demolished.

4. The chief Office for the Penny-Post is kept in *Broad-street* in this Ward, the other five, who have the whole City divided to them are in *Queen's-Head-Alley* in *Paternoster-Row*, in *Chichester-Rents* in *Chancery-Lane*, in *St. Martins-Lane*, in *Green Dragon Court* near *St. Saviour's-Church* in *Southwark*, and on *Little Tower-Hill*. By this useful Undertaking, tho' but a late Project, Letters are sent and received with great Safety and Quickness to any Part of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, for 1 *d.* paid by the Sender, and for fifteen Miles, or thereabouts, for

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for 1 *d*, from the Sender, and another from the Receiver; yet if this last remit an Answer, he alone pays the Penny. At the same Rates Parcels also are conveyed, provided they exceed not 10 *l.* Value, and *1l.* Weight. This Post goes to 280 Towns in the Country, and the Revenue of it to the King, clear of all Charges, is 4000 *l.*

This is all we find memorable in this Ward, and so we go to

7. *Cornhill* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from *Cornhill*, the chief Street in it, which had its Denomination from a Corn Market, anciently kept there. It begins at the West-End of *London-Wall*, and taking in half of *Finch-Lane*, and as much of *Birchin Lane*, goes down as far as *Stocks-Market*. It is governed by an Alderman Sir *Thomas Soame*, Knt. and his Deputy Mr. *Richard Chorley*, five Common Councilmen, four Constables, four Scavengers, fifteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle. The Market, which was formerly here, as well for Fish and Flesh, as for Corn, was at length removed into *London Wall*, where it has continued ever since, tho' of late little or no Corn is sold there. It is memorable that while the Market was in *Cornhill*, it was enacted, That no Butcher should sell Beef for above an Half-penny a Pound, and Mutton for Half-penny half-farthing, which was certainly intended for the Benefit of the People; but it proved the contrary, for the Graziers knowing what their Beasts would weigh, raised the Price of them, which obliged the Butchers to do the like, and so whereas the People could have three Pounds or better of Beef for a Penny, the Price became near double.

The most remarkable things in this Ward are, 1. The Churches. 2. The *Royal Exchange*. 3. Of divers Kinds. There is no Hall of any Company in this Ward.

1. Of the Churches there are but two. 1. *St. Peter's-Church*, so called, because at its Consecration it was dedicated to the Apostle St. *Peter*. This Church is of very great Antiquity, if we may believe a Writing in a Table, which before the Fire was fast chained to the South-Pillar, transcribed by Mr. *Stow*, *verbatim*, and importing, That *Anno Christi* 179. *Lucius* the first Christian King of this Land founded this first Church in *London*, and made it an Archbishop's See, as it continued 400 Years, until the coming of *Augustine* the Monk, who removed the Metropolitan See to *Canterbury*, where it remains to this Day, and made *Melitus* the Monk, first Bishop of *London*, &c. But Mr. *Stow* producing the Authority of other Historians to contradict this Relation, as that of *Joselin* of *Furnel*, who says it was *Theon*, Archbishop of *London*, that with the Help of *Kipon* King *Lucius*'s chief Butler, built it, and that *Ebranus*, the second Archbishop, built the Library adjoining to it; and that of *William Harrison*, who is of Opinion that it was *St. Peter's-Church* at *Westminster*, and not this that King *Lucius* built. We shall infer no more from the whole Account than that it is a very ancient Church; perhaps as ancient as any in *England*, and much the eldest in this City.

This Church was burnt down in the Fire in 1666. but was again fully rebuilt in 1687. It is built all of Stone, except Part of the South-Side and the Tower; the Dome and Spire is composed of Timber, covered with Lead. It is wainscotted ten Foot high, the Chancel is separated from the Church with a Screen of fluted Pillars, Arches, and four large Pilasters. The old Inscription before-mentioned, tho' of no great Authority, yet is still thought to contribute so much to the Honour of this Church, that it hath been renewed and set up in the new-built Church.

The Library, which was once here, *Mr. Stow* gives us this Account of it, *viz.* That within seventy Years from the Time he wrote his Survey; *John Leland* viewed it, and commended the Books; but now the Books are gone, and the Place is possessed by the School-master and his Usher for a Number of Scholars, who are learning their Grammar-Rules, &c. 'Tis probable the Grammar-School, which was one of those settled in *London* by Act of Parliament 25 *Hen.* VI. and was kept in some other Place of this Parish at that Time, was removed hither.

The Charities in this Parish are not set up in this Church, and perhaps deserve

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the more to be taken Notice as we find them set down in *Mr. Stow*, viz.

William Kingstone, Fishmonger, (who gave certain Tenements called the *Horse-Mill* in *Great Church street* to this Church in which he was buried about the Year 1298.

Mr. *Peter Mason*, Taylor, gave to this Church 7 *l.* sterling a Year for ever out of certain Tenements in *Cole-Church* Parish. He died about 1416.

Lancelot Thompson, Draper, who was buried in this Church, gave 20 *l.* for the yearly Preaching of five Sermons till the Money shall be fully out, and moreover gave 100 *l.* to the Drapers-Company in Trust, that they should allow yearly for ever 5 *l.* a-year to the Poor of this Parish for Bread and Coals.

Mr. *Benifice Tatam* gave 40 *s.* a-year for four Sermons, and thirteen Penny Loaves to the Poor of this Parish so long as the Lease of the *Mermaid* in *Cornhill*, (then a Tavern) shall endure; but that is long since expired. He was buried in this Parish *February* 3. 1606.

Alderman *Walthal*, who was buried in this Church *September* 9. 1606. gave 20 *l.* to the Stock of this Parish; forty Marks for forty Sermons to be preached in this Church; 200 *l.* to be lent to ten young Men trading and dwelling in the Parish, upon sufficient Security, for four Years, paying each of them 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly for the Benefit of the Poor for Bread and Coals; and 5 *s.* yearly to the Churchwardens and Overseers to see his Will performed.

Mr. *Robert Winden*, Poulterer, who was buried in this Church *November* 18. 1609. gave out of a Messuage in *Bishopsgate-street*, but in this Parish 3 *l.* and 12 *l.* yearly for ever, viz. 52 *s.* for wheaten Bread, to be distributed every *Sunday* at 12 *d.* to the Poor, and 10 *s.* for two Sermons to be preached yearly to the Company of Poulterers, 4 *s.* to the Clerk, and 2 *s.* to the Sexton for Attendance.

Mr. *John Malin*, a Physician, gave 40 *l.* to the Poor of this Parish, to be distributed to them on *Friday* Mornings for ever. He was buried in this Church *May* 25. 1613.

The old Monuments of this Church were demolished, and totally consumed by the late dreadful Fire; but Mr. *Stow* has preserved the Memory of several besides what are abovementioned among the Charities, viz. *Nicholas Prisot*, Mercer and Alderman, *Richard Mouhall*, 1593. *John Vnisburgh*, Poulterer, in 1410. Sir *William Bowyer*, Mayor, Sir *Henry Huberthorne*, Mayor, 1546. Sir *Christopher Morice*, Master-Gunner of *England* to King *Henry* VIII. *Edward Ebrington*, Esq; chief Butler to King *Edward* VI. Sir *William Bowyer*, Lord of the Admiralty, who died *April* 22. 1544. and *William Mesie* and *Julian* his Wife, with some others; since the Fire there is only one Monument in Memory of the pious and learned Dr. *James Buck*, some time Rector of this Parish, who died in 1685.

The Advowson of this Church hath all along passed with *London-Hall* from the Heirs by *Thomas Coggeshall*, *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, and others, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*, who have presented to it ever since 1429. The Settlement made by Act of Parliament in lieu of Tithes upon the Minister of this Parish is 210 *l.* *per Ann.* and the Glebe is let at 50 *l.* *per Ann.*

Mrs. *Lucy Edge*, in the Year 1630. gave 21 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Ann.* to this Church, and appointed that 20 *l.* should be paid to the Lecturer, 20 *s.* to the Poor, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Clerk, and 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Sexton every Year. Sir *Benjamin Throughgood*, Knt. and Alderman, in 1682. built Shops at the West-End of the Church Yard, and settled them upon the Parish for the Maintenance of the Organ and Organist, to play on all *Sundays* and Holidays. The Shops are let at 24 *l.* *per Ann.*

John Foxton founded a Chantry in this Church, and *Robert de la Hyde*, another for a Priest to pray for his Soul for ever, to which the Dean of St. *Paul's* presented in 1328. King *Henry* IV. *Reg.* 4. established also a Guild or Brotherhood of St. *Peter* in this Church, to which the Chantry of *John Foxton* abovesaid was annexed, both to be performed at the Altar of St. *George*. The Rector of this Parish, and the Wardens of the said Chantries, were Patrons.

Dr. *John Taylor*, Master of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*, and consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln* in 1552. was Rector of this Parish. He was one of the Compilers of our Li-

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Liturgy in 1548. by King *Edward* VI's Order. He had likely to have been greatly troubled for refusing to hear Mass when Queen *Mary* I. came to the Crown, but prevented it by a Sickness, of which he died. *William Fairfax*, who was deprived for his Loyalty in 1642. Dr. *Hodges*, Dean of *Hereford*, and Dr. *Beveridge*, the late pious and learned Bishop of St. *Asaph*, were Rectors of this Parish.

2. *St. Michael's-Cornhill Church*, so called from St. *Michael* the Archangel, who was Captain of those blessed Angels, whose Victory over the Devil we commemorate on *September* 29. annually. It is an ancient Church; for Mr. *Stow* tells us, that he finds that *Alestan* the Priest, gave it to the Abbot and Convent of *Evesham*, (it should be *Eversham*) in *Worcestershire*, who granted it over again to one *Sperling* a Priest, on Condition that he should yearly pay 2 Mark to the said Abbot, and find him Lodging, Salt, Water, and Fire, when he came to *London*. This was done in 1133. This Church was quite demolished by the Fire of *London* in 1666. except the Tower; but was again rebuilt and finished in 1672. and repaired and beautified in 1701. This Church is built mostly of Stone, the Roof is cemented, and the Floor is nine Steps above the Street. It is paved with Stone, and the Chancel, the most Part, with Marble. The Pews are Oak, with which also the Church is wainscotted eight Foot high. There were before the Fire ten Bells in this Church, but now there is only one.

The Benefactors to this Parish, as Mr. *Stow* recites them, are, *William Raise*, *Robert Dove*, Mayor, who gave to the Poor 10 *l.* 200 Shirts, and 100 Gowns. His Widow *Jane* married *Edward Grey*, Viscount *Lisle*. She gave 90 *l.* in Money to the Beautifying of this Church; and her Message, which was large, was assured to the Parson and Churchwardens, and their Successors, for ever, who let it for 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* but upon the Suppression the Parishioners resigned it as Chantry-Lands into the King's Hands in their own wrong, and lost it; both her first Husband and she were buried in this Church. He in 1485, she in 1500.)

John Pelse, Alderman, left a Tenement in this Parish, on the Parson and Churchwardens for ever, towards the Reparation of the Church, but they never had it, either through his Executors fraudulent concealing it, or their own Negligence in not inquiring after it.

Philip Gunter, Alderman of this City, gave two Sermons yearly for ever, one on the fifteenth Day of *March*, and the other on the fifteenth Day of *December*; and on a Table at the West-End under the Belfrey, are these Benefactors towards the rebuilding and beautifying the Church, *viz.* Sir *John Langho*, Knt. gave 500 *l.* Sir *Andrew Riccard*, 100 *l.* *James Clitherow*, Esq; 50 *l.* Three others 20 *l.* each, by which and other lesser Contributions, and the Money arising by the Act of Parliament, the Church was finished in 1672. *ut supra*.

Spencer Cowper, Esq; gave by his Will 5 *l. per Ann.* to be distributed in Bread every first *Sunday* in the Month, among the Poor of this Parish for ever, *Anno* 1678.

The Monuments of Note which Mr. *Stow* and others have preserved the Remembrance of, (tho' demolished by the late Fire) and formerly in this Church, are, Mr. *Robert Fabian*, who wrote and published a Chronicle of *England* and *France*: In two Parts. 1. From *Brutus* to King *Henry* II. 2. From King *Richard* I. to King *Henry* VII. Cardinal *Wolsey* caused all his Books that he could get to be burnt, because they discovered the Clergy's Faults too plainly. He was an Alderman, and was buried in this Church in 1581. Mr. *Stow*'s Grandfather in 1526. and Father in 1559.

Alderman *Peter Houghton*, who gave 600 *l.* to the four Hospitals of this City, to be equally divided between them, and 400 *l.* to the Grocers Company, to be lent to eight young Men of the same Company *gratis* for two Years. Colonel *Heiton*, Sir *William Cowper*, Knt and Baronet, Sir *Edward Cowper*, Knt. and some others of less Note.

The Living here is a Rectory, anciently in the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of *Evesham* aforesaid, and continued in them to the Year 1503. when they pass'd it over to the Master, Warden, Brethren and Sisters of the Fraternity of our blessed Lady of Drapers, who have ever since continued the Patrons of it. The

Tithes

Tithes of this Church are by Act of Parliament made of the yearly Value of 140 *l.* besides Perquisites and Glebe worth near 40 *l.* more. There are ten annual Gifts Sermons belonging to this Church, and a Lecture preached every *Sunday* and Holiday-Morning at six a-clock, for the Maintenance of which *John Rayney*, Esq; free of the Company of Drapers, gave 40 *l.* a-year for ever to be paid by that Company. It is chiefly upon certain Houses in *Grace-Church street*.

2 The *Royal Exchange*, the most beautiful, strong, and stately Building of its kind in the Universe. It was erected after this Manner: The Exchange in *Lombard street* being found inconvenient, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, a Gentleman of a publick Spirit, and a great Promoter of Charity and Learning, offered the City to build them a more commodious one, if they would provide him a fit Situation, whereupon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the Name of the City, purchased eighty Houses, which they pulled down, and having levelled the Ground whereon the present Exchange stands, gave Possession of it to Sir *Thomas Gresham* in 1566. 7 *Eliz.* who immediately went about the Building of it, laid the Foundation in *June* 7. following, and had the same finished in *November* 1567. It was built with Brick, and covered with Slate, and *January* 23. 1570. Queen *Elizabeth* came to see it, and entering in at the South-gate, caused it to be proclaimed by an Herald at Arms and Sound of Trumpet *The Royal Exchange*, to be its Name ever after; but this Building being destroyed by the Fire in 1666. was re-edified much more stately than before, by the City and Mercers Company, of *Portland* Stone within and without, with curious Architecture at the Expence of 50000 *l.* King *Charles* II. laid the first Stone, and it was finished *Anno* 1669.

This curious Fabrick is thus contrived and adorned. Above Stairs are Walks round it with near 200 Shops, some Years ago full of choice Commodities for Men and Womens Apparel; but the Trade here is mightily abated of late, so that many Shops are empty. Below Stairs also are several Shops along the Cloisters, and Portico on both Sides, and underneath are large vaulted Cellars, of which was not long since made of annual Rents near 5000 *l.* Within the Quadrangle (which is a Parallelogram 144 Foot long, and 119 broad) are Cloisters all round for the Merchants to meet in to shelter them from the Weather. On the Sides of the Buildings above the Cloisters are twenty-four Niches, eighteen of which are replenished with the Statues of our Kings and Queens, beginning at *Edward* I. and ending with his present Majesty King *George*, Vacancies being left for such as succeed by in the Succession, viz. King *Henry* IV. *Edward* II. *Richard* II. *&c.* Sir *Thomas Gresham*'s Effigies also set up in a Nich under the Piazza, and above Stairs. The Area of the Court is paved with fine Pebble, and in the Center upon a Marble Pedestal is a Statue of King *Charles* II. portrayed in a *Roman* Habit by the Hand of the ingenious *Mr. Gibson*, erected at the Charge of the Merchant-Adventurers, *Anno* 1684. The Roof without is fenced with Rails and Banisters, and within is adorned with Dragons and Demi-Virgins the Supporters of the Arms of the City and Mercers Company. The Tower, and Turret or Lanthorn is 170 Foot high, having within it twelve tunable Bells, and a Clock with Chimes, which beat on them every Day at nine, twelve, three, and six a-clock, and on the outside are four Clock-Dials fronting the four Cardinal Points of the Heavens, East, West, North, and South.

3 Other things of old or at present remarkable in this Ward are 1. A Standard of *Thames Water*, raised by *Peter Morrice*, a *German*, who by an artificial Forcier conveyed it in Pipes over the Steeple of St. *Magnus*'s Church to the highest Ground of all the City, where the main Pipes rising into this Standard, plentifully served the Inhabitants adjoining, and cleansed the Streets. 2. The Tun, a Prison built of Stone by *Henry Wallis*, Lord Mayor, for Night-Walkers and other suspicious Persons. It was so called, because it was built almost in the Fashion of a Tun set on End. This Prison was afterward converted to a Conduit in 1401. and a Cage set upon it with a Pillory on the Top of it, Water being brought to it in leaden Pipes from Ty-

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burn. 3 The King's Weigh house, where Merchandizes of all sorts brought from beyond Sea, were weighed at the King's Beam. This House had a Master, and under him four Master-Porters, who had other Porters under them, and a strong Cart with four Horses to fetch and carry the Wares from and to the Merchants Houses to the Beam. 4 A Pulpit-Cross erected by Sir *John Rudstone*, Lord Mayor, in St. *Michael's* Church-Yard, not much unlike that in St. *Paul's* Church-yard. 5. The Pope's-Head Tavern, which with the Buildings near it, was anciently the Seat of some great Man, or rather the Palace of our Kings, as may appear from the Arms graven on it, *viz.* three Leopards passant gardant, which was the whole Arms of *England*, till King *Edward* III. quartered them with the Arms of *France*. These are all the things *Cornhill* Ward affords us remarkable; so we proceed to

8. *Langbourn* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from a *Long Bourn*, or Brook, which rising in *Fenchurch-street*, ran from thence into *Lombard street* to the West-End of *St. Mary Wolnoth's* Church, where it turned and dividing into several small Streams, ran down *Shreebourn-Lane* into the *Thames*. The chief Streets of this Ward are *Fenchurch street* and *Lombard-street*. It is governed by an Alderman Sir *Peter Delme*, Knr. and his Deputy Mr. *Henry Hankey*, eight Common Councilmen, fifteen Constables, nine Scavengers, seventeen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

The things remarkable in this Ward are,

1. The several Churches, *viz.* 1. *St. Mary* and *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*, which stood before the Fire of *London* in the midst of the Street so called, which took its Name from the Fenny Ground made by the *Bourn* or Brook abovementioned passing through it. It was a small Church, but worthily adorned and beautified. *Holming Bigget*, Esq; gave an House and Garden to this Church, 49 *Ed.* III. 1375. the first to be a Parsonage-House for the Rector, and the other a Church-yard. This Church suffered the common Fate with many others in the Conflagration of *London*, and upon the building of the Churches this was by the Act of Parliament totally demolished, and the Site thereof laid to the Street; but the Parish was annexed to *St. Margaret Patten*, and both made of the yearly Value of 220 *l.* to the Incumbents in lieu of Tithes.

2. *St. Dionys Back-Church*, so called from *Dionysius* the *Areopagite*, who being converted by St. *Paul*, *Acts* 17. *ult.* was made Bishop of *Athens*, and suffered Martyrdom there under *Domitian*. And the Addition of *Back-Church* is made, because it stands a little backward from *Fenchurch-street*, to distinguish it from another Church that fronts that Street. This Church was new-built in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. when *John Bugge*, Esq; and Alderman, and *John Darby* (as Mr. *Stow* informs us) contributed largely to it. It was burnt down in 1666. but was rebuilt in 1674. but the Steeple was not finished till ten Years after. It is built partly of Stone and Brick, handsomely wainscotted and pewed, the Pulpit carved and finiered, the Altar-piece well adorned, and the Font of Marble, placed directly opposite to the Communion-Table at the West-End.

The Benefactors to the Building, finishing, and adorning of this Church are exhibited in a printed List, and are so many that it would be tedious to recite them, their Contributions being most of them small; for there were sixty-seven that contributed to the Bells, Clock, and Dial; fifty-eight towards the Painting of the Church. The Ornaments also had divers Contributors, as one a Pulpit-Cushion, another a Carpet for the Communion-Table, *&c.* The lasting Charities are these, *viz.* Sir *Robert Jeffreys* gave for reading Prayers for ever 20 *s.* *per Ann.* Mr. *Findal* 2 *l.* 12 *s.* Mr. *John Heurt*, 5 *l.* 4 *s.* Sir *Robert Clark*, 2 *l.* Mr. *Anthony Abdy*, 7 *l.* 10 *s.* Lady *Harvey* 6 *l.* *per Ann.* and several others of lesser Note.

Mr. *Stow* mentions these Persons buried in this Church, *viz.* Mr. *Bugg* and Mr. *Darby*; the Lady *Wicke*, Widow of *Hugh Wicke*, sometime Mayor of *London*, who gave Lands for Sermons; *Robert Paget*, Sheriff in 1506. Sir *Thomas Curtis*, Mayor in 1557. Sir *James Harvey*, Mayor in 1581. and Sir *Edward Osborne*, Mayor, buried in 1591. And two Monuments are for Mrs. *Katharine Woodward*;

and

and Mr. *John Hewit*, the Benefactor above-mentioned, who died in *July* 3. 1602.

Monuments in this Church put up since the Fire are for

Mr. *Philip Lackon*, Merchant, set up by his Wife *Elizabeth* in 1686.

Mr. *James Wood* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, he *July* 26. 1700. she, *October* 17. 1690.

Sir *Arthur Ingram*, Knt *Spanish* Merchant, who died *September* 12. 1681. and near him

Anne Ingram his Lady, who died *March* 29. 1702. and *Hannah* their Daughter, who died *May* 1. 1693.

Daniel Rawlinson, Vintner, his Wife *Margaret*'s eldest Son *Daniel*, and two Daughters *Elizabeth* and *Mary*.

Sir *Robert Jeffreys*, Knt. and Alderman, once Lord Mayor, President of the Hospitals of *Bridewel* and *Bedlam*, &c. who died *February* 26. 1703. and *Percilla* his Lady, who died *October* 26. 1671.

This Church is a Rectory, and one of the thirteen Peculiars belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The Patronage was of old in the Prior and Chapter of the Church of *Canterbury*; but after the Dissolution in 1540. it was given to the Dean and Chapter, in whose Gift it still is. The Tithes by Act of Parliament are 120 *l. per Ann* besides the Glebe and Perquisites.

Dr. *Warner*, Bishop of *Rochester*, born in King *Charles* I's Reign, in which he suffer'd much for his Loyalty and Character, and in King *Charles* II's, the Founder of *Bromley* Alms-houses for twenty Ministers Widows, at 20 *l per Ann* each, was Rector of this Parish, and gave a yearly Pension to this Church by his Will.

Dr. *Hardy*, Dean of *Rochester*, and Archdeacon of *Lewis*, was also Rector here. As was also

Dr. *Carpenter*, Prebendary of *Winsor* and *Salisbury*. And

Dr. *Castilion*, who succeeded Dr. *Mews* in the Deanery of *Rochester* in 1674.

3. *All-hallows*, *Lombard street*, so called from its Dedication to *All Saints*. Mr *Stow* tells us that *John Warner*, Armourer and Grocer, Sheriff in 1494. built the South Isle in this Church, and his Son *Robert* finished it in 1516. and so built the whole a-new between them. The late Fire of *London* destroyed this Church, and it lay long waste, being not rebuilt till 1694. near thirty Years; but now it is a very spacious Church, well wainscotted and pewed, the Pulpit finely carved and finiered, and the Altar-piece very fine, and at the West End is an handsome Gallery and Organ, a Font, and Cover adorned with Figures and Enrichmenes.

The Benefactors to this Church are but few. Mr. *Stow* mentions the Pewterers Company to be Benefactors to the North Isle when the *Warners* built it, and we find more lately that Mr. *Thomas Jenney* gave 86 *l.* and there are nineteen others of less Note set up in the Vestry on a Table. The Monuments also are of little Note: Mr *Stow* tells us that there were these in his Time, *viz.* for

The two *Warners*, and *John Walden*, a Draper.

Christopher Tilderney and *Susan* his Wife, who died, he *January* 9. 1612. and she, *March* 20. following.

Rebecca Crispe, Wife of *Nicholas Crispe*, Merchant, and Daughter of *John Poke* of *Bromfield* in the County of *Essex*, who died *April* 27. 1616.

Simon Horsnole, Draper and Sheriff in 1591. who left 4 *l.* 4 *s.* to the Parish yearly for ever, to be distributed every *Sunday* to the Poor in Bread, and on St. *Thomas*'s Day 12 *d.* in Money, and to the Clerk 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and to the Sexton 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for the Payment of which his Son *William* settled an House in *Corbets-Alley* in *Gracechurch-street*. He died *January* 14. 1601. aged seventy-five Years.

Owen Wright or *Edwards*, a virtuous Matron, who died *March* 5. 1613. aged sixty-six Years.

Thomas Walker, Citizen and Vintner, who died *January* 25. 1599.

This Living is a Rectory, and the Patronage was in the Prior and Chapter of *Canterbury* till the Dissolution in 1540. when they being ejected, and a Dean and twelve Prebendaries placed in the Room, this Church was put into their Gift, as it still continues. It is one of the thirteen Peculiars which belong to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

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S. St. Edmund the King, so called from Edmund King of the East-Angles, who being a zealous Christian, was put to Death in a cruel Manner by the heathen Danes, led by Hinguar and Hubba. He was martyred at Hoxon in Suffolk, but after his Body was removed to another Town in the same County, wherein a great Church being built in Honour to him, the Place was called St. Edmunds-Burgh, now Bury. It is probable this Church was built before the Dissolution of the Saxon Heptarchy, tho' we can't fix it in what Year, nor by whom; but however that be, it fell under the Desolation of the Fire in 1666. and was rebuilt in 1690. and the Parish-Church of St. Nicholas-Acons united to it by Act of Parliament.

This Church is so built, that the greatest Length is from North to South, and the Alter-piece is at the North-End, a contrary Position to other Churches, but for what Reason we know not. It is well built of Stone, very well pewed and wainscotted, has a neat little Organ, Gallery, a Pulpit finely carved, and a marble Font, and spacious Alter-piece. On the West-Side of the Church are the King's Arms, and over against them on the East-Side an Hatchment with the same Arms, and Supporters in Memory of Queen Mary II. with these Words under it.

In Memoriam Augustissimæ & Beatissimæ Reginæ MARIÆ, *morte præmaturâ*, Dec. 28. 1694. *Cale Redditæ.*

The Charities given to this Church, as we find them in Mr. *Stow* are,

Mr. *Richard Joy*, Serjeant at Law, hath given to the Poor of this Parish, to be distributed in Bread, Coals, or otherwise yearly for ever 2 *l.* 5 *s.*

Mrs. *Joan Lewin*, of *Rainham* in the County of *Essex*, Widow, hath given to be distributed to thirteen poor People every *Sunday* in Penny-Loaves 2 *l.* 12 *s.*

Mr. *John Tobington* hath also given yearly for ever 40 *l.* to be disposed to the Poor in Bread, or otherwise, to be paid by the Master and Wardens of the Drapers Company, or out of the Cataract-House situate in this Parish.

Sir *Richard Champion*, Knt. hath also given to the Poor out of an House called *Bradels* in *Birchin-Lane*, to be distributed in Bread, or otherwise, 2 *l.* 14 *s.* out of which the Churchwardens are allowed 12 *d.* each for their Care.

John Rois, Citizen and Mercer, hath given to six poor People of this Parish a Penny-Loaf every *Sunday* yearly for ever, payable out of his House in this Parish.

William Watson hath given 40 *s.* to be delivered out to the Poor of this Parish in Bread, or otherwise, and paid out of his Dwelling-House in St. *Clement's-Lane*.

The Monuments of Note, as Mr. *Stow* sets them down to us, are for

Sir *John Milborne*, Draper, Mayor, who deceased 1545. buried by Dame *Jane* and Dame *Margaret*, his two Wives, under a Tomb of *Touch*.

Sir *William Gleaster*, Draper, Mayor in 1560. with his Wives, among his Ancestors.

Sir *George Barn*, Mayor in 1588.

John Hare, Painter-Stainer, *Sept.* 25. 1163.

This Living is a Rectory, and the Advowson was anciently in the Prior and Convent of the *Holy Trinity, Christ-Church, London*; in whom it continued till their Suppression, and then it remained in the Crown for some short Time; but was soon granted to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his Successors, in whom it has continued ever since. By the Act of Parliament for the settling the Revenues of the Livings of this City this is valued at 180 *l. per Ann.* besides the Glebe and Perquisites.

There were anciently two perpetual Chanteries founded in this Church, the one for the Soul of *Richard Toky*, the other dedicated to St. *John*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Thomas* the Martyr, by *Matilda at Vine*, the Relict of *John at Rose*, *Anno* 1382.

Ephraim Paget, Minister of this Parish above forty Years, and very old, falling into the rebellious Times was so molested and troubled by the Enemies of the Church, that he meerly for Quietness Sake left his Living, and retired to *Deptford* in *Kent*, where he spent his old Age in great Devotion and Retiredness, dying in *April* 1647.

5. *All-Hallows-Staining*, or *Stane Church* so called from its Dedication to *All-Saints*, and *Staining*,

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Stayning, or *Stone Church*, to differ it from other Churches of the same Dedication; because whereas they were built of Timber, this was built of Stone, which was not so common in those ancient Times. We find not how long this Church has been built, but its Decay bespeaks it to be very old; for tho' it escaped the great Fire, it fell down of it self three Years after, and was soon rebuilt.

This Church is very plain both without and within, but is well wainscotted and pewed, the Altar-piece is old Painting upon Cloath, and in the East-Window over it are the Queen's Arms very large and in fine Colours nealed, and on each Side the Grocers and Lady *Slany's*, who gave the Window to this Church. The Height of this Church is twenty-four Foot, and of the Tower seventy.

The Benefactors to this Church and Poor are hung up in a Table at the West-End of the Church, *viz. John Coffin*, Girdler, who died in 1244. gave out of certain Tenements an hundred Quarters of Charcoal to be distributed yearly among the Poor.

Mr. *John Mun*, a Draper, gave toward the Repairing of this Church 100 *l.* he died in 1615.

Mrs. *Mary Benam* gave 5 *l.* 2 *s.* a year for ever. which is distributed 2 *s.* a *Sunday*.

Captain *Turvill* has given 40 *d.* to the Churchwardens, to pay yearly to ten poor Widows.

Here are no Monuments of Note put up since the rebuilding of the Church, when the old ones were either demolished or so defaced, that they were not legible; but Mr. *Stow* hath preserved the Names of such as had Monuments in this Church in his Time, *viz.*

Sir *John Test*, a Knight of the holy Sepulchre, who died about 1486.

Sir *John Stanard*, and his Lady *Alice*. Mr. *Robert Stow*, and *John Bostock*, Esq;

Mr. *Christopher Holt*, a Clerk in the Custom-house, upon whose Tomb was a long Epitaph engraven in *English* Verse, shewing the Place of his Nativity, *&c.*

Sir *Richard Tate*, Embassador to King *Henry* VIII. who was buried in 1554.

This Church was a Rectory of old in the Patronage of the *Walshams*, and after them of Mr. *John Hyneland*, Priest; but being at length given to the Abbey of *Graces*, was appropriated to the Abbot and Convent thereof by *Simon Sudbury*, Bishop of *London* in 1367. and their Successors for ever, upon Condition that a Monk of their House should supply the Cure, or that they would provide a secular Priest to do it, and reserving to himself an annual Pension of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and to the Chapter of St. *Paul's* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Successors of both for ever. After the Dissolution this Rectory was granted to *George Bingley*, and his Heirs, to be held of the Crown in Socage, who gave it to the Grocers Company, who have been the Patrons ever since. It is a Curacy or Donative, but it is by the late Act of Parliament converted in a Manner into a Rectory, the whole Tithes being paid to the Incumbent for his own Use, and valued at 100 *l. per Annum*.

6. *St. Mary Woolnoth*, so called from its Dedication to the *Virgin Mary*, but as to the Addition Mr. *Stow* says he can't find the Reason of it. *St. Mary Woolchurch*, which stood in *Walbrook* Ward by *Stocks-Market*, is united to this Church since the Fire of *London*. The Reason of this Addition Mr. *Stow* says, was, because there was a Beam placed in the Church-Yard for the weighing of Wool, and there used till Mr. *Churchman* removed it to *Wool key* near the Custom-house, then building by him 6 *Rich.* II. This Church was built by Sir *Hugh Brice*, Goldsmith and Keeper of the King's Exchange, *&c.* who died in 1496. and was rebuilt in 1620. It is built of Stone, and the Side next *Lombard-street* is very beautiful, but the Steeple is old, unless lately erected. The Inside wants beautifying, yet hath a good Gallery, handsome Pulpit, and Pews, a decent Altar-piece, and good Organ.

The Benefactors to this Church are Sir *Simon Eyre*, who gave the Tavern called the *Cardinal's Hat* in *Lombard street*, some Tenements adjoining, and the Alley from *Lombard street* to *Cornhill*, and their Appurtenances, towards the Maintenance of the Brotherhood of our Lady established in this Church. Sir *Martin Bowes*, Mayor, gave certain Lands for the Discharge of the whole Ward from the Payment of Fifteenths given the King by the Parliament. Sir

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Sir *John Percival*, and his Lady, were worthy Benefactors to this Church. Their Wills and Sir *Martin Bowe* are carefully kept in this Church in fair Tables.

John Winger, Grocer, Mayor in 1504. gave Money and Plate.

Sir *Richard Shore*, one of the Sheriffs in 1505. was a great Benefactor.

The Monuments mentioned by Mr. *Stow* are for Sir *Hugh Brice*, abovementioned, and *Guy Brice*, the Lady *Peach*, *Thomas Knocket*, Draper; *John Mauger*, Pewterer, and *Emme*, his Wife; Sir *John Percival*, abovementioned, *Thomas Roch*, and *Andrew Michael*, Vintners, and *Joan* their Wife; *William Hilton*, Taylor to King *Henry* VIII. who was buried in 1519. *Robert Arundel*, Master of the King's Jewels; Sir *Martin Bows*, abovementioned, and Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, Others now standing are for Sir *Thomas Vyner*, erected in 1672. and another for his Son *Thomas Vyner*, Esq; who died *February* 2. 1666. Sir *William Phips*, Knt. Governour of *Massachusets* near *New-England*, who died *February* 18. 1694.

This Church is a Rectory, and the Advowson was all along in the Gift of the Prioress and Convent of St. *Helens*, *London*; till it was dissolved by King *Henry* VIII. who gave it *Reg.* 31. to Sir *Martin Bowe*, aforesaid, in whose Family the Patronage hrs continued ever since. By the Union of *St. Mary Woolchurch* to this, the Tithes by Act of Parliament are settled at 160 *l. per Ann.* Here were anciently two perpetual Chantries in this Church, the one for the Souls of *Gregory de Rakesley*, Mayor of *London*, from 1275, to 1282 and *Amitia* his Wife, of which the Parishioners were Patrons; the other for the Souls of *Thomas Knocket*, his Brother *Gregory*, and their Wives and other Relations, of which the Nuns of *Clerkenwel* were Patrons. The Site of the Church and Church-yard of *St. Mary Woolchurch* is added to *Stocks market*.

2. Pewterers-Hall, an handsome large Place with a Parlour and Court-Room adorned with Wainscot, Hangings, and the Picture of Mr. *William Smallwood*, who was Master of this Company, 2 *Hen.* VII. and gave to the Society of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Company of Pewterers, *London*, and their Successors for ever, this common Hall with a Garden and six Tenements thereunto joining by his Will dated *August* 23. 1487. They were incorporated in 1482. and were appointed to have one Master, two Wardens, twenty-eight Assistants, and 103 on the Livery, beside the Commonalty. They are the sixteenth Company.

3. The *General Post-Office* is situate on the South-Side of *Lombard street*, and in this Ward; this Office is in the Hands of the King, and executed by two Post-masters General, who are at present in 1721. the Honourable *Edward Carteret*, Esq; and *Gulfridus Walpole*, Esq; who have a Salary of 2000 *l. per Annum*. It is divided into two Parts, *viz.* The inland and foreign Offices, in which Letters being put, are sent abroad and received from all Parts thus:

Every *Monday* to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Harwich*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*; every *TUESDAY* to the united *Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to all Parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Every *WEDNESDAY* to *Harwich*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*; every *THURSDAY* to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*; every *FRIDAY* to the *Spanish* and united *Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Harwich*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*. And every *SATURDAY*, to all Parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. This Post also goes every Day to the Places where the Court resides, to the Rendezvouz of his Majesty's Fleet, and *Tunbridge*, during the Season of drinking the Waters. This Office is managed by seventy-seven Persons, who give their constant Attendance, and 182 Deputy-Post-Masters.

The Order and Charge of sending Letters and Packets, according to the Acts of Parliament made in King *Charles* II's Reign and her late Majesty Queen *ANNE*'s, is as followeth: a Letter, containing a whole Sheet of Paper, is conveyed eighty Miles for 3 *d.* two Sheets 6 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *l.* Above eighty Miles, a single Letter is 4 *d.* a double one 8 *d.* and an Ounce 4 *s.* 4 *d.* Packets other than Letters 11 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ounce, and to *Berwick* about 2 *l.* and this is performed with such Expedition, the Post generally going 120 Miles every twenty-

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ty-four Hours, that in five or six Days an Answer may be had to a Letter 300 Miles distant from the Writer. And if any Gentleman desires to ride Post to any Town of *England* of Note, Post-Horses are always in a Readiness, (with the Consent of the Owner) at the Rate of 3 *l.* *per* Mile, and 4 *d.* every Stage to the Post-Boy for conducting. The Revenue of this Office to the Crown (all Charges deducted for Officers, Post-masters, and Packet-Boats, which are thirteen) is accounted 110000 *l. per Ann.* We find nothing more observable in this Ward, and so we proceed to

9. *Billingsgate* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the Gate fabulously said to be built by *Belinus*, a *British* King long before the Incarnation of Christ, which Founder if we reject, we must be contented to be ignorant of any, unless Mr. *Stow*'s Conjecture will be accepted, That it took its Name from one *Billing*, or *Biling*, some later Owner of it, as *Somers Key*, &c. do. It is now a Kind of a Square, and has near it a commodious Place for Hoys and other Vessels, which bring up Fish, Salts, Oranges, Onions, Fruits and Corn of all Sorts. Here by Stat. 10 & 11 *Gul.* 3. *c.* 24. is a Market kept every Day, for Fish, and any Person may buy or sell Fish therein, the Sellers paying only for every Vessel with Salt-fish 20 *d.* a Voyage, and 8 *d.* a Day Groundage, and for Lobster-Boats, Vessels with fresh Sea-fish and Doggers or Smacks 13 *d.* a Voyage, and 2 *d.* Groundage, and for Oyster-Vessels 13 *d.* a Voyage, and 2 *d.* a Day Groundage, the Money to be disposed of as the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen shall direct. Mr. *Stow* tells us that this Place was appointed by the Kings of this Realm to be the only Port of such sort of Merchandizes instead of *Queen-Hith*, to prevent the pulling up of the Drawbridge on *London-bridge* so often. He also gives us an Account of the Customs which every Ship paid there for its Standage, &c. which because we suppose to be long since either altered or lost, we shall not trouble our Reader with them. This Ward is governed by an Alderman *Robert Heysham*, Esq; and his Deputy Mr. *William Jenkins*, nine Common Councilmen six Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle. The most memorable things in it are,

1. The Churches which are, 1. St. *George Botolphs-Lane*, so called from *George* a *Cappadocian*, who being trained up in martial Affairs under *Diocletian*, was made a Tribune, and then a *Comes* or Count of the Empire; but turning Christian, and blaming the Emperor for his barbarous Usage of the Christians, he was himself used as cruelly, being torn with Hooks, hacked with Bills and Swords, and at last beheaded *April* 23. This Saint is peculiarly honoured by the *English* Nation, being reckoned their Patron; as also of the noble Order of the Garter. His Heart is said to be buried in St *George*'s Chapel in *Windsor*. Many Churches are dedicated to him in *England*, as this is, and the Addition is taken from the Situation in *Botolph-Lane*. This Church was burnt down in the dreadful Fire, as was also *St. Botolph-Billingsgate*, which upon the rebuilding of them were united, and the Revenue to the Minister by Act of Parliament made 180 *l. per Annum*.

This Church is built of Stone, and is pretty, tho' small. The Outside is handsome, and Inside well adorned. It is well pewed and wainscotted, the Pulpit neatly adorned with Cherubims, *&c.* and the Gallery very convenient; the Altar-piece is decent, and over the Commandments is the Queen's Arms gilt and painted. We find no Benefactors to this Church, and as to Monuments, tho' Mr. *Stow* mentions several which had for above 200 Years been preserved from Ruin, as *William Combes*, who gave 40 *l.* towards the Works of this Church. *Richard Dryland*, Esq; who was Steward of the Houshold to *Humphry* Duke of *Gloucester*, in 1487. *William Mountford*, Surgeon to King *Henry* VIII. who was buried in 1544. and *Roger Delabere*, who founded a Chantry in it, yet at present we find only two, one for *Daniel Wigfall*, Merchant, who died *March* 18, 1698. and *Daniel Clint*, who was Clerk of this Church thirty Years, and died on *December* 8. 1605.

Mr. *Stow* giving an Account of *St. Botolph Billingsgate-Church*, tells us many Persons of Note were buried there, and had Mo-

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Monuments, tho' many of them were defaced and gone, viz. *Nicholas James*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, *Anno* 1423. *Stephen Foster*, Mayor in 1454. *William Bond*, one of the Sheriffs in 1480. *William Remom*, Fishmonger, Mayor in 1426. who gave a Stone-House adjoining to the Church for a Vestry for ever, and certain Lands and Tenements to discharge the Wards of *Billingsgate*, *Dowgate*, and *Aldgate* of all Fifteenths laid upon them by Parliament, as also to the *Exchequer* 10 *l per Ann.* to discharge the Sheriffs of their Farm of *Southwark*, so that all Persons might come and go Toll-free, and 8 *l.* more to the Sheriffs, that they might not gather them, and if there were any Overplus he ordered the one half to be laid out to store the Granaries of the City with Corn for the Poor, and the other to clear the *Thames* from all Shelves and other Stoppages of the Sailing, *&c.*

This Church is a Rectory, formerly in the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of *St. Saviour Bermondsey*, and so continued till the Dissolution by King *Henry* VIII. when it was seized by the Crown, and hath continued in it ever since; but since the Union of *St. Botolph Billingsgate*, of which the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* were Patrons, we find these last presented one Turn after the Union, and the King the last, and so we may judge that they are allowed an alternate Presentation by the Crown. The Site and Church-yard of this last Church is now used only as a Burial-place for that Parish.

2. *St. Mary at* (or *in*) *the Hill*, so called from its Situation upon the Hill, as we ascend from *Billingsgate* to *Fenchurch street*, and the Dedication to the *Virgin Mary*. It is probable that it was an ancient Church; because it was rebuilt in 1497. much of the Charge being born by *Robert Revel*, Esq; formerly Sheriff of *London*. In laying the Foundation of this Church the Body of Mrs. *Alice Hackney* was found with a whole Skin and Bones, not corrupted, and her Joints pliable, tho' by the Inscription of her Tomb she had been buried 150 Years. This Church was burnt down by the raging Flames of 1666. but was rebuilt at the Charge of the Publick in 1672. the Parish of *St. Andrew Hubbard* being united to it, that no Church might be built there, and so both to the Minister are 200 *l per Ann.*

The Building of this Church is of Stone, and in the Middle is an handsome Cupulo. The Ornaments are agreeably neat, the Pulpit enriched with Cherubims, and finicered on the sounding Board, and the whole Inside well pewed and wainscotted. The Altar-piece is of *Norway* Oak, and upon the Pediment are the Queen's Arms. There are no Benefactors but to the Organ. The old Monuments which Mr. *Stow* hath preserved the Name of were for *Nicholas Exton*, Mayor in 1387 *William Combridg*, Mayor in 1420. *William Philip*, Sergeant at Arms in 1473. *Robert Revel*, abovementioned; *William Remington*, Mayor in 1580. Sir *Thomas Blanke*, Mayor in 1582. upon whose Tomb is engraven a large *English* Epitaph, and the Time of his Death on *October* 28 *Anno* 1588. The Lady *Blanke*, who died *February* 2 1596. Sir *Robert Hampson*, Knt. and *Katharine* his Lady, with some others. The Monuments that are now in this Church are only these, *viz.* For Mr *John Honey*, who died *October* 12. 1700. and Mr. *Thomas Duval*, Merchant, and *Anne* his Wife, who died in 1709. and Mr. *John Wood*, a Distiller, who lived forty Years in this Parish, and died *November* 2. 1658.

The Patronage of this Church was for many Years in the Hands of private Patrons, but of late the perpetual Advowson hath been purchased by the Parishioners, who have presented four Turns. Here is a Lecture preached every *Thursday* founded by Sir *John Lemon*, who gave 40 *l. per Ann.* for the Maintenance of it. In this Church anciently were two perpetual Chantries, the one founded by *Rose de Wrysel*, in 1330. to be said at the Altar of *St Edmund*, and the other about *Richard* II's Reign, for the Souls of *John de Nesing*, his Father and Mother, and all the Faithful deceased, of both which the Rector and Parishioners being Patrons, the Lands, after the Dissolution, were given them, and they have employed them to buy the Advowson, pew, and repair the Church, and now pay the Organist with Part of the Rents In this Church there is a solemn and charitable Custom upon *Midsummer* Day yearly, That the Company of Porters come thither in the Morning, and whilst

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whilſt the Pſalms are reading, go two by two up to the Communion-Table, where ſtand Baſons ſet on Purpoſe, and make their Offerings, and ſo return to their Seats, which done, the Inhabitants there preſent, both Men and Wives do the ſame, and the Money thus offered is given to the poor decrepid Porters.

3. *St. Margaret Pattens*, ſo called from *St. Margaret*, an holy Virgin and Martyr in the Reign of the Emperor *Decius*, and the Addition comes, as is ſuppoſed, from the Trade of Patten-making uſed in that Lane much about the Time it was built, to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches in this City, *Weſtminſter*, &c. dedicated to the ſame Saint. *St. Gabriel Fenchurch* is united to this Pariſh. This Church was rebuilt in 1538. by the Help of a Rood ſet in this Church yard, while it was pulled down and building, the People making their Oblations to it; but as ſoon as it was finiſhed, the Rood was in the Night broken all to pieces. From thence the Lane was called *Rood-Lane*.

This Church was involved in the fatal Overthrow of the City by Fire in 1666. and was again rebuilt; but it was above twenty Years after, *viz.* in 1687. It is now a pleaſant Church, built Part of Stone and Part of Brick. The Steeple is very lofty: It is well pewed and wainſcotted, and hath a neat Gallery on the North-Side. The Altar-piece is of carved Wainſcot, and the Foot-pace of black and white Marble.

The Benefactors to this Church and Poor are ſet up in an handſome, ſpacious Table on the North Side of the Church, and are Mrs. *Joan Collier*, who gave 5 *l. per Ann.* for ever for Coals. For a Sermon 2 *l.* and to the Poor for Bread 2 *l.* in Money. Sir *Peter Vandeput* 100 *l.* Mr. *Richard Camden*, 20 *l.* for the Repairs of the Steeple, and fifteen more of leſſer Note.

The Monuments preſerved by Mr. *Stow* were for *Reginald Weſt*, B. D. Parſon of this Pariſh, who died *October* 2. 1563. *Thomas Gelſon* and *Jane* his Wife, who died *September* 16. 1563. *Richard Glover*, Citizen and Pewterer, twice Maſter of his Company, and one of the common Council of the City, who died *Auguſt* 16. 1615. Theſe were deſtroyed by the Fire, thoſe that are now ſtanding are only for *Giles Vandeput*, born at *Antwerp*, but a Merchant of *London*, who died *February* 14. 1646. *Ætat.* 70. *Sarah* his Wife, born at *Ipres*, who died *March* 4. 1656. *Ætat.* 67. *Peter* the Son of *Giles*, a great Merchant, who ſpake many Languages, and died *February* 10. 1668. *Ætat.* 57. *Jane* his Wife and ſeven Children, who died *February* 5. 1672. *Ætat.* 53. and another for *Edward Littler*, who died in 1674. and his Wife, who died in 1695.

This Church is a Rectory worth 120 *l.* a-year to the Miniſter ſince the Union of it with *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*. The Advowſon of it was in old Time in the Family of the *Nevils*, from which it paſſed to Mr. *Rikedon* of *Eſſex*, who ſold it with *Leaden-Hall* Manor to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of *London*, who have preſented to it ever ſince. In this Church were anciently ſeveral Chantries for the Family of the *Atwines*, and others, which were celebrated at the Altar of the Bleſſed Virgin.

Dr. *John Milward*, Chaplain to King *James* I. who was the Author of *Jacob's Day of Trouble and Deliverance*, preached at *St. Paul's Croſs*, *Auguſt* 5. 1607. upon his Majeſty's Deliverance from the Conſpiracy of the *Gowries*, was then Rector of this Pariſh.

James Meggs, M. A. Rector of this Pariſh, was for his Loyalty plundered, impriſoned in *Ely-Houſe* and ſequeſtred by the Rebels in 1642 but lived to be reſtored in 1660.

2 In this Ward are *Somers Key*, and *Smarts*, *Botulph-Wharf*, called *Botolphs Gate* in *William the Conqueror's* Days, and *Edward the Confeſſor's*. We proceed next to

10. *Bridge* Ward within.

This Ward is ſo called from the Bridge over the *Thames*, where it begins at the South End, and goes into the City up *Fiſh-ſtreet-Hill* to the North-Corner of *Grace-church*. This Ward is governed by an Alderman Sir *George Mertins*, Knt. and his Deputy Mr. *William Parrot*, fourteen Common Councilmen, fifteen Conſtables, ſix Scavengers, ſixteen Wardmote Men and a Beadle. The moſt remarkable things in this Ward are, 1. The Bridge, which claims the Preference; becauſe it gives Name to the Ward. 2. The Churches. 3. The Halls. 4. Of divers ſorts.

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1. Of the Bridge, the largeſt in the World taken in all its Dimenſions. The firſt Foundation of it was this: Here was a Ferry kept for ſome Ages, and the Ferryman growing rich, left the Ferry and all he had to his only Daughter, who increaſing her Wealth by the Ferry, built a ſmall Nunnery near the Place where the Eaſt-End of *St. Mary Overy's* Church ſtandeth, and at her Death gave the Ferry to her Nuns, who held it till they were diſplaced, and their Houſe changed into a College of Prieſts. Theſe growing rich by the Ferry, built a Timber-Bridge ſome Time before the Year 990. as appears from the Siege laid to this City in 994. by *Swein*, King of *Denmark*, who meeting with a ſtout Oppoſition from the Citizens, loſt many of his Men for want of taking heed of the Bridge. In the Year 1136. this Bridge was quite burnt down; but being repaired and patched up for a Time, it was new built by *Peter Colechurch*, Prieſt and Chaplain. In all this Time it was repaired by the Revenues of certain Lands given for that Purpoſe, as the Liberality of divers Perſons, and certain Taxes laid upon divers Shires.

The Timber Bridge being continually decaying, and ſubject to many Caſualties, *Peter Colechurch* undertook to build another Bridge near it with Stone, in which being aſſiſted by King *Henry* II. and *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, (who gave 1000 Marks towards it) he proceeded ſo vigorouſly that tho' he died 1205. and was buried in the Chapel on the Bridge, he left the Care of it in ſuch Hands, *viz. Serle Mercers, William Almaine*, and *Benedict Botewrite*, Merchants, that it was finiſhed in 1209. having been thirty-three Years in building. It is a very ſtrong Work, conſiſting of nineteen Arches with Sparlings to defend the Pillars on each Side of them. A Maſon who was a Maſter-Workman in building this Bridge, firſt built a Chapel upon it for two Prieſts, four Clerks, *&c.* beſides Chantries; and after this ſundry Houſes were erected till it became full like a Street on both Sides, except at the Draw-Bridge. It is 1200 Foot long, and about twenty Foot wide between the Houſes; but forty Foot where there are none. One of the Houſes which had an Arch croſſing the Bridge, is ſaid to have been framed in *Holland*, and not to have a Nail in it. It is called the *Nonſuch-Houſe*. For the better Preſervation of this Bridge in good Repair, there is a Controller, two Bridge-Maſters and ſeveral Officers under them, and many Years there are 3000 *l.* ſpent upon it, which is defrayed out of the Ground Rents of the Houſes on the Bridge, Fines, Benefactions, *&c.* Their Office is kept at the Bridge-Houſe in *Tooly-ſtreet*.

Here is a Gate called *Bridge Gate*, by which alone *London* is acceſſible by Land on *Southwark* Side. It was one of the four principal Gates of the City long before the Conqueſt. It ſtands now near the South-End of the Bridge, opening towards the City, where is a ſtrong Portcullis, and on the South-Side it is adorned with the King's Arms, and the Remains of two humane Figures, and on the North-Side are the City-Arms. Here are Water-works, ſome contrived by Mr. *Morris* beforementioned long ſince, others by Mr. *Soreold*, whereby the *Thames* Water is raiſed from the North-End of the Bridge to a very great Altitude, by which Means many Parts of the City, but chiefly *Goodman's Fields*, the *Minories*, *Houndſditch*, *White-Chapel*, and *Birchin-Lane* are ſerved with *Thames* Water, private Houſes for 20 *s.* a-year, and Brew-houſes according to their Conſumption; the Engines are ſo ingeniouſly contrived that they will work as well at the Reflux as Flux of the Water. To the Proprietors of theſe Works belong thoſe at *Broken-Wharf*, for which they pay Sir *Benjamin Ayloffe*, or his Aſſigns, 30 *l. per Ann.* and the City-Conduit Water, for which they pay 700 *l. per Ann.* The whole is managed by a Committee of three or more, a Superviſor, Book-keeper, four Collectors, and three Turncocks, *&c.* Their Stock is divided into 1500 Shares, each valued at 100 *l.* a Share.

The River *Thames*, over which this wonderful Bridge is built, is of an extraordinary Nature. It is perhaps the moſt famous River in the World for its Breadth, Depth, even Courſe, wholeſome Waters, and conſtant Tides, which render it the moſt commodious for Navigation of any River we read of. It ariſes in *Cotteſwold-Hill*, a little above *Winchcomb*, *Oxon*, where it was anci-

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antly called *Tha*; but joining with the River *Thames* at *Dorchester*, it changes its Name to *Thamisis*, which for Brevity is now called *Thames*, and so runs by *Reading*, *Windsor*, *Staines*, &c. to *London*, and before it falls into the Sea receives besides divers Rivulets, the *Medway*, a considerable River, which crosses *Kent*, and is famous for the Dock of *Chatham*, which stands upon it, and is the usual Harbour for the Navy Royal.

The Sea flows up this River near eighty Miles, *viz.* as far as *Kingston*, which by Water is twenty Miles above Bridge, and renders it navigable for the greatest Part of the Way for Ships of great Burden, and on the rest for Barges and Lighters, whereby the City is not only furnished with all sorts of Grain, Fish, Coals, *&c.* but the whole Nation with an Abundance of all sorts of Merchandize from almost all Parts of the World. Besides these publick Advantages it is the Support and Maintenance of great Numbers of Fishermen and Watermen, who by their continual Attendance with their Boats at the several Hythes, Docks, and landing Places, are of great Use for carrying Passengers, Provisions, *&c.* to and from the City upon the Account of Trade and Business, by which they get themselves and Family a good Livelihood, as the former do by their fishing, the River affording a great Variety of excellent Fish, and particularly incomparable Salmon.

The Lord Mayor of *London*, for the Time being, and his Successors for ever in that Dignity, have the chief Authority and Jurisdiction over this River from *Staines-Bridge* Westward, as far as *Yendal*, or *Yenlet*, and the River *Medway*. The Lord High Admiral has anciently disputed this Power of the Lord Mayor, but upon a fair Trial the Lord Mayor was adjudged the Conservator of the *Thames*. By Virtue of this Right so cleared and determined, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen his Brethren have Power to maintain the Right of the River in these several Particulars: 1. To uphold a regular and orderly Manner of fishing, and prevent the Destruction of the young Brood, or Fry of Fish, by commanding that no Salmons shall be taken from the Nativity of our Lady unto St. *Martin*'s Day, nor any Pikerel less than ten Inches long; that none shall fish with any Nets but such whereof every Mesh is two Inches and half broad; nor use any Nets whereby the Fry may be destroyed, &c. and punish Offenders as they think fit. 2. To cleanse the River of annoying Stops or Hitches, dangerous to Passengers, and destructive to the Fry and Fishermens Nets. 3. To hinder the Erection of any Weares, Kiddies, or Engines, or knocking in of any Posts, Piles, or Stakes; which may hinder the Stream or Navigation, and pull them up, if already done, and punish the Offenders; and to that End the Lord Mayor, with some of his Brethren the Aldermen did formerly, if they do not at present, sit eight several Times yearly in *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, and *Essex*; to make Inquisition after all Offences committed upon the River, and have Power to impanel Juries, and punish according to their Verdict such as transgress any of their Orders. The immediate Care of the River as to these Particulars belongeth to the Sub conservator, Water-Baily, and other subordinate Officers.

On *Christmas-Day*, 1394: a Dolphin ten Foot long, a monstrous grown Fish, came from the Sea up this River as far as *London*, where being espied by some Citizens, he was with much ado taken. He was thought by his coming so far in Landward to foreshew the stormy and tempestuous Weather which happened a Week or thereabouts after.

2. Of the Churches, which were four before the Fire, *viz.* *St. Magnus* at the *Bridge Foot*, and *St. Margaret New Fish-street*; but this latter is united with the former *St. Leonard Eastcheap*, and *St. Bennet Grace-church*, but the former of these is united to the latter, and so there are but two Parish-Churches in this Ward, *viz.* *St. Magnus* and *St. Bennet Grace-church*.

1. *St. Magnus* is situate on the East Side and North-End of *London-Bridge*. It is called from *St. Magnus*, or *Magnus*, a beautiful Youth of *Smyrna*, who having suffered Martyrdom for the Christian Religion, was esteemed a Saint, and Churches were dedicated to him. The old Church of *St. Magnus* was an handsome Building, kept in good Repair, and well beautified; but being demolished by the Fire in 1666. it is rebuilt of Stone very artificially, and adorned

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ed on the Outside with a Door-case, and a curious Dial, having the Figures of *St. Magnus. Margaret*, &c. upon it richly carved and gilt, and on the Inside with Pews, Wainscot, a Pulpit, Door-cases, and an Altar-piece finely wrought and carved.

The Benefactors set up in a Table on the North-Side of this Church are, Mrs. *Anne Yeend*, who gave by her Will dated *Anno* 1675. 100 *l.* the Lady *Philips*, by her Will dated in 1676. 100 *l.* Sir *Charles Duncomb*, Knt. and Alderman, the Clock and Dial which cost 48 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* and ten others of less Note, who gave the Branches, King's-Arms, Font, &c.

The Monuments of Note preserved by Mr. *Stow*, are for *John Blund*, Mayor in 1307. *Henry Travel*, Free-Mason to King *Edward* III. *Richard* II. and *Henry* IV. who died in 1400. *John Michel*, Mayor; *John French*, Yeoman of the Crown to King *Henry* IV. Sir *Richard Morgan*, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1556. *Maurice Griffith*, Bishop of *Rochester* in 1559. Sir *William Gerrard*, Mayor in 1555. he was an Inhabitant of *St. Christophers* Parish, but being born in this was buried here in 1571. There is now but one modern Monument, *viz.* for Mr. *Thomas Collet*, Deputy of this Ward twenty-eight Years. He died *September* 22. 1703. *Ætat.* 81. Mr. *Stow* mentions an old Monument found in *St. Margaret New Fish street*, for Mr. *John Goggeshall*, who died in 1384. 9 *Ric.* II. He lay under a marble Stone in the Window by St. *Peter's* Altar on the North-Side of the Church. This Church, being near *Pudding Lane*, where the dreadful Fire began *September* 2. 1666. was the first that was burnt down, and never was built again, being united to *St. Magnus*, as is abovementioned, and the Ground whereon it stood thus disposed of.

In the nineteenth Year of King *Charles* II. when the Act of Parliament was made for the rebuilding of the City of *London*, it was thought necessary that some Monument should be erected to preserve the Memory of this Visitation, and thereupon it was then enacted, That a Column or Pillar of Brass or Stone, should be erected on, or as near as the Place where the said Fire unhappily began, as conveniently might be, in perpetual Remembrance thereof, with such an Inscription as the Mayor and Court of Aldermen should in that Behalf direct. Upon which the Site of this Church and Church-yard was made choice of, and a Pillar erected accordingly, built magnificently with *Portland* Stone, called THE MONUMENT. It is a round Pillar 202 Foot high from the Ground, this Height being designed to shew the exact Distance between the Place where the Fire began, and where this Pillar stands.

The Pillar is fifteen Foot in the Diameter, standing on a Pedestal forty Foot high, and twenty-one Foot square; and within it is a fair winding Staircase with Iron Rails up to the Top, and graced with a fair Balcony round the Pillar. On the Outside the Front is adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso Relievo*. The North and South Sides of the Pedestal have each a Latin Inscription; the one describing the Desolation of the City, and the other its glorious Restoration. In the Conclusion of the first of these are these Words: [*Sed furor Papisticus qui tam dira patravit, nondum restinguitur*, i. e. But the Papistical Rage, which committed such horrid things, is not yet quenched] which Words gave so much Offence in King *James* II's Reign, that they were eraz'd at his Accession to the Crown; but were again inscribed upon the Revolution as they now remain.

On the East Side of the Pedestal is also an Inscription, expressing the Times in which this Pillar was begun, *viz.* Sir *Richard Ford* being Mayor in 1671. continued and brought to Perfection, *viz.* Sir *Thomas Davies* being Mayor in 1677. the intermediate Lord Mayors carrying the Work on with all due Application and Care. And because this dreadful Fire was said to be contrived and carried on by the Popish Party, the same is expressed in *English* round the Pedestal under the said Inscriptions in the following Words:

'This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most DREADFUL 'BURNING of this ancient CITY, 'begun and carried on by the Treachery & 'Malice of the Popish Faction, in the begin-

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ning of *September* in the Year of our Lord 1666. in order to their carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion, and old *English* Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

This Inscription was also razed out by the Order of the late King *James* II. but has been again revived since the late Revolution.

This Church of *St. Magnus* is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of *London*, valued by the Act 22 & 23 *Car.* II. at 170 *l. per Ann.* besides other Fees. Mr. *Joseph Caryl*, Author of the elaborate Comment with practical Notes on the Book of *Job*, was Minister of this Parish some Years; but was ejected for his Non-conformity.

2. *St. Benedict or Bennet Grace-church*, anciently called *Grass-church*, because of the Herb-Market kept near it, and dedicated to the Abbot *Benedict*. This Church was demolished by the great Fire, and re-edified in 1685. and beautified in 1693. It is well wainscotted and handsomely pewed, the Pulpit very well finished, carved, and adorned with Cherubims, &c. and the Altar-piece very spacious and fine. Here is also a curious Font of fine carved Work, and round the Cover these Words, *Suffer the little Children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of God.* This Font was given by Mr. *Robert Mingay*, who lies buried in the North-Isle of this Church. There is only one Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish, and that is Mr. *Garret*, who has left them 2 *l.* a-year for ever, to buy them Coals; but there are two or three Benefactors to the Buildings of the Church and Ministers, *viz.* Mr. *Jordan*, who by his Will has given to the Rector and Churchwardens a Tenement, the Profits of it to be employed for the sustaining the Works, Ornaments, and other Burdens of the Parish-Church for ever. Mrs. *Dow* has also given to the Minister 50 *s.* a-year for ever for his better Maintenance, provided he be Resident. Mrs. *Joan Newton* has given also 40 *l. per Ann.* for a Lecture on *Sundays*, and the Lady *Newton* 40 *l.* for a Sermon on *Christmas-Day*, and a Chaldron of Coals to be distributed yearly among the Poor of this Parish. Here are no other Monuments but what Mr. *Stow* has preserved, which are for Mr. *John Harding*, Salter, who died in 1576. Mr. *John Sturgeon*, Haberdasher and Chamberlain of *London*, and *Philip Cosbern*, or *Corsino*, a *Florentine* and famous Merchant, who died in 1600. Mr. *Weever* mentions an Inscription in this Church remarkable for the Manner of writing in those Times, which we therefore offer to the curious Reader.

Pray for the Soulys of Henry Denne, *and* Joan *his Wyf, their Fadyrs, their Modyrs, Bredyrs, and good Frendys*, &c. *who departed this Life* MCCCCLXXXXI.

This Church is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and hath been so for many Ages; for thus we find it in the Register of *Ralph de Diceto*, who was made Dean of *St. Paul's* in 1181. that *Ecclesia S. Benedicti Gressichurch est Canonicorum*, &c. Since the Union of it with *St. Leonard Eastcheap*, it is worth 140 *l.* a year to the Incumbent. In this Church was founded at the Altar of the *Virgin Mary* and *St. Katharine* a perpetual Chantry for the Soul of the Lady *Joan Rose*, to maintain which she gave one Tenement and the Appurtenances; but the Dissolution of the Abbies taking away the Chantries, the Rents and Profits of it are settled in Trustees to be employed towards the Repairs of the Church, and if there be any Overplus, to be laid out upon such good and godly Uses as they and the Churchwardens shall think fit.

3. Of the Halls there is but one in this Ward, and that is Fishmongers. They were anciently of two sorts, *viz.* Stock-Fishmongers and Salt-Fishmongers, and both of them had no less than six Halls, *viz.* two in *Thames street*, two in *New Fish street*, and two in *Old Fish street*; and then they were so famous a Company that there were six Mayors chosen out of them in twenty-four Years; but upon the Complaint of *John de Northampton*, Mayor, and a great Part of the Commoners of the City, to the Parliament sitting in 1382. that they used great Deceit in selling their Fish, it was enacted, That for the future none of that Company should be admitted Mayor of this City;

but

but they made such Interest the next Year, that the Parliament restored them to their ancient Customs and Liberties. They were united in 1536. 28 of *Henry* VIII. and were appointed to have but one Hall in the House given to them by Sir *John Cornwall*, Lord *Fanhope* and *Ampthill* in the Parish of *St. Mildred* in *Crooked-Lane*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. Their Hall is now a spacious Building, standing on the South Side of *Thames-street*, a little Westward from *New Fish-street Hill*. It has an handsome Front towards the Water-Side, and the North Side is adorned with a Piazza. There are Galleries round the Inside, and the Figure of Sir *William Walworth*, Fishmonger, who when he was Lord Mayor slew *Wat Tyler*: Also a Skreen with a golden Busto under the Pediment. By their Charter they are at present six Wardens, (the first of which is called the Prime) twenty-eight Assistants, 222 on the Livery, besides the Commonalty. They are the fourth of the twelve Companies, and there have been forty-one of them Lord Mayors. Their Patron is St. *Peter*.

3. In this Ward in *Thames-street* are the *Old Swan*, called of old *Elgate*, and *Elgate-Lane*, which is a common Stairs for the landing Passengers and Goods by Water, *Fish-wharf*, and *Drink-water Wharf* in the Parish of *St Magnus*. Upon *Fish-street-Hill* also was anciently a great House, built for the most Part of Stone which belonged some Time to *Edward* the black Prince, Son of King *Edward* III. who dwelt there a while; but after his Death (Mr. *Stow* tells us) it was turned into an Inn, having the *Black-Bull* for its Sign. These are all the things we find memorable in this Ward. Wherefore we go on to

18. *Candlewicke-street* Ward.

This Ward took its Name from the Tallow-Chandlers, who dwelt many of them together in this Street, and made and sold Candles, both of Wax and Tallow. The Street was called *Candlewright* as well as *Candlewick-street*, and both import the making of Candles. We find no such Street now in *London*, and therefore suppose it lost in the new Building of the City after the *Fire*. It is supposed to have been where now *Cannon-street* is. This Ward is governed by an Alderman Sir *John Ward*, Knt. and his Deputy Captain *Sutton Sharp*, seven Common Councilmen, eight Constables, six Scavengers, and a Beadle. This Ward was quite destroyed by the Fire, but is rebuilt very handsome, and contains these things remarkable in it, viz.

1. *St. Clement's Eastcheap* Church, so called because it is dedicated to *St. Clement*, the apostolical Bishop of *Rome*, mentioned by St. *Paul. Phil.* 4. 3. He was created Bishop *Anno* 93. and martyred by *Trajan* in 100. It is one Piece of Honour bestowed on him, that the Christians dedicated some of their Churches to him. The Addition is taken from the Situation near *Great Eastcheap*. Upon the rebuilding the Churches that of *St. Martin Orgar* was united to this, tho' the Parish is Part in *Bridge Ward within*, and the Site of it is now made a Burial-Place to the united Parish. It was called *St. Martin Orgar*, from the Dedication of it to *St. Martin* before accounted for, and one *Orgarus*, or *Ordgarus*, who gave this Church (with that of *St. Botolph Bishopsgate*) to the Canons of *S. Paul's*. This Church was but small before the Fire, but is not much enlarged since the re-edifying, yet is well adorned with good Wainscot and uniform Pews. The Pulpit is finicred and carved, the Font Marble with a Cover finely embellished, and the Altar-piece spacious and beautiful. There is at the West-End a neat wainscot Gallery, and on the North-Side the King's Arms carved in Wood.

There were these Monuments in this Church in Mr. *Stow's* Time, *viz.* for *Francis Burnam*, who died 1575. and *Benedict Burnam* his Son, both Alderman; *William Chauncy* and *William Overy*, who founded a Chantry here, but these being destroyed by the Fire there is now no Monuments in it but for Mrs. *Mary Cater*, the Wife of Mr. *John Cater*, of this Parish, Merchant, who died *March* 2. 1692. Here was a Monument in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*, with some Part of the Epitaph set down at *All hallows the Great*. But Benefactors we find none.

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*; but falling into the King's Hands at the Suppression, it continued

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nued in the Crown till Queen *Mary*, *Reg.* 1. with other Churches, gave it to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, who have continued Patrons ever since. The Living since the Union is made by Act of Parliament worth 140 *l. per Ann.* to the Incumbent. There is also given to the Minister of this Parish three Tenements, valued at the yearly Rent of 18 *l. per Ann.* by the Will of Mr. *James Hall*, for 4 Lectures to be preached every *Wednesday* in the Afternoon from *Michaelmas* to our *Ladyday*.

Dr. *Maket*, who translated the Liturgy, Catechism, thirty-nine Articles, Book of Ordination, and doctrinal Points of the Homilies into *Latin*, was Minister of this Church. He is thought to have been at this Pains out of a pious Zeal to gain Honour to the *English* Constitution among foreign Countries; but he being found to falsify the 20th Article, by leaving out these Words, *Habet ecclesia*, &c. i. e. 'Thy Church hath 'Power to appoint Rites and Ceremonies, 'and an Authority in Controversies of 'Faith,' and in many things not truly to represent our ecclesiastical Government, his Book was burnt, which caused so great Grief to his Mind, that he soon after died, *July* 7. 1618. and was buried in *All Souls College* in *Oxford*.

2. *St. Mary Abchurch*, as it is now called; but Mr. *Stow* says, he has found it written *Apchurch*, and *Upchurch*; perhaps because it stands so much above the Houses in *Thames-street*. Since the Fire of *London* the Parish of *St. Lawrence Poultney* is united to it by Act of Parliament, and so it is the only Church to both Parishes. This Church *St. Lawrence* was so called from its Dedication to *St. Lawrence*, Deacon to Pope *Sixtus* II. who sate about 260. whom the Emperor *Valerian*, after much cruel Usage, caused to be broiled to Death; and the Addition given it for Distinction was taken from Sir *John Poultney*, Mayor of *London*, who made it a College of *Jesus* and *Corpus Christi*, for a Master and twelve Chaplains, and so richly endowed it, that at the Dissolution it was valued at 91 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* when it was surrender'd into King *Edward* VI's Hands; but this Church being now demolished, and the Site turned into a Burying-Place for the Parish, we shall say no more of it, but return to the Church in being *St. Mary Abchurch*.

This Church is a very neat one, well built of Brick and Stone, and the Steeple has a Cupulo and Spire. The Ornaments are good Wainscot about the inside Walls, a pretty Gallery at the West End, regular Pews, a magnificent Altar-piece, a Communion Table finiered, and standing on a Foot-pace of black and white Marble, a Pulpit carved with Cherubims, and a spacious brass Branch-Candlestick. The Benefactors to this Church and Poor are, Mr. *John Watson*, who besides the forementioned Candlestick gave 4 *l. per Ann.* for ever. The Lady, *Helen Branch*, Wife of Sir *John Branch*, Mayor, gave to poor Maids 10 *l.* and to the other Poor 19 *l.* and twenty-six Gowns to poor Men and Women, with many Legacies to the City and Universities.

The Monuments of this Church in Mr. *Stow*'s Time were for *William Wilkinson*, Alderman in 1519, Sir *James Hawet*, Mayor in 1574. Sir *John Branch*, Mayor in 1580 when a blazing Star was seen above two Months every Night. He died *July* 1588. aged 73 Years. There is now in this Church but one remarkable Monument, under which is a Vault for Mr. *Edward Sherwood*, who died in *January* 1. 1690. aged 62 Years. Mr. *Stow* tells us, that *Robert* and *Henry* Earls of *Sussex*; *William Beswick*, Alderman, who died in 1567. and *John Oliffe*, Alderman, who died in 1437. and Mrs. *Elizabeth Lucar*, a most ingenious Gentlewoman, who spoke and writ several Languages, wrote three Hands very well, and play'd on the Lute, Vial, and Virginals at twenty-seven Years old, and died in 1535. were buried in *St. Lawrence Poultney* Church.

This Church is a Rectory, the Patronage of which was of old in the Prior and Convent of *St. Mary Overyes* in *Southwark*, and continued in them till 1455. when the Master and Chaplains of the College of *Corpus Christi* near the Church of *St. Lawrence Poultney* became Patrons of it. They held it till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, in which it remained till *Matthew Parker*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, procured Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 10. to grant the perpetual Advowson of this Church to *Benet College* in *Cambridge*, who have been Pa-

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trons, and presented to it ever since. This Living since the Union is worth 120 *l. per Annum.*

William Latimer, Dean of *Heterborough*, and who complained against Bishop *Bonner*, for leaving out of his Sermon at *St. Paul's Cross* the King's Supremacy, for which that Bishop was deprived of his See in 1549. was Minister of this Parish.

3. *St. Michael Crooked-Lane*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Michael* the Arch-Angel, and its Situation in *Crooked Lane*, just on the turning into *St. Michael's* Lane, to distinguish it from the other Churches of the same Dedication. It was built by *John Lookes*, Stock-fishmonger and Mayor four Times, and a new Quire and Chapel added to it by Sir *William Walworth*, Subservient to the stout Lord Mayor, who arrested and wounded the Rebel *Wat Tyler*, and founded a College of a Master, and nine Priests in this Church, in which they both lie buried. It was destroyed by the calamitous Fire of *London* in 1666. and rebuilt in 1688. but not fully beautified till 1698.

The present Church is built all of Stone, adorned with a Cornish round the Roof, well pewed and wainscotted, the Altar-piece is neat, and under the ten Commandments is written,

A new Commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another.

The Benefactors to this Church, besides the Founder abovementioned, are Mr. *Robert Marsh*, who gave two Pieces of Ground for a Church-yard. Mr. *Finkell*, who gave 40 *l.* and Mr. *Withers* gave 20 *l. per Ann.* to it lately. There are no Monuments at present in it. Mr. *Stow* tells us that there were these in his Time, *viz.* For Mr. *William Ray*, which Mr. *Weever* said had this Inscription:

Here lieth wrapt in Clay,
The Body of William Ray;
I have no more to say.

Simon Mordon, Mayor in 1368.
John Finkal, Sheriff *Anno* 1487.
Sir *John Patshey*, Mayor in 1441. he was Master of the Tower-Mint.
Sir *Henry Ameote*, Alderman and Lord Mayor of *London*, who died *September* 5. 1574. and the Lady *Joan* his Wife, who died *September* 4. 1573.
Richard Gurney, Alderman, and *Anne* his Wife, who died, he, *March* 5. 1596, *Ætat.* 72. and she, *August* 31. 1612. *Ætat.* 70.

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of *Christ's-Church Canterbury*, and so continued till the Year 1408. but after that it appears to have been in the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Successors it has continued ever since. The Value of it to the Incumbent is made by the Act 100 *l. per Ann.*

Dr. *John Poynt*, first Bishop of *Rochester* in 1590. and soon after translated to *Winchester*, a very learned Man, was Minister of this Parish. He was forced to fly upon the Accession of Queen *Mary* to the Throne, and died at *Strasburg*, *April* 14. 1556. He was the Inventor of a Dial with many Motions, a great Piece of mathematical Skill, which he presented to King *Henry* VIII. but his excellent Sermons procured him all his Preferment. We find nothing more remarkable in this Ward, and so proceed to

12. *Walbrook* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from *Walbrook*, a considerable Street between *Stocks market* and *Cannon-street*, so called from a Brook, which coming out of the North-Fields, crossed the Wall of *London*, and ran thro' this Street into the *Thames*. This Brook, (as Mr. *Stow* tells us) was so large that Barges were towed up it as far as *Bucklersbury*; but afterward it was arched over, and Buildings upon it. The Government of this Ward is under an Alderman Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, and his Deputy Mr. *John West*, seven Common Councilmen, nine Constables, six Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote Men, and a Beadle. The most observable things of this Ward are,

1. The Churches, which are, 1. *St. Swithens* in *Cannon street*, so called from the Dedication of it to *Swithin*, or *Swithun*, Prior of *Wincheſter* Abbey first, and then Bishop of *Wincheſter*. He was a Person of very exemplary Life, and very charitable to the Poor. He died in 862, and his Reliques being found in 970. by *Ethelwald*, Bishop of *Wincheſter*, and enshrined, so many Miracles are said to be wrought by them, that he

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he was reverenced as a Saint, and Churches were dedicated to him. This Church was burnt down in 1666. and being rebuilt by the Act of Parliament, *St. Mary Bothaw*, or *Bothaw*, ſo called from a Boat-yard, or *Haw*, where Boats were made for the River, near which it ſtood, was united to it. This of *St. Swithin* was rebuilt in 1679. both Church and Tower with Stone, the Roof covered with Lead, the whole being commodious and pleaſant, tho' ſmall. It is well wainſcotted and pewed, the Pulpit carved and finiered, and the Altar-piece adorned with a Glory, and the Queen's Arms in the Pediment. The Clock-Dial hath on it the Figure of *St. Swithin* gilt, and ſtanding on a Pedeſtal.

There are no Benefactions to this Church or Poor, but ſeveral Monuments, *viz.* for *Michael Godfrey*, Merchant, who died *December* 3. 1689. *Ætat.* 65. *Michael* his Son, firſt Deputy-Governour of the Bank of *England*, who attending his Majeſty King *William*, then encamped before *Namure*, upon ſome important Buſineſs, was ſlain by a Cannon-Ball, *July* 17. 1695. and his Body being brought over, was buried by his Father's. Mrs. *Agnes Reid*, Daughter of *John Reid*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Judges of *Barbadoes*, who died *January* 1. 1685. and by the Altar-piece there is an Hatchment for Sir *John Bowles*, Baronet, who died *March* 3. 1686. The Monuments of this Church preſerved by Mr. *Stow*, are for Mr. *John Hind*, Mayor, Sir *Ralph Jocelin*, Mayor in 1464. *John White* and *William Draper*, Sheriffs, Sir *Stephen Slany*, Lord Mayor in 1595. who died in 1608. Sir *John Hart*, Lord Mayor in 1589. Sir *George Bowles*, Lord Mayor in 1607. At *St Mary Bothaw*, *Lancelot Bathurſt*, Alderman of the City of *London*, who died in 1594 Sir *Henry Fitz alwin*, firſt Lord Mayor of *London*, who was choſe twenty-four Times afterwards. *Robert Chicheley*, Grocer, Lord Mayor in 1412. who appointed by his Teſtament, that on his Birth-Day a Dinner ſhould be made for 2400 poor Houſholders of the City, and every Perſon to have 2 *d.* in Money. He alſo gave a Piece of Ground to build *St. Stephens Walbrook* Church on, 208 Foot in Length, and ſixty in Breadth. Here was alſo a Kenotaph for Queen *Elizabeth*.

This Living is a Rectory, and the Advowſon of it was of old in the Prior and Convent of *Toſtington* in the Dioceſs of *Chicheſter*, and continued in them to the Suppreſſion, when coming into the King's Hands, it was granted by King *Henry* VIII to *John* Earl of *Oxford*, whoſe Son *Edward* ſold it to Sir *John Hart*, Citizen and Lord Mayor of *London*, whoſe eldeſt Daughter carried it with her by Marriage to Sir *George Bates*, of whoſe Deſcendants the Company of Salters purchaſed it, and are ſtill the Patrons of it; but being united with *St. Mary Bothaw*, which was in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, this Body have an alternate Preſentation with the Salters, and the Site of the Church is now only made a Burial-place for the Pariſhioners. It is now worth 140 *l. per Ann.* to the Incumbent. Here is a Lecture on *Thurſday* Evenings from *Michaelmas* to *Midſummer*, for which is given 12 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* the Gift of Mr. *Wetnall* in King *James* II's Reign.

2. *St. Stephen Walbrook*, ſo called from its Dedication to *St. Stephen* the Deacon and Protomartyr, and *Walbrook*, to diſtinguiſh it from Churches of the like Dedication. This Church was built in 1429. Mr. *Chicheley*, who gave the Ground as is abovementioned, laying the firſt Stone for himſelf, and the ſecond for *William Standon*, who was a great Contributor to the buying the Houſes on which the Church ſtands and the Church-yard. This Church was demoliſhed by the Fire, and upon its rebuilding in 1676. the Church of *St. Benedict*, or *Bennet Sherehog*, or *Shorehog* was united to it. This Church, which is dedicated to *St. Bennet*, the Monk beforementioned, is diſtinguiſhed from the Churches of the ſame Dedication by the Name of the Founder, Repairer or chief Benefactor *Benedict Shorne*, or *Shorehog*.

The Church was built at the publick Charge, the Walls and Tower of Stone, arched and covered with Lead, the Walls are wainſcotted at the Charge of the Grocers Company, the weſtern Door-caſe having Mr. *Chicheley*'s Arms over it. The Communion-Table is a Semi-circle finely finiered, and the Frame carved. The Pulpit is alſo ſo wrought, and hath the Enrichments of Cherubins, and the Font is of white

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white Marble, whose Type is curiously carved.

Here are no Benefactors exposed, but several Monuments both in the old Church preserved to us by Mr. *Stow* and in the new Church now standing. Of the first Sort are these: For *John Dunstal*, Master of Astronomy and Musick, who died in 1413. Sir *Rowland Hill*, Lord Mayor in 1549 He founded a Free-School at *Drayton* in *Shropshire*, his native Country, and gave 500 *l.* to Christ's Hospital. Sir *John Cotes*, Lord Mayor in 1542 Sir *John Yorke*, Merchant-Taylor, Knt. Dr. *Owen*, Physician to King *Henry* VIII. and *Roger Tonton*, Doctor of Divinity in *Lancaster*, who died *June* 16. 1615. and some others.

Of the late sort are Monuments for *John Lilburn*, Citizen and Grocer, who died *October* 15. 1678. *Daniel Brown*, Common Councilman for this Ward twenty-one Years, who died *October* 20. 1698. *Ætat.* 65. *Nathaniel Hodges*, an Ingenious Physician, who died *June* 10. *Anno* 1688. *Percival Gilbourne*, Wholesale Apothecary, who died *Decemb.* 1. 1694. *Ætat.* 78. *Robert Marriot*, D. D. Pastor of this Church, who died *May* 14. *Anno* 1689. *Ætat.* 81. and *Martha* his Wife. *Gervase Bacon*, who died *February* 28. 1704. and *Abraham* his Son, who died *April* 1693.

This Church is a Rectory, and the Advowson of it was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of *St. John's* in *Colchester*, *Essex*; given to that Monastery by *Eude*, Sewer to King *Henry* I. and they presented to it till *Anno* 1422. after which the Advowson was found to be in the Duke of *Bedford*, but how it came into his Hands we know not. From him it was passed to Sir *Robert Whittington*, who gave it to Sir *Richard Lee*, a Grocer by Company, and his Son *Richard* settled it in the Company of Grocers, who have presented to it ever since. The Revenue of this united Parish is 100 *l. per Ann.* There is also in this Parish a Gift of 100 *l.* a-year, by whom and for what Purposes bestowed is not known, and therefore employed partly in repairing the Church, and partly in relieving the Poor.

Henry Chichely, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was Rector of this Parish in 1396.

2. *Salters-Hall*, situate near *St. Swithin's Church* on the West-Side of *St. Swithin's Lane*. This Company was incorporated, and had their Arms granted them by King *Henry* VIII. They consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-eight Assistants, and 140 on the Livery, besides Yeomanry. They are a rich Company, and the ninth of those twelve Companies of which the Lord Mayor must always be free, and there have been ten Lord Mayors of it.

3. *London-Stone*, which (according to Mr. *Stow's* Description of it) is a great Stone pitched edge-right, and fixed deep in the Ground, and with Bars of Iron, or otherwise so strongly set, that it is immoveable, and if Carts unawares dash against it, it breaks their Wheels in pieces. The Cause why this Stone was there set, when and by whom, we have no certain Account of, but that it hath been there ever since King *Ethelstane*, King of the *West-Saxons* Days, appears from certain Writings about the Rents and Lands belonging to *St. Swithin's* Church, *viz.* That a Parcel of them lay near *London-Stone*, and we further read, that in K. *Stephen's* Reign *Anno* 1135. a Fire began near *London-Stone*, which consumed all the East Parts of the City to *Aldgate*, &c. There are various Conjectures about the setting up of this Stone. As 1. To be a Mark for the Middle of the City, (which is not probable, for 'tis nearest the *Thames*.) 2. To make or tender Payments on at Times appointed, till afterward they were moved to the Font in *Paul's-Church*. 3. From the Person who set it up, who was named *London-Stone*; but this not being usual, if any of these Reasons be good, it must be the middle one, and of that the Reader must judge.

3. *Stocks-market*, a fine Market for Fruits, Roots, Herbs, *&c.* Mr. *Stow* gives us this Original of it. *Henry Wallis*, Lord Mayor in 1282. caused divers Houses to be built towards the Maintenance of the Bridge in a void Place almost in the middle of the City, where had formerly stood a Pair of Stocks for the Punishment of Offenders, and appointed near them a Market-place for Fish and Flesh, which took its Name from the Stocks once placed there, and was called *Stocks-market*. In 1322. 17 *Edw.* II. a Decree was made, That none should sell Fish or Flesh but in the publick Markets of that

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the City, which were then but four besides this, and then this Market was farmed at 46 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* From this Time the Market grew bigger, and other Houses were built about it, insomuch that in the Year 1543. there were so many Stalls and Chambers in and about it as were let at 82 *l.* 3 *s. per Ann.*

At the Conduit in this Market is erected a Statue of King CHARLES II. in Armour, with his Head uncovered, all carved in Marble upon a large and lofty Pedestal eighteen Foot high, represented trampling on an Enemy with his Horse's Feet. The Conduit is enriched with his Arms within a Compartment of Fishes, and finely cut in Stone. The Statue was given by Sir *Robert Vyner*. We find nothing more remarkable in this Ward, and so go on to

13. *Dowgate*, or *Downgate* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the Water-gate by the *Thames* Side, to which there is a constant Descent from the upper Part of the Ward down to it. It is governed by an Alderman Sir *Francis Forbes*, Knt. and his Deputy Mr. *Anthony Tournay*, five Common Councilmen, eight Constables, five Scavengers, and fourteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle. The most remarkable things in this Ward are,

1. One Church, *viz. All hallows the Great*, so called to distinguish it from a Church of the same Dedication in this Ward, named *All-hallows the less*, which was never rebuilt since the Fire, which consumed all this Ward, being united to this Church, and so they now make but one Parish. There was also another Church called *St. Lawrence Poultney* in this Ward before the said Fire, but is since united to *St. Mary Abchurch*, of which we have given an Account in *Candlewicke* Ward; so that this is the only Church of this Ward at this Time. This Church which was anciently called *Allhallows the More*, or *Ad fœnum in the Ropery*, because it stood near to the *Hay-market* at *Hay-wharf*, and Ropes were made and sold in the high Street by it. This was a fair large Church with a Cloister on the South-Side before the Fire; but being then burnt down, it is rebuilt after a new Model, designed by the great Architect Sir *Christopher Wren*, as most of the other Churches were that had the same Fate. It is built of Stone, and hath a square Tower, but no Bells in it except a small one to ring to Prayers. *&c.* The Ornaments are fine, 'tis well wainscotted and pewed, the Pulpit finiered and carved, and the Altar-piece and Communion-Table of Marble.

The Benefactors here are not set up, if there be any: Information has befriended us with these: The Lady *Anne Hope*, who gave 10 *l. per Ann.* for ever, and Mr. *Henry Campion* as much; Mr. *John Brickles*, Draper, who was a great Benefactor to the Church, and by his Will gave certain Tenements to the Poor; and Mr. *John Arnold*, Rector of this Parish, who gave some Tenements in *All hallows* Lane to this Parish, now rented at 8 *l.* 10 *s. per Annum*. The Monuments of Note before the Fire were (says *Stow*) for Dr. *William Lichfield*, Rector of this Church, a great Student, who compiled many Books moral and divine, and among others, *The Complaint of God unto sinful Man*; and besides left in Manuscript 3083 Sermons found after his Death under his own Hand-writing. He died *October* 14. 1447. He lay under the Communion-Table, and on his Stone was fixed a long Epitaph in *Latin*, graven on Brass, containing his Commendation, *&c.*

Mr. *John Brickles*, abovementioned, who died in 1451. there was also a large *Latin* Epitaph engraven upon a Brass Plate fixed on his Monument.

There was a Monument for Queen *Elizabeth*, adorned with these Verses under her.

If ever Princess put all Princes down,
For Temperance, Prowess, Prudence, Equity;
If ever Honour matched true Renown,
And Courage ever dwelt with Clemency,
This, this was she, that in Despight of Death,
Lives, still admired, Queen Elizabeth!
Many Daughters have done well, but thou excellest them all.

On the one Side of her are these Verses:

Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin, Netherlands Relief,
Heavens Gem, Earth's Joy, World's Wonder,
Nature's Chief.

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On the other Side of her:

Britain's Bleſſing, England's *Splendor*;
Religion's Nurſe, and Faith's Defendor.

And under her theſe Words:

I have fought a good Fight, I have finiſhed my Courſe, &c.

The only modern Monument is of white Marble in Memory of *James Jacobſon*, an *Hamburgher*, with his Arms, but no Date.

This Living is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Patronage of the *Le Diſpenſers*, from whom it paſſed by the *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Warwick*, *Nevils*, Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, to K. *Henry* VII. and his Succeſſor and Heir K. *Henry* VIII. gave it in Exchange to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Reg.* 37. in whoſe Succeſſors it hath remained ever ſince. Since the Union with *Allhallows the Leſs*, 'tis made by Act of Parliament worth 200*l.* *per Ann.* to the Miniſter. Here were anciently in this Church two Chantries, the one founded by *Richard Preſton*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, for the Souls of his Father, Mother, Wife, and himſelf, and endowed with 10*l.* *per Ann.* out of certain Tenements he had in this Pariſh, and the other for Sir *Nicholas Loveu*, and Dame *Margaret* his Wife; but we find not the Endowment, &c.

Edward Story, Biſhop of *Carliſle* in 1468. and after of *Chicheſter*, was Rector of this Pariſh.

George Day, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, deprived by King *Edward* VI. *Anno* 1551. and reſtored by Queen *Mary* in 1553. was alſo Rector here. He was Brother of *William Day* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

Dr. *Thomas White*, Chaplain to the Princeſs *Ann*, and made Biſhop of *Peterborough* by King *James* II. in 1685. was Rector of this Church. He was deprived ſoon after King *James*'s Abdication, and lived ſome Years after in a poor Condition.

Dr. *William Carr*, the learned Author of many hiſtorical Books, and afterward Rector of *Iſleworth* in *Middleſex*, was Rector of *this* Pariſh at the Revolution.

2. The Halls of Companies within this Ward are five, *viz.* 1. Skinners-Hall, a noble Structure on the Weſt-Side of *Dowgate-Hill*, (Mr. *Stow* tells us it was anciently called *Copped Hall*) built with fine Bricks, and richly furniſhed, the Hall wainſcotted with fine Oak, and the Parlour with odoriferous Cedar. It is ſaid to have coſt 18000*l.* building. They were incorporated by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 1. and were at firſt two Brotherhoods, *viz.* one at *St. Mary Baſtile*, and the other at *St Mary Bethlehem* without *Biſhopſgate*; but were united by King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 18. by the Name of the *Fraternity of Corpus Chriſti of Skinners*. Divers Royal Perſons are named Founders and Brethren of this Company, *viz.* ſix Kings, five Queens, one Prince, nine Dukes, two Earls, and one Baron. They are a rich Company, and the ſixth of the twelve Companies, and have had twenty-nine Lord Mayors of them. They conſiſt of a Maſter, four Wardens, ſixty-eight Aſſiſtants, and 170 of the Livery. Their Patron is the *Virgin Mary*. The *Eaſt-India* Company give them for the Uſe of their Hall as a Court-Room, Offices, and Warehouſes about 300*l.* *per Ann.*

2. The Dyers had before the Fire an Hall near *Allhallows the Great* Church, but they have not erected it anew ſince; but meet at Salters Hall upon all Buſineſs that concerns the Regulation of their Company. They were incorporated by King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 4. and conſiſt of one Maſter, one Warden, and about thirty Aſſiſtants, and 171 on the Livery.

3. Tallow-Chandlers Hall, which is a large handſome Building, with Piazza's, adorned with Columns and Arches of the *Tuſcan* Order. They were incorporated in 1461. 2 *Edward* IV. and confirmed afterwards by ſeveral Kings. They conſiſt of a Maſter, four Wardens, about forty Aſſiſtants, and 147 on the Livery.

4. Innholders Hall, ſituated on the Eaſt-Side of *College-Hill*. This Company was incorporated *Anno* 1505. and has been confirmed ſince. It conſiſts of a Maſter, three Wardens, about twenty-four Aſſiſtants, and 112 on the Livery.

5. Joyners Hall, which ſtands on the South-Side of *Thames-ſtreet*, almoſt over-againſt *Dowgate Hill*. This Company was

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incorporated *Anno* 1570. and consists of one Master, two Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and a Livery of 190. Their Hall is remarkably curious for a magnificent Skreen at the entring into it, having Demisavages and other Variety of Enrichments carved in right Wainscot, and the great Parlour wainscotted with Cedar.

3. Other things worth Observation are,

1. *Old Hall*, belonging to the Priory of *St. Mary Overy* in *Southwark*, in the Reign of *Henry* I. given to that House by *William de Pont le Arch*, whose Mansion-house it was.

2. The *Erbar*, inhabited by many of the chiefest Nobles of *England*, as *George* Duke of *Clarence*, the *Nevils*, Lord *Raby*, and Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*. And lastly, by Sir *Francis Drake*, the famous Navigator.

3. The *Stilyard*, a Place for the *German* Merchants, who used to bring in hither Wheat, Rye, and other Grain; as also Cables, Masts, Pitch, Tar, Flax, Hemp, Linen Cloath, and other profitable Merchandizes; upon which Account they were in the Year 1259. granted a Charter by K *Henry* III at the Request of his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, and King of *Almain*, that these Merchants having an House in *London* called *Guilda Teutonicorum*, i. e. the *Flemish Guild*, should be maintained and upholden through the whole Realm, with all such Freedoms and Liberties as they had enjoyed under his noble Progenitors, which Charter was confirmed by King *Edward* I. These Merchants enjoyed these Privileges several Reigns, but being complained of by the *English* Husbandmen for bringing in abundance of Corn, they were first restrained from bringing any when the Quarter of Wheat exceeded not 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Rye 4 *s.* Barley 3 *s.* and afterward upon the Complaint of our Merchants, their Liberties were seized into the King *Edward* VI. Hands, *Reg.* 5. *Anno* 1551. and so quite lost.

4. *Cold Harbour*, sometime the Habitation of Sir *John Poultney*, four Times Lord Mayor, *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, *Edmund* Earl of *Cambridge*, *Cuthbert Tonstall*, Bishop of *Durham*, and the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, the last of which pulled it down, and built divers Houses in the Place, now let out for great Rents (says Mr. *Stow*).

5. Merchant-Taylors School, situate in *Suffolk-Lane* in the Parish of *St. Lawrence Poultney*, near *Cannon-street*, a commodious large Structure, rebuilt since the Fire of *London* in 1666. by which it was consumed. It was founded by the Merchant-Taylors Company in the Year 1561. after this Manner: Mr. *Richard Hills*, some time Master of the Company, gave 500 *l.* towards the Purchase of an House called the Manor of *Thomas Rose*, some time belonging to the Duke of *Buckingham*, where the School was designed to be erected. The Merchant-Taylors adding what was deficient to compleat this good Design, purchased the said House, and endowed it for a Master and three Ushers, who are to teach 300 Boys, *viz.* 100 at 5 *s. per* Quarter, 100 at 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Quarter, and 100 free from all Payments, appointing their Company Trustees for ever.

Sir *Thomas White*, Lord Mayor in 1553. founded St. *John's* College in *Oxford* in 1557. and appointed this School as a Seminary for it, and from thence there are elected annually several Scholars to the said College, where are forty-six Fellowships appertaining to them. The School was enlarged with the Addition of a new Court by Archbishop *Laud*; so that there are now convenient Apartments for the Habitation of the Schoolmasters, and a fine Library for the Use of the School, composed of classick Authors, History, and some others. Having finished this Ward we pass to

14. *Vintry* Ward.

This is so called from Vintners, and the *Vintry*, a Part of the Bank of the River *Thames*, where the Merchants of *Bourdeaux* landed their Wines, and made Sale of them within forty Days, till 28 *Edward* I. when the Merchants complaining, that they could not sell their Wines so soon, obtained Leave of that King to build Houses to lodge their Wines in, one of which was called the *Vintrey*, from which this Ward is named. This Ward is governed by an Alderman Sir *John Eyles*, Baronet, and his Deputy Lieutenant Colonel *William Cooke*; nine Common Councilmen, nine Constables, four Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote-Men, and a Bea-

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a Beadle. The things worth our Obſervation in this Ward are,

1. Churches, which are, 1. *St. Michael Royal*, called in ancient Records *Paſer-noſter* Church in the *Royal*. It was founded, or at leaſt rebuilt and made a collegiate Church of *St. Spirit* and *St. Mary* for a Maſter, four Fellows, (Maſters of Arts) Clerks, Conducts, and Choriſters by Sir *Richard Whitington*, who built near it thirteen Almshouſes for as many poor Folk, called God's Houſe, or Hoſpital, as the former was afterward called *Whitington College*. One of the poor Men was to be Tutor, and have 16 *d per* Week, and the reſt 14 *d.* for ever, with other neceſſary Proviſions, *&c* They were bound to pray for the good Eſtate of *Richard Whitington*, and *Alice* his Wife, Sir *William Whitington* and *Joan* his Wife, and *Hugh Fitzwarren*, and *Molde* his Wife, the Fathers and Mothers of the ſaid *Richard* and *Alice*. The Licenſe for this Foundation was granted by King *Henry* IV. and confirmed by King *Henry* VI. but was ſuppreſſed by King *Edward* VI. and the Almshouſes paid by th Mercers, only left ſtanding, with the Church, which was burnt down at the Conflagration of *London* in 1666. with the whole Ward, which then had four Churches in it, *viz. St. Thomas* Apoſtle, *St. Martin Vintry*, and *St. James Garlick Hith*, beſides this, which two laſt were only rebuilt, *St. Martin Vintry* being united to this, and *St. Thomas* Apoſtle to *St Mary Aldermary* in *Cordwainers-ſtreet* Ward, where we ſhall give an Account of that Church.

This Church was finiſhed in 1694. The Walls are built of Stone and ſome Brick, the Roof is covered with Lead, the Floors of the Iſles are paved with *Purbeck* Stone, and the Altar with black and white Marble. The Ornaments are decent, the Walls well wainſcotted, the Pews, Pulpit, and Doorcaſes neat, and a convenient Gallery at the Weſt-End. The Altar-piece, beſides the Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, has the King's Arms carved upon a Compaſs Pediment. The Benefactors which are ſet up on the North-Side of the Church in an handſome Table are only theſe, *viz.*

Mr. *John Finch*, Citizen and Clothworker, who gave in 1588. for reading a Divinity-Lecture in *Whittington* College for ever, 10 *l. per. Annum.*

Alderman *John Heydon*, Citizen and Mercer, gave in 1575. for a weekly Lecture in this Church for ever, 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.*

Theſe are both now employed for a weekly Lecture.

The Monuments of this Church preſerved by Mr. *Stow* are theſe, *viz.* For

Sir *Richard Whitington*, *Thomas Winford*, Alderman in 1488.

Hugo Hartoncleaux, Knight of the Garter, a great Warrior in King *Henry* V. and VIth Reign. *Thomas Cockham*, Recorder of *London*; Sir *William Adhall*, Knt 1460

Sir *John Young*, Grocer, Knight Banneret, who was Mayor in 1466.

William Poſtar, Clerk of the Crown in in 1520. Sir *William Bailey*, Mayor in 1524. and Dame *Katharine* his Wife, leaving behind them ſixteen Children.

Alderman *John Heydon*, who gave 20 *l per Ann.* to the Mercers Company to be given to the Poor; and ſome others.

In *St. Martins Vintrey* was a Monument for Queen *Elizabeth*, with ſuch an Encomium of her, as we have already ſet down at *Allhallows the great*: Sir *Cuthbert Hacket*, Mayor in 1606.

Sir *John Giſor*, Mayor of *London* in 1311. when an Order was made that Merchant Strangers ſhould ſell their Wares within forty Days after their Arrival, or the ſame ſhould be confiſcated.

Thomas Cornwallis, Sheriff in 1384. *John Cornwallis*, Eſq; in 1436. Sir *Raph Aſtry*, Lord Mayor in 1493. knighted by King *Henry* VII. who new roofed and glazed the Church.

This Living is a Rectory, and was in the Patronage of the Prior and Chapter of *Canterbury* till the Suppreſſion, when it was given to the Dean and Chapter; but the Advowſon of *St. Martins Vintry* being in the Biſhops of *Worceſter*, the Union of theſe Churches has made the Preſentation alternate They are both valued by Act of Parliament at 140 *l per Ann.* Sir *William Basly* abovementioned, founded a Chantry in *St. Michael*, and Sir *John Giſors* founded another in *St. Martins Vintry* for himſelf and *Iſabella* his Wife.

Richard Smith, the greateſt Pillar of the Roman Catholick Cauſe in his Time, was Miniſter of *St. Michael Royal* in Queen *Mary* I. Reign.

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2. *St. James Garlick-Hith*, ſo called from its Dedication, (as may moſt reaſonably be ſuppoſed) to *James* the Apoſtle, tho' there was another an Apoſtolical Man, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem* of that Name, the firſt was the Martyr mentioned *Acts* 12. 2. the other is mentioned *Acts* 15. 13. and tho' he is ſaid to be a Martyr likewiſe, yet it was afterward, and not from ſo good Authority; the Addition given it for Diſtinction of this Church from others of the ſame Dedication in this City and Suburbs is thought to be taken from the landing and ſelling of Garlick at a Market ſtill called *Garlick Hill*. The firſt Foundation of this Church is unknown, *Richard Rothing*, one of the Sheriffs of *London* in 1326. new built it, and it was kept in good Repair and Order till it was deſtroyed by the Conflagration, but is again re-edified, and was compleatly finiſhed in 1683.

The outward Walls are well built of Stone, and the Roof is covered with Lead, with handſome Door-caſes. The Inſide is alſo adorned with Wainſcot, neat Pews, a Pulpit finiered and enriched, and an Altar-piece in the uſual Form with the King's Arms in the midſt of the Pediment. The Foot-pace for the Communion-Table is of black and white Marble.

Here is no Table of Benefactors, and but few Monuments. Mr. *Stow* gives us a Catalogue of ſeveral, as of *Richard Rothing*, the Builder; *John* of *Oxenford*, Mayor in 1341. who was a conſiderable Benefactor to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*. *Jeffrey Moneley*, who in 1281. founded a Chantry in this Church. *John Stanley*, Lord *Strange*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Derby*, in 1503. *Richard Lyons*, a famous Wine-Merchant and Lapidary, who was beheaded in *Cheapſide* by *Wat Tyler*, and his Crew of Rebels in 1381. He is drawn on his Grave-ſtone in the Habit worn in thoſe Days, *viz.* Short Hair, a forked Beard, a long Gown, and a Purſe by his right Side, *&c.* The Lady *Stanley*, Mother to the Lord *Strange* aboveſaid. The Counteſſes of *Huntington* and *Worceſter*. *Richard Platt*, a Brewer, who founded a Free-School and ſix Almſhouſes at *Aldenham* in *Hertfordſhire*, and *Edmund Chapman*, Joiner to Queen *Elizabeth*, and a Benefactor to this Pariſh, as well as to ſeveral Priſons and Hoſpitals, who died *May* 14. 1580.

This Church is a Rectory, and was formerly in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*; but coming to the Crown upon the Diſſolution of that Abbey was given by Queen *Mary*'s Letters Patents to the Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors for ever, in whoſe Collation it yet continues. The Revenue of it in lieu of Tithes is made by the Act of Parliament 100 *l. per Ann.* beſides 20 *l. per Ann.* payable out of the Donation of *Lawrence Smith*, Citizen and Cordwainer of *London*. There are alſo certain Lands and Houſes given by *John Roothing*, of the yearly Value of 66 *l.* and and Mr. *Hayward* and Mr. *Adams* of 13 *l.* which are appropriated to the Suſtentation and Repair of the Pariſh-Church.

Dr. *Arthur Bulkley*, Rector of this Church, was promoted to the See of *Bangor* from hence. He is ſaid to have ſold five fair Bells out of the Steeple of his Cathedral, and having ſeen them ſhipped off, as he was returning, was ſtruck blind, and never ſaw afterwards.

2. Halls of Companies, of which there were five formerly, but now are but three in this Ward, *viz.* 1. Cutlers Hall, Mr. *Stow* tells us that this Hall was anciently the Houſe of *Lawrence Gyſors*, and *Peter* his Son, and was at length made over to *Paul Butcher* by *Richard de Wilehale*, for the Uſe of this Company, which then conſiſted of three Arts, or ſorts of Workmen, *viz.* Smiths and Forgers of Blades. 2. Makers of Hilts, and Garniſhers of Blades. And 3. Sheath-makers for Swords and Daggers, who were all drawn into one Fraternity or Brotherhood, 4 *Henry* VI. by the Name of *Cutlers*; and confirmed by ſeveral Kings ſince, and particularly King *James* I. in 1607. They are a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-three Aſſiſtants, and ninety-ſix on the Livery. They are the twenty-ſecond Company.

The Fruiterers before the Fire had a Part of *Worceſter Houſe* for their Hall, but now they have no Hall, but ſometimes meet at the Pariſh-Clerks Hall in *Wood-ſtreet*. They were incorporated *Anno* 1604. and conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, about ſeventeen Aſſiſtants, and thirty-nine on the Livery. See Pariſh-Clerks Hall in *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

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2. **Plummers-Hall**, an handſome, tho' no very large Room, ſituate in the Chequer-Yard on the Eaſt-Side of *Dowgate-Hill*. Their Hall was anciently in *Anchor-Lane*, and they held it of the Vintners; but this is their own. They were incorporated in 1611, and conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-four Aſſiſtants, and fifty-three on the Livery. They keep themſelves to their own Trade, and will admit none of other Trades to be free of theirs, nor are any of them free of other Companies.

3. Vintners-Hall, Mr. *Stow* gives us this Account of this Company, and their Hall. Mr. *John Stodie*, Vintner and Mayor in 1357, gave *Stody-Lane*, before he poſſeſſed it, called *Spittle-Lane*, with all the Tenements and a fair Quadrant therein to the Vintners, who built themſelves an Hall, and thirteen Almshouſes for thirteen poor People, which were to be kept of Charity, Rent-free. Their Hall ſince the Fire, which conſumed all this Ward, is ſituate on the South-Side of *Thames-ſtreet* near *Queen's-ſtreet*. It is well built of Brick, large, and commodious; being three Sides of a Quadrangle. The Hall is paved with Marble, and the Walls richly wainſcotted and enriched with Carvings, with a noble Screen at the Eaſt-End, and on the Acroters the Figure of *Bacchus*, &c. This Company of Free-Vintners were incorporated by the Name of *Wine-Tunners* about 1340, and confirmed 15 *Henry* VI. They conſiſt of a Maſter, three Wardens, ſixty-two Aſſiſtants, and 253 on the Livery. They may ſell Wine within the City and Liberties thereof without Licence, and have many other Privileges. They are the twelveth Company of one of which the Lord Mayor muſt be free, and there have been thirteen Mayors of it. Mr. *Stow* ſpeaking of this Company tells us, that in the Reign of K. *Edward III.* *Gaſcoign* Wines were ſold at 4 *d.* and *Rhenish* at 6 *d.* the Gallon, and that *Malmſey*, which was the Wine then uſed at the Sacrament, was then ſold for 1 *d.* ½ *per* Pint; Sack was then only uſed for Medicines, and very rarely drank, and none but *Rumney Sack* was ſold here. The only thing beſide which we find remarkable in this Ward is

3. The Tower Royal, ſo called (as Mr. *Stow* tells us) becauſe it was a great Place pertaining to the Kings of this Realm, but by whom it was built it doth not appear. In K. *Edward* I's Reign, it was the Tenement of *Simon Beawmes*, whether he ſold it to the King we know not; but find that King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 36. gave it by the Name of his Inn, called *The Royal* in the City of *London*, to his College of St. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*; but this notwithſtanding we read, that in the Reign of King *Richard* II. it bore the Name of the Queen's Wardrobe, as we obſerve from this Story: That *Wat Tyler*, and his Fellow Rebels beſetting the Tower of *London*, and getting Poſſeſſion of it, took out of it what they liſted; but the Princeſs-Mother of the King (*Richard* II.) fled, and came to this Tower-Royal, called *The Queen's Wardrobe*, which ſeems to have been then a Place of good Defence, and remained there ſafe, tho' under great Concern for her Son, who was gone with his Nobles againſt the Rebels, and ſoon returned to her with Victory to her great Joy. 'Tis ſuppoſed that the King dwelt here at this Time; for we find him not long after, when he lay in the *Royal*, granting 1000 *l.* a-year to *Lyon* King of *Armenia*, who had been driven out of his Kingdom by the *Tartars*, &c. *Knight rider-ſtreet* lies near this Tower, and is ſuppoſed to have taken its Name from ſuch Knights, who being well armed and mounted at the Tower Royal, rid from thence through that Street and *Creed-Lane* out at *Ludgate* towards *Smithfield*, where they were to turney, jouſt, or otherwiſe ſhew Activities before the King and Nobles of the Realm. Thus much of this Ward, we proceed to

15. *Cordwainers ſtreet* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the chief Street in it, called *Cordwainers-ſtreet*; which (as Mr. *Stow* tells us) took its Name from the Cordwainers, Shoe-makers, Curriers, and Workers of Leather that dwelt in it. It hath an Alderman and his Deputy Mr. *Samuel Hayward*, eight Common Councilmen, eight Conſtables, eight Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote Men, and a Beadle.

The remarkable things in this Ward are,

1. The

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1. The Churches, which are three. 1. *St. Anthony*'s, vulgarly called *St. Antholins*, or for Shortneſs *St. Antlins* Church, from its Dedication to St. *Anthony*, the famous and holy Eremite or Hermit, and Abbot of the Monks of *Ægypt*, in the Time of *Conſtatine the Great*, to whom there was a Cell founded by King *Henry* II. ſtanding near this Church, dedicated. He was much celebrated for his Miracles, living, and for his Holineſs, when dead; which was manifeſted by dedicating Churches to him. This Church ſtands in *Cordwainers ſtreet*. It was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt in 1682, and the Pariſh of *St. John Baptiſt* added to it.

This Church is well built of Stone, and covered with Lead, wainſcotted and pewed, with a fine Gallery at the Weſt-End, the Pulpit is curiouſly finiered and carved, the Altar-piece gilt and carved, with a Glory and the King's Arms above the Commandments; the Communion-Table is a large marble Slab, placed in a carved Frame, and the Choir paved with black and white Marble. The Benefactors to this Church and Poor are Mr. *Hind* and *Collet*; but their Gifts are not known, the others have given together 600 *l.* in Money, and 14 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Stow* tells us, that the Monuments in this Church in his Time were for Mr. *Thomas Knowles*, who re-edified the Church in 1399, and his Son *Thomas*, Mr. *Hind* aboveſaid, Mr. *Thomas Windent*, and his Wife *Katharine*; Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Collet*, Mr. *Grantham*, and Mr. *Nicholas Bull*, who founded two Chantries; Mr. *William Dauuſy*, Mercer, Alderman, and Merchant of the Staple of *Calais*, and *Agnes* his Wife; Sir *Roger Martin*, and *Elizabeth* his Lady, with ſome others of leſs Note, and ſome Monuments without Inſcriptions.

This Living is a Rectory, of which the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* are not only Patrons, but give Inſtitution to it; nevertheleſs the Church of *St. John Baptiſt*, which was in the Gift of the King, being annexed to it, the two Patrons preſent alternately, *viz.* the King one Time, and the Dean and Chapter another. Both the Pariſhes together are obliged in lieu of all Tithes to pay 120 *l.* a-year to the Miniſter by the Act. In this Church there are Prayers read every Morning at ſix a-clock, and a Sermon preached by ſix Clergymen, who have each of them about 12 *l. per Ann.* but they muſt pay the Reader out of it. This Lecture was founded by the Contribution of the Pariſh, and divers other pious Perſons who have given in Money 593 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and in yearly Rents 62 *l.* Here is alſo a Rent-charge of 10 *l. per Ann.* paid to the Rector on *St Thomas*'s Day, given by one Mr. *Parker*, 5 *l.* to the Clerk, and 5 *l.* to the Poor.

2. *St. Mary Aldermary*, ſo called, becauſe tho' there are many other Churches dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* in this City and Suburbs, this is the *Alder*, i. e. the elder *Mary* of them; but this we muſt underſtand of its original Foundation, and not of the Building erected by Sir *Henry Keeble*, Grocer, about the Year 1412. for *St. Mary le Bow* will otherwiſe be the older much; becauſe it was built before the Conqueror's Time. This Church was conſumed by the late great Fire all but the Steeple, which was built ſo firmly about the Year 1626, at a 1000 *l.* Charge, that tho' the reſt of the Church was deſtroyed by the Fire, it remained whole as it ſtill continues, and rebuilt by the Legacy of *Henry Rogers*, Eſq; who having ſeen the Depopulation of this City, gave 5000 *l.* indefinitely for the rebuiling of ſome Church, which Mr. *Rogers* his Executor was prevailed upon to apply to this, as an Inſcription over the Weſt-Door teſtifies. *St. Thomas* Apoſtle, which ſtood in *Cordwainers-ſtreet*, is by Act of Parliament united to this Church.

The Ornaments, *viz.* the Wainſcotting and Pews were erected at the Pariſh-Charge. The Altar-piece with the Rails and Frame of the Communion-Table were given by the Lady *Jane Smith*, Relict of Sir *John Smith*, Knight and Alderman of this City, and the Whole was beautified and paved by the Pariſh in 1705.

The Walls of this Church are built with Stone, and the Roof being flattiſh, is covered with Lead. It is handſomely finiſhed, the Arches are adorned with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and the Founder's Arms. It is well pewed and wainſcotted, the Pulpit carved, the Altar-piece adorned with the King's Arms, carved, gilt, and painted; and the Communion-Table is a Marble

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Slab, with a carved Frame, incloſed with a Rail and Baniſter.

The Benefactors of this Church had their Monuments here, and therefore we ſhall put them together: Sir *Henry Keble*, who gave 1000 *l.* for the rebuilding of the Church, died in 1518, and was buried in a Vault prepared by himſelf; *Thomas Roman*, who founded a Chantry for the Souls of himſelf and his Wife *Julian*, their Parents, Friends, *&c.* *Richard Chaucer*, (ſuppoſed to be the Father of Sir *Jeffry Chaucer*, the Poet) who gave to this Church his Tenement and Tavern, with the Appurtenances in *Royal-ſtreet*, was buried in 1348. *William Taylor*, who diſcharged the poor Inhabitants of this Ward of Fifteens, died 1482. *Charles Blount*, Lord *Mountjoy*, who glazed the Eaſt-Window, and ſeveral others. Since the Fire theſe Monuments have been ſet up in this Church, *viz.* for *Elizabeth Hanſon*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Hanſon*, Knt. and one of the Coheirs of *Michael Jones*, Eſq; who died *September* 24, 1690. *Anne* Daughter of *Charles* and *Anne Perkins*, who died *March* 16, 1697. *John Watts*, five Sons of *Thomas* and *Elizabeth Watts*, who died *July* 22, 1705. Sir *John Smith*, Knight and Alderman, Son of *James Smith* of *Friday ſtreet*, Eſq; who died *June* 17, 1673.

This Living is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Patronage of the Prior and Chapter of *Canterbury*, till *Thomas Arundel*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, did by Indenture, bearing Date 1400. exchange the Advowſon of the Church of *Weſtwell* in *Kent*, with the Prior *Thomas Chiltenden*, and Convent, for the Advowſon of *Aldermary*, from which Time the Collation of this Church has been and continued in the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. The Pariſh of *St. Thomas* Apoſtle being united to this ſince the Fire, the Revenue of it by Act of Parliament is now made 150 *l.* a year. Dr. *Tompkins*, the Chaplain of Archbiſhop *Sheldon*, whom he valued ſo much that he would never part with him out of his Houſe, was Rector of this Pariſh and *Lambeth*, that he might be near him. He died *Auguſt* 20, 1675. aged thirty-ſeven Years.

3. *St. Mary le Bow*, ſo named, becauſe it being the firſt Church that was built in the Reign of King *William the Conqueror*, upon Arches of Stone, was firſt called *New Mary* Church, and afterward *St Mary de Arcubus*, or *le Bow* in *Weſt-Cheaping*, as *Stratford Bridge* being the firſt built with Arches of Stone, was called *Stratford le Bow*. The Court of Arches, or *de Arcubus*, takes its Name from its being at firſt uſually kept in this Church.

Divers Accidents made this Church more memorable than any other in *London*, *viz.* In the Year 1090, the Roof was blown off by ſuch a violent Tempeſt, that four of the biggeſt Rafters ſix and twenty Foot long were driven into the Ground twenty-two Foot, the Streets of *London* not being then paved, but dirty and mooriſh. In 1196, *William Fitz-Oſbert*, a ſeditious Traitor took the Steeple and fortified it; but he was ſmoaked out of it, and hanged with nine of his Aſſociates in *Smithfield*; yet it may ſeem as tho' the Steeple were ſome ways weakened; for in 1271. a great Part of it fell down and killed many, but was again rebuilt, tho' but ſlowly; for it does not appear to be compleated till 1469. when it was ordained by a Common Council, That the great Bell commonly called *Bow-Bell* ſhould be rung every Night at nine a-clock, and *Reginald Longdon* gave two Tenements for the Maintenance of the Ringing, in *Hoſier-Lane*. This Bell ſounding further than the Freedom, it is a Proverb for one born in the Suburbs of *London*, or adjoining Parts, *He was born within the Sound of Bow-Bell*. In 1287, *Lawrence Ducket*, Goldſmith, having dangerouſly wounded one *Ralph Crepin* in *Weſt cheap* fled into *Bow-Church*, which the ſaid *Ralph*'s Friends knowing, got into the Church in the Night, and hanged *Lawrence*, yet ſo that the Jury that ſate upon his Body, gave their Verdict, that he hanged himſelf, and ſo his Body being drawn by the Feet, was buried in a Ditch; but not long after a Boy who lay with the ſaid *Lawrence* in the Church, and had hid himſelf for Fear, informed a Magiſtrate, that he was murdered by *Jordan Good-cheap*, *Ralph Crepin*, *Gilbert Clark*, *Jeffrey Clerk*, and a Woman named *Alice*, who thereupon were attainted and hanged all but the Woman, who was burnt, the Church was interdicted, the Doors and Windows being ſtopped up with Thorns, and *Lawrence* was taken up and buried in the Church-yard.

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This old Church continued in good Repair till the Fire of *London*, the Steeple being again repaired in 1512, Lanterns and Bows built of Stone, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*, and the whole Church being new pewed and beautified in 1620. but the Conflagration of *London* laid this Church with divers others in this and other Wards near it in Ruins; but it was ſoon rebuilt, and finiſhed chiefly through the Liberality of the Lady *Dionys Williamſon* of *Holes-Hall* in the County of *Norfolk*, who gave 2000 *l.* toward the carrying on of that pious Work, which was compleated in 1673. By the Act of Parliament for rebuilding the City, 22 & 23 *Car.* II. *c.* 15. the two Pariſhes of *St. Pancras Soper-Lane*, and *All-hallows Honey-Lane*, both in *Cheapſide* Ward, were united to this Church; and ſo thoſe Churches were not built.

St. Pancras was the Son of *Cledonius*, a Nobleman of *Phrygia*, who being become a Chriſtian under the Tuition of his Uncle *Dionyſius*, went with him to *Rome*, but he dying there, *Pancras* was apprehended for being a Chriſtian, and carried before the Emperor *Diocleſian*, who by fair Words and large Promiſes, ſought to bring him over to his Idol-Worſhip; but he refuſing, was by the Emperor's Command, beheaded at *Rome*; but his Body being preſerved by one *Octaville*, a pious Woman, lies buried in a Church dedicated to him there.

The new Church of *St. Mary le Bow* is built of Brick and ſome Stone, the Roof arched, the Floor paved with Stone, the Windows handſome and lightſome, and in the Glaſs of the Weſt-Window are the Arms of the Lady *Williamſon*, the great Benefactreſs to it, and the Steeple built all of *Portland* Stone is the moſt admirable Piece of Architecture not to be parallelled by the Steeple of any Parochial Church in *Europe*, having a Balcony adorned with Arches or Bows, and a Dragon of poliſhed Braſs, about ten Foot long, upon the Top inſtead of a Weather-cock, which will turn with the leaſt Wind, ſo as to ſhew very exactly from what Quarter it blows, the whole being deſigned by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*. In this Steeple are eight good Bells; but there were twelve in the old one.

The Ornaments of this Church are very decent: It is well pewed and wainſcotted nine Foot high, the Pulpit is ſmiered and carved; there are handſome Galleries on the north and ſouth Sides, the Altar-piece is very neat, not long ago erected and painted with a ſparkling Glory under the Pediment, the Painting being in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*.

The Benefactors to this Church are none beſides the forementioned Lady *Williamſon*. The Monuments obſerved by Mr. *Stow* for Perſons of Note in the old Church are, for Sir *John Coventry*, Mayor in 1425. Sir *Nicholas Alwin*, Mayor in 1499, who gave 12 *d.* a-piece to 3000 poor People in *London*, and the like to as many in and about *Spalden*. *Ade de Buke Hatten*, who glazed moſt Part of the Church and a Chapel belonging to it, and a Monument in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*. The only late Monument is for *Mrs. Julian Marſhal*, the Relict of Mr. *John Marſhal* of *St. Olave Southwark*, Wool-Merchant, who died *February* 25, 1701. *Ætat.* 89. In *St. Pancras* Church was interred Mr. *John Barnes*, Mercer, Mayor in 1370, who gave a Cheſt with three Locks, and 1060 Marks in it to be lent to young Traders upon Security. He was the Founder of *St. Thomas* Apoſtle's Church, *John Hadley* and *Richard Gardiner*, Mayors, *&c.*

This Church is a Rectory, and hath been all along under the Juriſdiction and Patronage of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and is the Principal of the thirteen Peculiars of this City that belong to him. The Revenue of it to the Miniſter ſince the Union abovementioned is 200 *l. per Ann.* Sir *John Coventry*, who lies buried in this Church, founded a Chantry in *St. Nicholas*'s Chapel, and endowed it with 11 *l. per Ann.* *Martin Fotherby*, who was one of the firſt Fellows of *Chelſea-College*, and was conſecrated Biſhop of *Salisbury* in 1618. was Rector of this Pariſh, as was alſo

Dr. *Samuel Bradford*, the preſent Biſhop of *Carliſle*, in the Year 1719.

4. Mr. *Stow* tells us that there was a Grammar-School in this Pariſh, appointed by the Command of King *Henry* VI. and kept in a Houſe prepared for that Purpoſe in the Church-yard; but the School being decayed, as others about the City, the

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School-house was let out for a yearly Rent in King *Henry* VIIIth Reign for 4 *s.* a Cellar 2 *s.* and two Vaults under the Church for 15 *s.* On the North Side of this Church also was a fair Stone-building, called in Records *Sildam*, which was a Shed built by the Order of King *Edward* III. for himself, the Queen, and the other States to stand in to behold the Justings, and other Shews in *Cheapside* at their Pleasure. King *Henry* IV. granted it to *Stephen Spilman*, and others, under the Name of the *Crown-Sild* or *Shed*, and *Tenerisi'd*, to be used as Shops, *&c.* This is all that this Ward affords us worth Observation. We shall therefore pass on to

16. *Cheapside* Ward.

This Ward taketh its Name from a Market here kept, called *West-cheaping*. The *Poultrey*, and the *Counter* there, *Bucklers-Bury*, *Queens-street*, anciently called *Sopers-Lane*, and *Ironmongers-Lane* are the chief Streets in it. It hath an Alderman Sir *William Humphreys*, Knight and Baronet, and his Deputy Captain *John Heron*, eleven Common Councilmen, eleven Constables, nine Scavengers, twelve Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

Things worthy our Observation in this Ward are, 1. Churches. 2. Halls. 3. Of divers Kinds.

1. Of Churches here were before the Fire seven, *viz. St. Mildred Poultrey*, and *St. Mary Colechurch*, which last since the Fire is united to the former. 3. *St. Bennet Sherhog*, which is united now to *St. Stephen Walbrook*. 4. *St. Pancras Soper-Lane*, which is annexed to *St. Mary le Bow*. 5. *St. Martins Ironmongers*, which is united to *St. Olaves Jewry*. And 7 *Guild-hall* Chapel; so that since the Fire the Churches are reduced to two and a Chapel, of which we shall give the best Account we can.

1. *St. Mildred-Poultrey*, so named from *St. Mildred*, a Virgin-Daughter of *Merowaldus*, a Prince of *West-Mercia*, and Brother of *Penda* the King thereof. She became a Nun first at *Kale* in *France*, and then was made Abbess of the Monastery built by her Mother *Dompnena*. in the Isle of *Thanet*, where she lived in an exemplary Holiness and Contempt of the World till her Death, which happened *Anno* 664, after which she was had in great Veneration, and Churches were dedicated to her not only in this City but other Parts of the Nation. The Addition of the *Poultrey* is taken from its Situation in that Street, (the Habitation of Poulterers of old) to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Dedication. This Church was very ancient, and being much decayed, was pulled down and rebuilt by the Parson and Parishioners in 1456, and again repaired and beautified in 1626. It had of old Time a Chapel annex'd to it, situate in *Conyhop-Lane*, dedicated to *Corpus Christi* and *St. Mary*, founded by one *Jennirunnus*, a Citizen of *London*, some Time before 18 *Edward* II. in which was a Guild or Fraternity that could dispend 20 *l. per Ann.* This Chapel was suppressed by King *Henry* VIII. and being sold to one *Thomas Hobson*, was converted into Shops and Warehouses with Chambers over them towards the Street.

In the Year 1594. *Thomas Lane*, Citizen and Scrivener of *London*, gave by Will a small Tenement over-against *London-Wall*, near *Bishopsgate*, to this Church, towards the Reparations of it, and for the Relief of the Poor. Here were also founded two perpetual Chantries, the one at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, for the Soul of *Solomon Lanfare*, Citizen and Cutler of *London*, *Anno* 1337. and the other for the Soul of *John Brown*, in 1366. but they were soon united by the Rector, Churchwardens, and Parishioners, who were the Patrons of them.

This Church with all the Ward was consumed by the dreadful Fire of *London* in 1666, and being rebuilt, was by Act of Parliament made the Parochial Church for this and the Parish of *St. Mary Colechurch*, so called from the Founder one Mr. *Cole*. This Church was appropriated to the Master and Brethren of *St. Thomas* the Martyr of *Acon*, now called *Mercers-Chapel*; because upon the Dissolution it was given by King *Henry* VIII. to the Company of Mercers, who are now the Impropriators, and put in a Curate to whom they allow 40 *l. per Annum*. *Thomas Cavendish*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, founded a perpetual Chantry in this Church in 1362, and by his Will made some of the Parishioners Patrons, but

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the Union has extinguished these things, and we must now give an Account of *St. Mildred Poultry* since the Fire,

This Church was rebuilt at the publick Charge, and finished by the Contributions of the Parishioners. It is built of Stone, covered with Lead, paved with *Purbeck* Stone, and the Chancel with that and black Marble. It is adorned with an handsome Gallery at the West-End, and Wainscot by the Walls, and good Pews and Pulpit. The Altar-piece is the common one with the King's Arms, and the Communion-Table stands on a Foot-pace of black and white Marble railed in. The Benefactors are all fairly written with golden Letters on a Table hung up on the North-Side of the Church, and their Donations amount to about 600 *l.* Mr. *Stow* has preserved the Names of those Monuments, *viz.* for Mr. *John Seuton*, some Time Parson of the Parish; Mr. *Thomas Tusser*, the Author of a poetical Book of Husbandry, who died in 1580. *Thomas Ives*, Skinner, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died *March* 10, 1590. with several others. The Monuments now standing are but two, *viz.* for *John Lorremer*, Esq; his Wife and two Children, who lie in a Vault under the Communion-Table, and Dr. *Crowne*, one of the Fellows of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians, who died *October* 12, 1684. Here was also a memorable Monument erected for Queen *Elizabeth*, after the same Manner as at *All hallows the Great*, yet with some additional Verses.

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of *St. Mary Overy*, but upon the Suppression it came to the Crown, and hath so continued ever since. Since the Union it is to the Incumbent of the yearly Value of 170 *l.* Here was the Interest of 100 *l.* given for a Preparation-Sermon for the Sacrament every Month, but all of it was not paid, and what was, was lost; but the Parish allow 3 *l. per Ann.* out of their Stock, as also 25 *s* for a Sermon to be preached on *November* 17, paid by the Parish of *St. Mary Colechurch*. Other Monies were given for Sermons on Fast-Days, but are lost

2. *St. Lawrence Jewry*, so named from its Dedication to *St. Lawrence*, of whom we have given an Account at *St. Lawrence Poultney* above, and the Addition of *Jewry* is taken from the *Jews* dwelling near it. This Church was burnt down in 1666, and upon their building the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Magdalen Milk-street*, which is Part in *Cripplegate* and Part in *Bread-street* Ward, was united to it, and is so named for its Dedication to *St. Mary Magdalen*, often mentioned in the Gospel; and the Place where it stood called *Milk-street*, from Milk being of old commonly sold there. In this Church Mr. *Stow* tells us were divers Monuments for several Citizens, and others of Note; but nothing remarkable is said of them, as to their Charity or personal Eminency, and therefore we shall proceed to the History of *St. Lawrence Jewry*.

This Church was rebuilt in 1677, the Charge of the Walls being defrayed out of the Parish-Stock, and the finishing and adorning at the Charge of Sir *John Langham*, Baronet, and *Edward Reynolds*, Bishop of *Norwich*, who gave towards it, the one 250 *l.* and the other 50 *l.* It was repaired and beautified in 1706. This Church is well built of Stone, covered with Lead, and has handsome, uniform Windows, It is well wainscotted and pewed, the Pulpit is carved with Enrichments, the Altar-piece is decent, and the Font Marble. Mr. *Stow* gives us a large Account of such as were buried in the old Church, whose Tombs are demolished and little but their Names preserved by him; but there are some Monuments now standing which deserve our Notice, *viz* for

Serjeant *Christopher Goodfellow*, Justice in the Sheriffs Courts, who died *May* 8, 1690. and his Son *John Goodfellow*, Esq; City-Council, who died *June* 26, *Ætat.* 45.

Elizabeth Rawstorn, Wife of Sir *William Rawstorn*, Sheriff of *London* in 1678. who died *August* 14, *Anno* 1675. *Ætat.* 29.

Mrs. *Mary Browning*, Daughter of *John Browning*, Esq; Merchant, who died *August* 6, 1697.

Dr. *Benjamin Whichcote*, Master of *Emanuel* and *King's* College in *Cambridge*, and Vicar of this Parish; a Man of great Learning and Devotion He died in 1683. *Æt.* 74.

Archbishop *Tillotson*, who had been a Preacher there at the Lecture thirty Years. He

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He has no Encomium; because his excellent Sermons demonstrate his Piety, Learning, and Orthodoxy beyond Contradiction. He died *November* 20, 1694. *Ætat.* 64.

This Church is now a Vicarage, consecrated by *Richard de Gravesend*, Bishop of *London*, and the Patronage of it is in *Baliol College in Oxford*, to which *Hugh de Vienna*, gave the Advowson of this Church 22 *Edward* I. soon after it was built by *John Baliol*, Father of *John Baliol* King of *Scots*, and *Dervorquilla* his Wife, and they have presented to it ever since, saving that of late the Parishioners by Virtue of a Lease granted them of the impropriate Tithes and Right of Patronage, have presented to the Vicarage. It is worth to the Incumbent since the Union 120 *l per Ann.* Several Men of great Eminency have been Vicars of this Church both before and since the Rebuilding, *viz.*

Hugo de Werkinby, who was the second Principal, or *Custos* of *Baliol-College*, and was a Benefactor to it. The Vicarage was ordained in his Time.

Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, Preacher at *Lincolns-Inn*, one of the Assembly of Divines, Dean of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, in the Place of Dr. *Samuel Tell* ejected, and Vice-Chancellor of that University, the Pride and Glory of the Presbyterian Party, was Vicar of this Church of *St. Lawrence*. He was ejected out of his Deanery for refusing to take the Engagement, but restored again to it by the secluded Members in 1659, and conforming, was elected Warden of *Merton College*, and soon after made Bishop of *Norwich*, in which See he continued till his Death *July* 28, 1676.

Dr. *Seth Ward*, a most noted Mathematician and Astronomer in his Time, some Time Astronomy-Professor at *Oxford*, upon Dr. *Reynold's* Preferment to the See of *Norwich* was admitted Vicar of this Church, and about the same Time became a Member of the Royal Society, to which he was a considerable Benefactor. From hence he was removed to the See of *Salisbury*, and died *January* 6, 1688.

Dr. *John Wilkins* succeeded him in this Vicarage, a Person equally eminent with his two Predecessors, but a Covenanter, and one that closed with the Presbyterian Party, as they did. He became a Member of the Royal Society, was made Dean of *Ripon*, and at length Bishop of *Chester*. He died of the Stone at Dr. *Tillotson's* House in *Chancery-Lane*, *November* 19, 1672.

3. *Guild-Hall* Chapel, called anciently *London-College*, was founded by *Adam Francis*, and *Henry Frowick*, (*Peter Fanlore*, who had joined with them in the Intention to build it being dead) Citizens, for a *Custos*, or Master, and four Chaplains, making *William Brompton* the first *Custos*. It was consecrated by *Michael Northburgh*, Bishop of *London*, and then dedicated to the Honour of God, the Blessed Virgin-Mother, St. *Mary Magdalen*, and *All Saints*, to celebrate therein Divine Offices for the Souls of *Roger de Frowick* and *Mary* his Wife, *John Lavet*, and *Isabel* his Wife, *Peter Fanlore*, *Michael*, Bishop of *London*, *Mary*, *John*, *Alice*, and *Joan Anabille*, and for the State and Health of K *Edward* III. his Queen, and Sons, *Simon* Bishop of *London*, the Mayors, Sheriffs, and Chamberlains of that City, the Founders *Adam Francis*, and *Henry Frowick*, and their Relations then living, and for their Souls when dead; as also for the Souls of their Parents and Relations already departed, and for the Souls of the Kings of *England*, Bishops of *London*, the Mayors, Sheriffs, and Chamberlains of that City, and for the Souls of all the Faithful deceased.

It was endowed with three Tenements and their Appurtenances, two of them in the Parish of *St. Vedast*, alias *Foster*, and one in that of *Cripplegate*, out of the Rents of which the four Priests were to have ten Marks a-piece yearly, and the *Custos* thirteen. The Overplus of the Rents to be kept in a Chest in a Chamber of *Guild-Hall*, to be laid out from Time to Time upon the Repairs of the College, and some other Things appointed by the Founders, as *Roger Frowick's* Anniversary, *&c.* The Mayor and Chamberlain of *London*, for the Time being, being ordained the Supervisors, and to have for their Trouble the one 3 *s.* 4 *d* and the other 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

This Chapel growing very ruinous by Time, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of *London*, petitioned King *Henry* VI. *Reg* 8. to grant them his Licence for pulling it down and rebuilding it, which having obtained, they accordingly erected it anew, and enlarged it, and the same King

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Reg. 27. granted to the Parish-Clerks in *London*, a Guild of St. *Nicholas* for two Chaplains, by them to be kept in this Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen* near *Guild Hall*, and to keep seven Alms-people. *Henry Barton*, also *Roger Depham*, and Sir *William Langford*, Knt. had also each a Chaplain here; so that in the End this College or Chapel, had a *Custos*, seven Chaplains, three Clerks, and four Choristers, and the Mayor, and Chamberlain of *London* were the Patrons, and the Bishop of *London* Ordinary; for Bishop *Bonner* made them their Statutes. This Chapel fell with the other religious Houses at the Dissolution, when it was valued at 12 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d. per Ann.* and the Site with all its Appurtenances given by King *Edward* VI. to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*, and their Successors, to be held in Soccage of the Manor of *Greenwich*, and in it Divine Service is celebrated every *Sunday*, and upon other Occasions.

This Chapel was much defaced by the Fire of *London*, tho' not burnt down, but is since rebuilt, and very handsome. There are three Niches toward *Guild-hall yard* filled with the Figures of *Edward* VI. Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I. the Windows spacious, a Gallery at the West-End, the Walls hung with rich Tapestry, a Covering of Wainscot over the Aldermen, a particular Seat for the Lord Mayor, adorned with Cartouches, a handsome wainscot Pulpit and Desk, and Altar-piece neat, and enclosed with Rails and Banisters.

The Monuments which were here before the Fire, are so defaced most of them, that they are not discernable, or demolished. Mr. *Stow* mentions several but of little Eminency save their Titles, most of them the *Custos*'s of the College. The Monuments now standing are for

Mrs. *Katharine Lightfoot*, the Wife of *William Lightfoot*, one of the four Clerks of the Lord Mayor's Court, who died in Childbed, *February* 17, 1673. Near her lies

William Lightfoot, her Husband, who at his Death was also Register of the *Charter-House*, who died *January* 6, 1699. *Ætat.* 67.

William Man, Esq; who being admitted Sword-Bearer to the Lord Mayor in 1659, held that Place to his Death, which happened *April* 30, 1705. *Ætat.* 77. having officiated in that Business forty-six Years. He had had five Wives.

William Ellis, Esq; Alderman of the City of *London*, who died *September* 11, 1675.

William Avery, Esq; Secretary and Controller of the City, who died *February* 9. 1671.

2. There are two Halls in this Ward, *viz.* Mercers-Hall, which with the Chapel and Ambulatory Westward from it is a very magnificent and beautiful Building. The Hall and great Parlour are finely wainscotted, and the Piazza's adjoining are very stately. In the Hall are the King's Arms, the City's, and Court of Assistants. The Front towards *Cheapside* is very ornamental, the Door-case being enriched with *Cupids*, *&c.* and above the Balcony with the Figures of *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*. This Company was incorporated *Anno* 1393, and consists of four Wardens, about forty Assistants, and 283 on the Livery. Mr. *Stow* tells us, that so early as 17 *Richard* II. they were enabled to purchase Lands of the Value of 20 *l. per Ann.* and that they had three Messuages and Shops in the Parish of *St. Martin Otewich*, for the Sustentation of the Poor, and a Chantry; that King *Henry* IV. confirmed to them the *New Saldam* or Shed, with all the Shops, Cellars, *&c.* thereunto appertaining, called *Crown Silde*, to be holden in Burgage, as all the City of *London* is, of the yearly Value of 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and that King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 3. granted them to have a Chaplain, and Brotherhood, for the Relief of such of their Company as came to Decay by Misfortunes at Sea. To this Company belongs the Hospital of St. *Thomas* of *Acon*, now called *Mercers-Chapel*, because at the Dissolution 30 *Henry* VIII. it was purchased by the Company of Mercers. It was founded by *Thomas Theobald de Heili*, and *Agnes* his Wife, Sister to *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was born there. They gave to the Master and Brethren the Lands of *Gilbert Bennet* her Father. It had a Charnel and Chapel over it, dedicated to *St. Nicholas* and *St. Stephen*, and at the Dissolution was valued at 277 *l. per Ann.* The Mercers turned it into a free Grammar-School, as it continued to Mr. *Stow*'s Time. Here were many Monuments remaining then, tho' most of them defaced, *viz.* for

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James Butler, Earl of *Ormond*, and the Lady *Jean* his Countess, *&c.* Mr. *Howel* tells us, that there was every *Sunday* Morning throughout the Year a Sermon preached in the *Italian* Tongue, beginning about 10 a Clock in this Chapel. This is the first of the 12 Companies, and takes Place of all the rest; they are very rich and numerous, take no Quarterage of such as are free thereof, and make all publick Feasts at the Charge of the whole Society. Their Company is patronized by the Virgin *Mary*, and several Kings, Princes, and Noblemen have been free of it, and from them has the City had ninety-eight Lord Mayors. This Company in the Year 1698, settled 2888 *l. per Ann.* as a Security for the Payment of 30 *l. per Ann.* during the Life of any Widow, whose Husband subscribed in his Health 100 *l.* and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Sum, the whole of the Subscription being now or lately 100000 *l* pursuant to a Project contrived by Dr. *Asheton*, for the Use of Clergymens Widows, *&c.*

2. Grocers Hall near the *Poultry*, a capacious Building let out to the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, having a very spacious Hall. This Company was anciently called *Pepperers*, from their selling Pepper chiefly; but being allowed by *Stephen de Abrington*, Mayor *Anno* 1315, to sell all such Spices and other Wares as Grocers now use to sell, they were some Years after, *viz. Anno* 1345. incorporated by the Name of *Grocers*, and allowed to elect a *Custos* or Guardian, and twenty Brethren, who having purchased Ground in *Conyhop-Lane* of *Robert* Lord *Fitzwalters* for 320 Marks, built them a new Hall there. Afterward in 1429, they obtained a Licence to purchase Land of the Value of 500 Marks, and some Time after built seven Almshouses near their Hall for seven aged poor People of their Company, to which several charitable Persons, free of the Company, have given such a Revenue as is a competent Maintenance.

This Company is governed by four Wardens, seventy Assistants, and there are about 277 of the Livery. It is the second of the twelve Companies out of which the Lord Mayor is to be chosen, and there have been 108 Lord Mayors of it. It has been dignified with five Kings, several Princes, eight Dukes, three Earls, and twenty Lords, which have been made free of it. The Patron of it is St. *Anthony* This Company in the Year 1685, settled their Revenues as a Security for the due Payment of all Charities given to them, which is no small Encouragement to such as have left, or are able to leave any Estate to their Disposal; and there stands in their Hall a numerous Catalogue of their Benefactors, done in gold Letters on black. The Bank of *England* being kept in this Hall we shall give a short Account of that.

The Bank of *England* was established by Act of Parliament *Anno* 1693, *5 & 6 Guil. & Mar. c.* 20. for a Loan of 1200000 *l.* subscribed and paid to the Government at several Times, the Interest being secured by an Act laying an additional Duty upon Tonnage, Excise, *&c.* whereupon the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England* were incorporated, with a Power to make By-Laws, and act in all other Respects as a legal Corporation for thirteen Years. By this their Charter they were constituted a Governour, Deputy-Governour, and twenty-four Directors, of which thirteen, the Governour being always one, make a Court, and were invested with a Power of Management, except at the four quarterly general Courts. Such as are qualified for a Governour must have 4000 *l.* capital Stock, for a Deputy-Governour 3000 *l.* and for the Directors 2000 *l.* and the Officers are to be chosen by the Majority of such Members as had 500 *l.* Stock, and that annually.

Upon this Establishment the Bank had these Restrictions laid on it. 1. That none should subscribe above 20000 *l.* 2. That they should not borrow above 1200000 *l.* 3. That they should not trade as a Corporation, neither themselves, or any for them, and if they refuse to pay their just Debts, the *Exchequer* must pay them out of the 100000 *l.* kept there to pay the Interest of the 1200000 *l.* Upon these Conditions these Privileges were granted them, *viz.* 1. That their sealed Notes should be transferrable. 2. That they should have Power to purchase Lands, buy Gold and Silver, receive Goods as Security for Money lent, and sell them when forfeited. 3. That their Stock

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Stock ſhall not be taxable. 4. But they may negotiate Bills of Exchange. 5. That the Government ſhall give them a Year's Notice for repaying the 1200000 *l.* 6. That it ſhall be Felony to counterfeit their Notes, 7. That no Perſon that deals in this Stock ſhall be a Bankrupt thereby, nor their Stock liable to foreign Attachment. 8. That during the Continuance of this Bank no other ſhall be ſet up by the Parliament.

3. Things remarkable in this Ward of different Kinds, *viz.* 1. The *Poultry-Compter*, a Priſon ſo called, becauſe it is ſituate in in the *Poultry*, *London*. It belongs to one of the Sheriffs of that City, and there not only Debtors upon Actions in the Lord Mayor's and Sheriffs Courts, but ſuch as diſturb the Peace of the City in the Night are committed. It hath been a Priſon for ſome hundred of Years paſt, (Mr. *Stow* ſays he never could find out the Original in all his Reading) and might poſſibly be called *Compter*; becauſe ſuch as are detained there, were obliged to give an Account of the Cauſe of their Commitment before they can be ſet at Liberty.

2. *Cornet-Steure*, an ancient and ſtrong Tower of Stone ſtanding over againſt *Bucklers-bury*, (ſo called for being the Manor and Manſion of one *Buckle*) which King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 18. ſo named as the King's Houſe, and appointed it to have his Exchange there kept, and afterwards let it for 20 *l.* a-year to two Merchants of *Lucca*, and ſoon after ſettled it upon his College or free Chapel of St. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*, by the ſame Name.

3. *Sopers-Lane*, which ſome have ſuppoſed to take its Name from Soap-making, but they are miſtaken; for Soap-making hath come into *England* not above 200 Years, when *John Lamb* of *Grace-church-ſtreet* ſet up a Boiling-houſe; for before the City was ſerved with white Soap in Cakes, called *Caſtle-Soap* from beyond Sea, and grey Soap from *Briſtol* at 1 *d.* a Pound, and black Soap an half peny; but it took its Name from *Alen le Sopar*, the Owner. In 1315, this Lane was inhabited chiefly by Peppperers, as alſo *Gutter Lane*, anciently inhabited by Gold-beaters, from whence this Proverb is taken, *All goes down* Gutter lane; to ſignifie ſuch as ſpend all in Drunkenneſs and Gluttony, mere Belly-Gods.

4 Mr. *Stow* tells us, that anciently there was a Market in *Cheapſide*, which he calls *Weſt-cheap*; and in the Eaſt-Part a great Conduit of ſweet Water, conveyed by Pipes of Lead under Ground from *Paddington*, caſtellated with Stone, and ciſterned with Lead as yet ſtanding, but the Standard and Croſs (which he ſpeaks of) have been long demoliſhed. At the Standard it was a Cuſtom of old to execute Malefactors divers Ways, *viz.* three Men for reſcuing a Priſoner, had their right Hands cut off there; *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, Lord Treaſurer in King *Edward* II's Reign, was beheaded by the Burgeſſes of *London* there, as were alſo two Fiſhmongers in 1351, *&c.* The Croſs was erected by King *Edward* I. in Memory of Queen *Eleanor*, as were others at *Waltham*, and it was gilt over and made more magnificent at the coming over of the Emperor *Charles* V.

5. But the moſt remarkable Building in this Ward is

GUILD-Hall, wherein nine Courts for the City are kept, *viz.* 1. The Court of Common-Council. 2. The Lord Mayor's and Aldermen. 3. The Huſtings, the principal and higheſt Court in *London*, from whence came this Proverb to expreſs an haughty proud Temper: *You are all for the* Huſtings, *i. e.* too high for your Birth or Quality. 4. The Orphan's Court. 5. The Sheriffs. 6. The Court of Wardmote, 7. The Court of Hall-mote, the Meeting of all the Citizens at the publick Hall. This Court ought to be diſtinguiſhed carefully from another Court called *The Haly-mote*, i. e. the holy Meeting, being a Court anciently kept on the Lord's-Day for regulating the Aſſize of Bread, but now on the *Thurſday* before St. *Thomas*. 8. The Court of Requeſts, commonly called the *Court of Conſcience*. And 9. The Chamberlain's Court, for making Apprentices free. It is an ancient, ſpacious, and handſome Structure, and is ſaid formerly to have ſtood in or near *Aldermanbury*, i. e. the Aldermens Court, that Street taking it Name from this Hall there ſtanding, and if ſo this Houſe muſt have been founded before the Year 1189, when we find the Street ſo

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called. 'Tis probable King *Edward* the Confeſſor had a conſiderable Hand in the Foundation of this Hall, becauſe his Arms are in ſeveral Places of this preſent Hall, which was built in 1431, at a little Diſtance from the old Hall, being erected at the Charge of ſeveral Companies, and extraordinary Impoſitions for ten Years, beſides what was expended out of Sir *Richard Whittington*'s Eſtate by his Executors in paving and glazing it for the greateſt Part.

This ſtately Hall being much damnified by the great Conflagration in 1666, was rebuilt in 1669, and extreamly well beautified and repaired both inſide and out, at the Expence of 2500 *l.* Two Figures of Giants of a great Magnitude being ſet up as before the Fire; the Portico is adorned with a ſtately Frontiſpiece, enriched with the King's Arms. The Aperture is embelliſhed with the Arms of the twenty-four Companies finely depicted, as alſo the City Arms, and the Figure of *Moſes*, with the two Tables of the Decalogue, and five Niches. The Walls are adorned at the Weſt-End with *Edward* the Confeſſor's Arms, and thoſe of *England* and *France* quarterly, and at the Eaſt with the ſaid King *Edward*, his Queen, and the Shield and Croſs of St. *George*, near which are the Pourtraits of Queen *Anne*, and King *William* and Queen *Mary*. The Intercolumns are imbelliſh'd with the Pictures of the eighteen Judges, who determined the Differences between Landlord and Tenant in rebuilding the City, put up by the Citizens in Gratitude for that ſignal Service whereby the Expences of many Suits of Law were ſpared.

In *December* 1706, Queen *Anne* gave to the City to be put up in this Hall twenty-ſix Standards, and forty-ſix Colours; but there was Room but for nineteen Standards and forty-ſix Colours, and one Trophy of a Kettle-Drum of the Elector of *Bavaria*, very rich. Theſe were all taken by the Army of her Majeſty and her Allies, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the Battle of *Ramillie* in *Flanders*, fought on *Whitſunday* 1706, upon a total Defeat of the *French* and *Bavarian* Forces, who had 10000 Men killed, and 6000 Men taken Priſoners, with all their Tents, Baggage, and Ammunition, fifty one Pieces of Cannon, and 120 Standards, from which Defeat followed the Reduction of all *Brabant*, wherein are *Bruſſels*, *Antwerp*, and many other great Towns. It is uſed not only for the Seſſion of the Courts abovementioned, and for feaſting the King, Princes, foreign Miniſters, Noblemen, &c. but for chooſing Lord Mayors, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, &c. it being large enough to contain near 7000 Men. Mr. *Stow* tells us that there was a fair and large Library adjoining to the South-Side of the Chapel, furniſhed with Books appertaining to the Hall and College; but being ſent for by the Duke of *Somerſet*, Lord Protector in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. with a Promiſe to be reſtored, they were ſent in three Cart-loads, but never were returned. This is all we meet with obſervable in this Ward, and ſo proceed to

17. *Coleman ſtreet* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from *Coleman-ſtreet*, which was ſo called, becauſe one *Coleman* was the Builder of it. It is governed by an Alderman Sir *Harcourt Maſter*, Knt. and his Deputy Mr. *Simon Andrews*, five Common Council Men, and four Conſtables, four Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote Men, and a Beadle.

What is obſervable in it is reducible to our former three Heads, *viz.* 1. Churches. 2. Halls. And 3. of ſeveral kinds.

1. The Churches of this Ward are three. 1. *St. Margaret Lothbury*, ſo called from its Dedication to *St. Margaret* before deſcribed, and the Street where it ſtands *Lothbury*, which Mr. *Stow* gueſſes took its Name from the loathſome and grating Noiſe which the Founders of Candleſticks, Chaſing-diſhes, Mortars, &c. make in turning them to make them bright; but others more probably ſuppoſe, that it is ſo denominated from one *Lead* or *Loth*, who kept his *Bury* or Court here. When this Church was built, we can't find, but Mr. *Stow* aſſures us, that it was rebuilt in 1440. for *Robert Large* gave 5 *l.* towards the building the Quire, and 20 *l.* towards the Ornaments about that Time. It was repaired and beautified in 1621. but coming within the Reach of the ſpreading Flames of 1666, was

was quite demoliſhed, yet was again rebuilt in 1690, and beautified in 1706.

This Church is built of fine Stone, and has a Steeple with a ſpacious Tower. The Walls are wainſcotted, the Floor handſomely pewed, and the Pulpit finiered. The Altar-piece is ornamental, and the Font is very pretty, the Baſin having theſe Hiſtories cut on the Convexity.

1. The Garden of *Eden*, and the Fall of Man.

2. The Salvation of *Noah* and his Family in the Ark.

3. *John the Baptiſt* baptizing our Savior.

4. St. *Philip* chriſtening the Eunuch.

The Cover is adorned with the Figures of *St. Margaret*, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*. In the Church are ſeveral Branches of Braſs Candleſticks, and by the Walls ſeveral Sentences of Scripture in carved Frames, and a Table of Fees and Duties, with the Figure of *St. Margaret*.

The Benefactors to the Poor, which are expoſed on a Table in one Corner of the Church, have given of annual Rents 20 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* and to the Church in Money about 300 *l.* Mr. *Stow* mentions ſeveral Monuments in this Church before the Fire,, and among them one for *Reginal Coalman* the Son of *Robert Coalman*, who died in 1483, and is ſuppoſed to be the Builder of *Coleman-ſtreet*, where he built a Chapel, then annexed to *St. Olave Jewry*, tho' ſince made a Parochial Church, as we ſhall ſhew by and by.

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Patronage of the Abbey and Convent of *Barking*, and ſo continued till the Diſſolution, when it went to the Crown, and has been in it ever ſince. It was burnt down, but is again rebuilt and made of the yearly Value of 100 *l.* to the Incumbent. *Anſelm Becket*, *John Julien*, and *William Ilford* had Chantries here.

2. *St. Stephen's Coleman-ſtreet* Church, which Mr. *Stow* ſays was ſome Time a Synagogue of the *Jews*, then a Pariſh-Church, then a Chapel to *St. Olaves* in the *Jewry*, till 7 *Edward* IV. 1467. when it was made a Pariſh-Church again, but this Account we can't depend on; becauſe we do not find it in any good Author. The moſt certain Relation of it is this, *viz.* That in 1182. it belonged to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who not long after conveyed it with the Church of *St. Olaves Jewry*, to which it was a Chapel annext, to the Prior and Convent of *Butley* in *Suffolk*, and *Stephen de Graveſend* appropriated it to them. In 1456. it was made Parochial, and a Vicarage ordained and endowed by *Thomas Kemp*, Biſhop of *London*, and then with the Conſent of the Prior, Convent, and Pariſhioners, it was made a Pariſh-Church, as it has continued ever ſince. It was repaired at the Charge of the Pariſhioners in 1622. and afterwards, but was reduced to Ruins by the dreadful Fire of *London* in 1666, and rebuilt in 1676. of Stone for the moſt Part, with which it is alſo paved.

The Front of this Church is adorned with a Corniſh, two Pine-Apples and the Figure of a Cock handſomely carved. On the South-Door leading into the Church-yard, is alſo finely carved an Emblem of the Reſurrection. It is well wainſcotted and pewed, and the Pulpit is neatly carved, and the Altar-piece adorned with the King's Arms carved, gilt and depicted. The Foot-pace of the Communion-Table is black and white Marble incloſed with a neat Rail and Baniſter, and at the Weſt End is an handſome Wainſcot Gallery.

The Benefactors to this Pariſh are very conſiderable, *viz.* in annual Rents 24 *l.* and in Money near 2000 *l.* Mr. *Stow* hath preſerved the Names of divers Monuments in this Church, which were demoliſhed by the Fire, *viz.* for Sir *William Glover*, who died *December* 17, 1603. Sir *William Daniel*, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, who died *May* 19, 1610. *John Taylor*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, who gave 200 *l.* to be lent to Young-Men of his Trade, 2 *s.* to be diſtributed every *Sunday* to the Poor in Bread for ever, and 20 *l.* for a Stock to buy the Poor Fuel; *John White*, who gave 1 *s.* a Week for the ſame Purpoſe, and died in 1565, and ſome others. The Monuments now ſtanding are for *Henry Vernon*, Eſq; Son of *Thomas Vernon*, who died *November* 7, 1691. but lies buried at *Aleppo* in *Syria*. Mr. *Anthony Munday*, by whoſe Labour and Coſt *Stow's* Survey of *London* was compleated, he died *Auguſt* 10, 1633. Here was alſo

ſo a Kenotaph in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*, like that at *All-hallows*.

This Living is a Vicarage, and was in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of *Butley* aforeſaid till the Suppreſſion, when it being with the Rectory ſeized by the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* gave them both to Sir *William Daniel*, and other Pariſhioners, who holding the impropriate Rectory in Fee-Farm of the Crown are Patrons of the Vicarage, and have preſented to it ever ſince 1597. There were anciently two Chantries in this Church, one of them founded for the Soul of *William Grapeſig*, and four of his Children; and the other for *Roger de Bourſer*, and his Relations; but the Revenue of them being found inſufficient to maintain a Prieſt for each of them, they were united. The Living ſince the Fire is by Act of Parliament made worth 110 *l. per Ann.* in lieu of Tithes, beſides 5 *l per Ann.* given by the Lady *Wroth*, and Deputy *Moſtett*.

3. *St. Olaves Jewry*, (in old Records called *St. Olaves Upwell*) ſo named, becauſe it is dedicated to *St. Olave the Martyr*, King of *Norway* beforementioned, and built in a Street where anciently many *Jews* dwelt. This Church was anciently a Rectory, but has for above 300 Years paſt been a Vicarage appropriated to the Priory of *Butley* in *Suffolk*, as is ſaid in our Account of *St. Stephen's Coleman-ſtreet*, who were Patrons of it till the Suppreſſion, when it was ſeized by the Crown, and has continued in the Gift of the Kings and Queens of this Realm ever ſince. It was repaired in 1608, and being rebuilt, was made the Parochial Church for this Pariſh, and that of *St. Martin's Ironmonger-Lane*, or *Pomery*, from the Apples that anciently grew there, its Dedication to *St. Martin*, and Situation in *Ironmonger-Lane*.

This Church of *St. Martin's* was anciently in the Gift of the Prior and Canons of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, and ſo continued to the Suppreſſion, when it came to the Crown, which has been the Patron of it ever ſince. Here were anciently two Chantries belonging to it, *viz.* One for *Henry at Wroth*, Citizen and Chandler of *London*, who gave ſix Marks yearly to a Prieſt to officiate there, out of his great Inn in *St. Ethelburgh's* Pariſh in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; and another for the Soul of *William Forbour*, to which the Biſhop of *London* collated in 1691. Since the Union the Site of this Church is made a Burial-place to this Pariſh. Dr. *Sparks* was ejected out of this Church, and plundered by the Rebels for his Loyalty; but was reſtored to it upon King *Charles* II's Return to the Crown. He is the Author of a Book, entitled, *Scintilla Altaris*: Much eſteemed by ſome People.

St. Olave's Church, as it now ſtands, is built partly with Brick and Stone Facio's, the Roof is covered with Lead, the Steeple, conſiſting of an handſome Tower and Pinnacles is all Stone, and the Floor is paved with *Purbeck*. The Church is handſomely pewed and wainſcotted, the Pulpit enriched with Carvings of Cherubims, the Altar-piece adorned with the King's Arms, and the Communion-Table ſet upon an *Anabathrum* of black and white Marble. In this Church are three famous Pieces of Painting, *viz.* 1. Queen *Elizabeth* lying on a fine Tomb, with her Regalia, under an arched Canopy, on which are placed her Arms. 2. The Picture of King *Charles* I. in every Reſpect like that in *St. Botolph's Biſhopſgate* Church abovementioned. 3. A ſpacious and curious Piece of Painting, in a ſtrong Frame, being the Figure of *Time*, with Wings diſplayed, a Scythe in his right and an Hour-glaſs in his left Hand, at his Foot a *Cupid* dormant, and under his Feet a Skeleton eight Foot long, and under all theſe Texts, *Deut.* 32 29. *Prov.* 27. 1. *Job* 17. 11.

Here are no Benefactors ſet up in the Church, but among the Monuments which as Mr. *Stow* hath ſet them down, are pretty many. We find that *Robert Large*, Mercer, Mayor in 1439, gave to this Pariſh-Church 200 *l.* to poor Houſholders 100 *l.* and for Maids Marriages as much. He died in 1440. The Monuments now ſtanding in this Church are for *Ephraim Skinner*, King *Charles* II's Conſun at *Leghorn*, who died at *Iſlington*, *May* 6. 1678. and for Sir *Nathaniel Herne*, Alderman and Governour of the *Eaſt-India* Company, who died *Auguſt* 10, 1679.

This Church is a Vicarage, in the Gift of the King, and the Profits of it, as united, in lieu of Tithes, are made yearly to the

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Incumbent worth 120 *l. per Ann.* beſides ſome Ground-Rents of 5 *l. per Ann.* upon which Houſes are built upon Leaſes of forty Years, which will increaſe the Revenues when expired. Here was anciently a Chantry founded by *John Brian*, Perſon of this Church, 16 *Edw.* II. who gave two Meſſuages in this Pariſh for the Maintenance of it. Here is alſo a weekly Lecture every *Wedneſday*, founded by the Lady *Weld*, Mr. *Vaughan*, and Sir *John Frederuke*, of the yearly Value of 29 *l.* One Mr. *Stodder* alſo has given 40 *s* yearly for a Sermon to be preached on *St. James*'s Day, by a unbeficed Miniſter in Commemoration of our national Deliverance in 1588, to be paid by the Ironmongers Company. This Sermon was given to *St Martins Ironmonger-Lane*, but is now preached at *St. Olave's Jewry*. *Nicholas Lyra*, the famous *Jewiſh* Convert, who had all the Rabbies at his Fingers Ends, vigorouſly confuted his Brethren the *Jews*, and wrote an invaluable Commentary on the Old and New Teſtament, was born in this Pariſh. He died in 1340.

12. The Halls of this Ward are, 1. Armourers, which is ſituate near the North-End of *Coleman-ſtreet*. They were made a Guild or Fraternity of St. *George*, with a Chantry in the Chapel of St. *Thomas* in St. *Paul*'s Church, *Anno* 1423. 1 *Hen.* VI. which King honoured them in being of their Company. They are a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-one Aſſiſtants, and fifty-eight of the Livery, beſides Yeomen; many Braſiers are of the Company. They are the eighteenth Company.

2. Founders-Hall ſituate in *Founders-Court* in *Lothbury*, a little diſtant from the Church. This Company was incorporated in 1614, and conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-four Aſſiſtants, and ninety-ſix of the Livery, *&c.*

3. Things remarkable of ſeveral Sorts. 1. A *Jews* Synagogue, which was defaced by the Citizens of *London*, after they had ſlain 700 *Jews*, and plundered the Reſidue of their Goods, which Synagogue certain Friars, entitling themſelves *Fratres de Sacco*, or *de Penitentiâ Jeſu*, got Poſſeſſion of in 1257. They were a new Order of Friers never heard of before; but eſtabliſhed by the Pope's authentick Bulls, which they openly ſhewed; but *Robert Fitz-walter* obtained it of King *Edward* I. to add to his Houſe adjoining, and ſo deprived them of it. 2. An old Houſe ſome time belonging to one *Monſore* a *Jew*, near the South-weſt Corner of *Baſing-Hall ſtreet*, of which Part was employed as a Market-houſe for Woollen-Bays, Watmoles, and Flannels. This is all we think obſervable in this Ward, and ſo proceed to

18. *Baſſiſhaw* or *Baſing Hall* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from *Baſſing-Hall*, the Manſion or Lordſhip of the *Baſſings*, a Family of great Antiquity and Renown in this Realm, which gives Name to a Street, and that to the Ward, which is but very ſmall, yet hath an Alderman Sir *Randolph Knipe*, Knt and his Deputy Mr. *John Eyer*, four Common Councilmen, two Conſtables, two Scavengers, ſeventeen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle. In it there is but one Church, but ſeveral Halls of Companies, of which we ſhall give an Account, with other Things of Note. The Church is *St. Michael Baſſiſhaw*, (or rather *Baſſings-haugh*) ſo called from its Dedication to St. *Michael*, of whom ſee above in *Cornhill* Ward, and *Baſſiſhaw*, to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches of the ſame Dedication in this City. This was an ancient and graceful Church before the Fire, and being decayed by Age, was rebuilt by *John Burton*, Mercer, and *Agnes* his Wife, as appears by their Arms in the Roof of the middle Iſle and Quire. It was again beautified and repaired in 1630, but being reduced to Rubbiſh in 1666, by the late dreadful Fire, it was again new built in 1679, and new beautified in 1697, as it now ſtands.

The Nature of the Building now is, the Walls are Brick, the Tower Stone, with which alſo the Floor is paved. The Inſide is wainſcotted and well pewed, the Pulpit handſome, Door-caſes at the North and South-ſide ſpecious. The Altar-piece is graceful, having under the Pourtraiture of *Moſes* theſe Words: *The Law came by* Moſes, *under* Aaron, *but Grace and Truth by Jeſus Chriſt*, Under the Lord's-Prayer. *This is my Commandment, that ye love one another, as I have*

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have loved you; and under the Creed is subscribed, *I came not to destroy the Law or Prophets, but to fulfil them.* At the West-End is a neat Table of the customary things, and on the South side a japan'd Table of the Benefactors in gold Letters, whose Gifts amount annually to near 40 *l.* and in Money above 100 *l.* besides Mr. *Lock*'s Charity, who gave Christ's Hospital *Anno* 1532. a Maintenance for two poor Children of this Parish.

The Monuments of this Church preserved by Mr. *Stow*, are for Mr. *Burton*, and his Wife, the Founders; Sir *James Yerford*, Mercer, Mayor in 1527. who was buried in a Chapel built by him on the North-Side; Sir *John Gresham*, who died *October* 23, 1556. *Richard Sarich*, Rector, *&c.* Monuments now standing are for Sir *Rowland Aynsworth*, who died *January* 14, 1702 *Paris* and *Elizabeth Slaughter*, Mr. *Edward Smith*, Rector twenty-seven Years, a constant Preacher and pious Liver. He died *October* 22, 1701. Sir *William Hedges*, tho' not buried here, and *Basil Hearne*, who died *January* 4, 1692.

This Church was anciently in the Prior and Canons of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; but after we find a Clerk presented to it by *Henry Bodyke* a Citizen of *London*, and above 100 Years after another collated by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul*'s, from which Time to this present they have continued Patrons; but how it came to them we know not. The Profits of this Church settled by the Act since the Fire are 132 *l.* 11 *s. per Ann.* Here was a perpetual Chantry founded by *John* of *London*, and another for one Mr. *Thomas Westiner* thereof, which not being sufficient to maintain a Priest, they were united. *Lionel Cranfield*, E. *Middlesex*, and Lord Treasurer, was born in this Parish. His Seat was at *Copt hall* in *Epping* in *Essex*, and was sold by his Grandson to Sir *Thomas Webster*, Baronet, who now enjoys it.

2. The Halls are, 1. Masons-Hall, situate in *Masons-Alley* in *Basinghall-street*. Their Company was incorporated about 1410, having been called, *The Free-Masons*; a Fraternity of great Account, who have been honoured by several Kings, and very many of the Nobility and Gentry, who have been of their Society. They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-five Assistants, and there are sixty-five of the Livery. They can take but one Apprentice till they are chosen Warden, and then they may have two.

2. Weavers-Hall in *Basinghall-street*. It is neatly adorned with Hangings, and a Skreen. The Company consists of two Bailiffs, two Wardens, sixteen Assistants, and 186 of the Livery. They were incorporated in the Time of King *Henry* II. and confirmed by him *Reg.* 31, 1184. They are of several Kinds, but Woollen-Cloth Weavers are the most ancient and honourable in this Nation. Their Motto is, *Weave Truth with Trust.*

3. Girdlers-Hall is an handsome Brick-building near the North-End of *Basinghall-street*, built *Anno* 1681, and is adorned with right Wainscot and a beautiful Skreen. They are a Master, three Wardens, twenty-four Assistants, and eighty-four on the Livery. They were incorporated *August* 6, 1448. Their Motto is, *Give Thanks to God.* They are the twenty-third Company.

4. Blackwell, or Backwell-Hall, anciently called *Basing-Hall*, as appears from the Arms of the *Basings* in several Parts of it; but it changed its Name by becoming the Dwelling of *Thomas Bakewell*, 36 *Edw* III. *Richard* II. *Reg.* 20. conveyed this House to the Mayor and City of *London* for 50 *l.* to be held of the King in Burgage. This Hall being thus established in the City, has been for a long Time employed as a weekly Market-place for all sorts of woollen Cloaths, broad and narrow, brought from all Parts of the Realm to be sold there, and by an Act of the Common Council held *August* 8, 1516. This was to be the only Market for such woollen Manufactures, and no Place else in *London*, and the City of *London* has given the Profits thereof to Christ's Hospital, which amount to 1100 *l. per Ann.* at 1 *d.* a Cloath pitching, and ½ resting *per* Week, Stockings and Blankets to pay by the Pack. This Hall was burnt down in the Fire of *London*, and is again built by Christ's Hospital. It is a spacious Building with a stone Front, adorned with Columns, *&c.*

5. Coopers-Hall, situate in *Basinghall-street*, near the Passage to *Guild-Hall*. It is built

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of Brick, and the Hall is an handſome Room, wainſcotted round, paved with Marble, adorned with ſeveral Coats of Arms in the Glaſs, and the Pourtraicture of Sir *John Fleet*, Lord Mayor in 1693, and of Sir *Henry Stroud*, both Members of this Society, the laſt of whom at his Death in 1704, when he was Maſter of the Company gave 650*l.* to build and endow a Free-School at *Egham* in *Surrey*, and ſome Almshouſes.

This Company conſiſts of a Maſter, two Wardens, and a Rentei, twenty Aſſiſtants, and 140 on the Livery. They were incorporated in 1500. 16 *Henry* VII. Such as are on the Livery may take three Apprentices. They are the thirty-ſeventh Company. This is all obſervable in this Ward, the next is

19. *Cripplegate* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the Gate or Poſtern ſo called, which took its Denomination from certain Cripples who made it their conſtant Place to beg in. It is a very ancient Gate, for we read of it *Anno* 1010, near ſixty Years before the Conqueſt. It was a Priſon in the Reign of King *Edward* I. for Debtors, and ſuch other Citizens as had committed any Miſdemeanours and common Treſpaſſes. It was anew erected at the Charge of the Brewers of *London*, *Anno* 1244. and being again much decayed, was about 250 Years after *Anno* 1491. rebuilt at the Charge of Sir *Edmund Shaw*, or *Shaw*, who appointed his Executors, with the Coſt of 400 Marks, and the Stuff of the old Gate, to re-edifie it as they accordingly did; but Time had ſo ruinated it, that in the Year 1663, it was repaired and beautified, the Tower being built with Stone, and enriched with the City-Arms, as this Inſcription on the Front ſhews:

'This Gate was repaired, beautified, and 'the Foos-Poſtern new made at the Charge 'of the City of *London*, in the XVth Year 'of our Sovereign Lord King *CHARLES* 'II. in the Mayoralty of Sir *John Robinſon*, 'Knt. and Bar. Lieutenant of the Tower of 'London, and Alderman of this Ward, *Anno* 'Dom. 1663.

This Ward is very large, and tho' it has not two Aldermen as the Wards of *Bridge* and *Faringdon* have, yet for the more convenient Government the Alderman of it, who is Sir *William Stewart*, Knt. hath for the moſt Part within a Deputy, who is Mr. *William Patten*, and eight Common Councilmen, nine Conſtables, twelve Scavengers, fifteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle; and without a Deputy *Felix Feaſt*, Eſq; and three Common Councilmen, four Conſtables, and as many Scavengers, ſeventeen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle. What occurs to us worthy of Obſervation in this Ward, we ſhall reduce to our uſual Heads.

1. Churches in this Ward are, 1. *St. Mary Aldermanbury*, ſo called for its Dedication to the *Virgin Mary*, and for Diſtinction from the Street where it ſtands, which had its Name from the Bury or Court of the Mayor and Aldermen held there till *Guildhall* was built in 1431. This Church was ancient, and being decayed ſo long ago as 1437, was repaired, the Steple new built, and the Bells changed for five more tunable ones by Sir *William Eaſtfield*, Knight of the *Bath*, and Mayor, who alſo erected the Conduit in this Street near his Dwelling. It was again almoſt new built at the Pariſh-Charge in 1633, but was quite demoliſhed by the dreadful Fire in 1666, yet is again erected and was finiſhed in 1677.

The preſent Structure of this Church is of Stone, the Roof covered with Lead, the Floor paved with Stone, and well pewed, the Walls wainſcotted, the Pulpit enriched with Cherubims, the Altar-piece adorned with Cherubs and the King's Arms, and the Communion-Table finiered, ſtanding upon a Foot-pace of Marble, and encloſed with Rails and Baniſters.

We find no Account of the Benefactors to this Church, if there be any. The Monuments before the Fire, as we have them from Mr. *Stow*, are for Sir *William Eaſtfield* beforementioned, who died *Auguſt* 24, 1438. *John Middleton*, Mayor in 1472. Sir *William Brown*, Mayor in 1537. *Stephen Jennings*, Mayor, and *Margaret* his Wife, in 1515. the Lady *Greſham* in 1528. *Thomas Diggs*, Eſq; who died *Auguſt* 24, 1595. *Elizabeth Norris*, Daughter of *Henry* Lord *Norris*, who died *April* 18, 1574. and *Ralph Woodcock*, Alderman, who died *September* 1, 1586. *Ætat.* 67, Since

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Since the Fire the armorial Enſigns of the Lord *Jeffrey*'s Son, Baron of *Wem*; for Mrs. *Mary Hack*, who died *September* 20, 1704. Mr. *Richard Chandler*, who had ſined for Alderman, and died *November* 1691. and his Brother *John*, who died *October* 1686. *Walter Pell*, Alderman, who died *Anno* 1675. In this Church alſo was a marvellous old Inſcription for *John Conſtantine* in 1188.

This Living is a Curacy, anciently in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul*'s, who had the Rectory, but in 1331, they ſettled it, with the Conſent of *Richard de Gravesend*, upon *Elſing Spittle*, of which they were Patrons, upon Condition that they ſhould provide a Curate to perform all Divine Offices in *Aldermanbury-Church*, to be approved of by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul*'s, as it continued till the Diſſolution, when the Rectory and Advowſon being granted to certain Perſons in Truſt for the Pariſhioners, the Election of their Miniſter has been in them ever ſince; but he muſt be licenſed by the Biſhop The Revenue of this Curacy is ſettled by Act of Parliament ſince the Fire at 150 *l per Ann.* The Impropriators, who are the Pariſh, pay him alſo 16 *l per Ann.* Here were anciently three Chantries founded by, 1. Sir *William Eaſtfield*, at the Altar of *St. George*, of which the Mercers Company were Patrons. 2. *Stephen* and *William Bakerel*. 3. *Iſabel*, the Wife of *Stephen*, at the Altar before the Croſs, for his and her Soul, and their three Children. Here is a *Wedneſday* Lecture, but the Maintenance for it is uncertain.

2. *St. Alphage*, ſo called from the Saint ſo named, in his Youth a Monk of the Abbey of *Eyrſt*, in the Iſle of *Axholm* in *Lincolnſhire*, after Prior of *Glaſtonbury*, and being had in great Eſteem for his Holineſs, was at length made Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in which See when he had ſat ſix Years, he was put to Death by the *Danes* at *Greenwich*, *Apr.* 17, *An.* 1014. He was buried in St *Paul*'s Church; but afterwards removed to *Canterbury* by K. *Knute*'s Order. He was afterwards ſainted, and Churches were appointed to be conſecrated to him. This preſent Church is but one Iſle of the old Church of *St. Alphage* which was pulled down, and made a Carpenter's Yard about the Diſſolution, the South Iſle, which belong'd to *Elſing Spittle* being preſerved, and converted into a Church, which now remains.

It is a very old Building, and ſo appears, tho' it was beautified at the Pariſh-Charge in 1701. As it is at preſent, there is ſcarce any thing obſervable in it. The Wainſcot old, the Pews of an ancient Form, the Pulpit plain, the Altar piece done in an old Character, and painted upon Cloath, and on the North Side of the Choir the King's Arms painted in a Frame. The Benefactors are ſet up in a Table on the North Side of the Church, and are Sir *Rowland Hayward*, who gave 4 *l. per Ann.* to be diſtributed to the Poor every *Sunday* 20 *d* in Bread. And Sir *John Swinerton*, Knt. Lord Mayor in 1612, who gave in his Life-Time 7 *l per Ann.* to be diſtributed every *Sunday* to the Poor 2 *s.* 11 *d.* in Bread with the Vantage, and four other ſmaller Benefactors.

The Monuments of Note in this Church are for

1. Sir *Rowland Hayward*, who was twice Lord Mayor, *viz.* in 1570, and 1590. thirty Years an Alderman, who died in great Reputation *December* 5, 1593. 36 *Elix.*

2. *Richard Leigh*, Eſq; *Clarenceux*, King of Arms, who died 1597.

3 *Samuel Brewer*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Gent. who died *March* 10, 1684. with this Inſcription, *World adieu, Friends adieu, Life adieu, but hoping for a better after this, only through the Merits and Mediation of our bleſſed Saviour Jeſus Chriſt.*

4. *Chriſtopher St. German*, who died in 1593. He was a Perſon ſingularly eminent for his Piety, reading and expounding a Chapter to his Family every Night, for his Charity, giving *Conſilia & auxilia* to his People *gratis*, and for his great Knowledge, and Abilities, not only in the Civil, Canon, and Common Law, but Scripture, as his Book called *Doctor and Student* doth teſtifie.

It is a Rectory, and was of old in the Gift of the Deans of *St. Martin le Grand*, as it continued till King *Henry* VII annexed that collegiate Church to the Monaſtery of *St. Peter Weſtminſter*, by Virtue whereof the Abbot and Convent there remained Patrons, (except that ſmall Time there was a

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Bishop of *Westminster*) till Queen *Mary Reg.* 1. by her Letters-Patent, gave the Advowson of it to *Edmund Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, and his Successors in that See for ever, in whom it hath continued ever since. The Revenues returned in 1636, were 107 *l.* 4 *s per Ann.* besides 4 *l per Ann.* the Ground-Rent of the Parsonage, which was burnt, and is built upon for a Lease of fifty Years, from 1686.

James Halsey, Rector of this Church in 1638, was in the rebellious Times much abused by the Soldiers, his Cap pulled off to see if he were not a shaven Priest, and being ejected out of his Living, died with Grief, and was buried in this Church in 1640.

3. *St. Albans Woodstreet*, so called from *St. Alban*, the first Martyr of *Great Britain*, who suffered for the Christian Faith under *Diocletian*, *Anno* 300. and lies buried at *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*. This Church is at least as ancient as King *Adelstan* the *Saxon*, who began his Reign in 924, and Tradition tells us, he had an House at the East-End of it, the Door of which went out into a Street called from him *King-Adel street*, but now corruptly *Addle-street*; and the Situation of it in *Great Wood-street*. This Church being old and shattered, was rebuilt in 1634, and being demolished by the great Fire of *London*, was again re-erected in 1685, and made the Parish-Church of this Place and *St. Olave Silver-street*.

The Church is at present a neat Building, both within and without; it is wainscotted, hath a Gallery at the West-End, and a spacious Arch under it, the Pulpit finely carved and enriched with the Figures of Fruits and Flowers, the sounding Board an Hexagon, having a Cornish adorned with Cherubims, the Alter-piece is very ornamental, and the whole Church well pewed. There are two large Brass-Branches hanging in the Midst, and a pretty marble Font. On the North-Side is a Table of the Benefactors, who are in Number thirteen, who have given 10 *l per Ann.* and about 200 *l* in Money. The Monuments of this Church are, 1. Such as Mr. *Stow* has preserved the Memory of, *viz.* for Sir *Richard Holliwerth*, Baron of the *Exchequer*; *Thomas Catworth*, Mayor in 1443. *John Woodcock*, Mayor in 1405. *William Dunthorn*, Town-Clerk of *London*, who had a long Epitaph in *Latin* upon his Monument. Sir *John Cheeke*, Knight, School-Master to King *Edward* VI. who died *September* 13, 1534. Upon him is a *Latin* Epitaph. *William Wilson*, and his Wife, who have an *English* Inscription. *Allen Downer*, who has a *Latin* Epitaph, and *Anne* the Wife of *Lawrence Gibson*, whose Inscription is both in *English* and *Latin*. Mr. *Stow* sets down this for a Monument here.

Hic jacet Tom Shorthose, fine Tomb, *fine* Sheets,
fine Riches,
Qui vixit fine Gown, *fine* Cloak, *fine* Shirt,
fine Breeches.

2. Such as are now standing, *viz.* 1. A curious white Marble-Monument for *Richard Wynne* of *London*, Esq; 2. Another for *Benjamin Harvey*, Esq; late Major of the yellow Regiment of Train'd-Bands, who by his Will gave the white marble Font to this Parish-Church, which was set up by *Joseph Rand* his Executor. He died *December* 14, 1684.

This Parish is a Rectory, and was some Time in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*; but was exchanged by them for another with the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of *St. James's* near *Westminster*, in whom it continued till King *Henry* VI having founded *Eaton-College*, it was given to the Provost and Fellows of it, who have presented to it ever since. It is since the Union made by Act of Parliament worth to the Incumbent 170 *l. per Ann.*

Dr. *William Watts*, an admirable Critick and Divine, mentioned by *Vossius*, with the Title of *Doctissimus & Clarissimus*, who had a special Hand in Sir *Henry Spelman's* Glossary, and published *Matthew Paris's Historia Major*, in 1640. was Minister of this Place in 1642, but all his Learning and Eminency could not protect him from the Violence of that Time; for he was sequestred from his Benefice, plundered, and his Wife and Children turned out of Doors, and forced to save himself by Flight. He fled to the King's Side, served under Prince *Rupert* in all the Battles he fought against the Parliament, and died at *Kinsale* in *Ireland*, when the Prince was blocked up there, *Anno* 1649.

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4. *St. Michael Woodſtreet*, ſo called from its Dedication to *St. Michael* the Archangel, and the Place of its Situation for Diſtinction. It is probable that it is a very ancient Church, becauſe (as Mr. *Stow* tells) Mr. *John Ive*, Parſon of this Pariſh, *John Foſter*, Goldſmith, and *Peter Fikeldon*, Taylor, gave two Meſſuages, with Shops, and other Edifices in this Street and *Ladle-Lane*, to the Reparations of the Church, Chancel, and other Works of Charity in 1392. 16 *Rich.* II. This Church was alſo burnt in the late dreadful Fire, but is again rebuilt, and made the Parochial Church to this and the Pariſh of *St. Mary Staining*.

This Church is built of Stone, the Roof covered with Lead, but the Windows are only on the South-Side and Eaſt-End, the Floor paved with Stone, the Walls wainſcotted, and the whole handſomely pewed, the Pulpit finiered and enriched with Cherubims, and the Altar-piece adorned with the King's Arms. Here are no Benefactors ſet up in view. The Monuments preſerved by Mr. *Stow* are, for *John Blaunt*, Cloathworker, who died *May* 1, 1599 *Nicholas Woren*, *April* 10, 1614. *William Harvey*, Grocer, Deputy-Alderman of this Ward within, who died *November* 16, 1581. and his Son *Robert*, who died *November* 9, 1608. the Head of *James* IV. King of *Scots*, who was killed in the Battle of *Hodden-Field*, *September* 9, 1513. is buried here. The Manner of its Burial was this: His Body being embalm'd, was carried firſt to *London*, and from thence to *Sheen* in *Surrey*, and there buried, as was thought; however, after the Diſſolution, the Body, wrapped in Lead, was found lying in a waſte Room, among old Timber and other Rubbiſh, which a Glazier of this Pariſh obſerving, he cut off the Head, and finding it dry and caſting a ſweet Smell, he brought it home, and ſometime after had it buried in this Church. The Glazier's Name was *Lancelot Young*, Maſter Glazier to Queen *Elizabeth*. Mr. *Speed* will have this Head to be the Laird of *Bonshards*, but *Weaver* ſays, there's no doubt but he was buried at *Sheen*. Here was alſo a Monument in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*, with a large Inſcription in her Praiſe, which is ſumm'd up in two of the Verſes thus:

In brief, of Women ne'er was ſeen,
So great a Prince, ſo good a Queen.

In *St. Mary Staining*, there is one memorable Monument for Sir *Arthur Savage*, who was knighted at *Cadiz* in *Spain* in 1596, being then General of her Majeſty's Forces in the Kingdom of *France*, at the Siege of *Amiens*, 39 *Eliz.* Colonel, Vice-Treaſurer, Receiver-General, and Counſellor of State in *Ireland*, who died *March* 13, 1632.

This Church is a Rectory, anciently in the Gift of the Abbot of *St. Albans*, as it continued to the Diſſolution, after which the Advowſon, with the Appurtenances, in 35 *Hen.* VIII. was ſold to *William Burwell*, and by him in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time to *John* and *Thomas Marſh*, *Richard Hanbury*, and others, in Truſt for the Pariſh, as it ſtill remains.

5. *St. Giles Cripplegate*, ſo called from its Dedication to St. *Giles*, an *Athenian* by Birth, of noble and rich Parentage, but ſo charitable to the Poor, that he ſold all and gave it to them. He went to *Ceſarius*, Biſhop of *Arles* in *Provence*, and having ſtaid with him two Years, he grew weary of Company, and retiring into a Wilderneſs dwelt in a Cave: *Charles Martel*, King of *France*, as he was hunting, found him there, and underſtanding that he retired thither out of Devotion, built a Monaſtery where his Cave was, by his Conſent, and made him the Abbot of it. It was near the City of *Niſmes*, and in it he preſided ſome Years, living in great Sanctity and Auſterity, and dying *Anno* 700. was canonized for a Saint, and *Cripplegate* is added to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches ſo dedicated in this City and elſewhere.

This Church is a very ancient Foundation, being built by *Alfune*, Biſhop of *London*, *Anno* 1020, near forty Years before the Conqueror's coming, and tho' it was burnt down in 1545, it was again rebuilt, and by ſeveral Additions, became a very magnificent Church in Appearance; for in 1623, the Chancel was repaired, and the I... curiouſly clouded, and in 1629, the S... at the Corners were rebuilt, and a fai... ret erected in the Middle, but this ing, a Cupulo was ſet up in i...

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with a Vane upon it, as there is alſo on the Spires.

The preſent Church is built of old Stone, Boulder, and ſome Brick finiſhed over. It is large and ſpacious, and within pleaſant, the Roof is flat, neatly cieled, and over the Altar painted in Clouds, well pewed and wainſcotted, the Pulpit finely carved and finiered, the Font is fine blue veined Marble, ſtanding at the Weſt-End directly oppoſite to the Communion-Table, the Altar-piece is very ornamental, having over the Commandments theſe Words, *God ſpake theſe Words.* Over the Lord's-Prayer *When ye pray, ſay.* And over the Creed, *The Apoſtles Creed.* And the Foot-pace of the Communion-Table is paved with fine poliſhed white and black Marble, encompaſſed with a Rail and Baniſter.

The Benefactors of this Pariſh are Mr. *Thomas Exeby*, who gave forty Dozen of wheaten Bread and four Loads of Charcoal, to be diſtributed yearly to the Poor in this Manner, *viz.* Ten Dozen and a Load of Coals the Week before *All Saints* Day, *November* 1 and the like Quantities of each in the Weeks before *Chriſtmas*, *January* 25, and *Eaſter Day*.

Mr. *Blighton*, a Butcher, gave alſo forty Dozen of Bread, and two Loads of Charcoal, to be diſtributed at the ſame Time and in the ſame Proportion.

Mr. *Charles Langley* gave twenty Gowns, twenty Shirts, and as many Smocks for twenty poor People of this Pariſh, to be diſtributed to them yearly upon *All Saints* Day, and a Sermon then to be preached to invite others to the like Charity. He died *June* 8, 1602. and is buried here.

Mr. *Roger Maſon*, Vintner, gave 200 *l.* with which 16 *l. per Ann.* was purchaſed, to be expended in buying ten Gowns of black Cloath lined, to be given to ten poor Men of the Freedom of this Pariſh upon *All-Saints* Day, at the Diſcretion of the Vicar and Churchwardens for the Time being. He died *September* 3, 1603. *Ætat.* 37. and was buried in this Church.

Mr. *William Day*, Vintner, gave to the Poor of this Pariſh 80 *l.* with which a Rent of 6 *l. per Ann.* is bought and ſettled for ever, to be beſtowed in twelve Coats of green Cloath, to be diſtributed to twelve poor Orphans upon *All Saints* Day, as above. He died *September* 22, 1603.

Mrs. *Anne Harveſt*, Widow, gave 20 *l. per Ann.* for ever, for the Relief of poor Widows.

Mr. *Robert Smith*, gave yearly four Bibles well boſſed and buſſed to four poor Mens Children, who ſhall beſt deſerve them for their reading, and one Dozen of Bread weekly for ever.

Mr. *Richard Hanbury*, gave ſix new Common Prayer-Books, and fifty-two Dozen of Bread.

Mr. *Roger Bellow*, gave 19 *l. per Ann.* of which 10 *l.* is to be given yearly to the Poor at *Chriſtmas*, and the reſt to be reſerved yearly to purchaſe Land for their further Relief.

The Monuments of this Church are ſome of them very obſervable, *viz.* for

Mr. *John Speed*, the famous Geographer and Hiſtorian, Servant to Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. who died *July* 28, 1629. aged 77 Years.

Mr. *John Fox*, the Martyrologiſt, who died *April* 18, 1587. *Ætat.* 73. Dr. *Fuller* tells us of him, That he was ſo large a Reliever of the Poor in his Life Time, that 'tis no Wonder that he left no Legacies at his Death. He foretold the *Spaniſh* Invaſion in 1581, and the Ruin of their *Invincible Armada*, (as they called it) but he lived not to ſee his Prediction fulfilled.

Sir *John Wriotheſley*, Knt. Garter, principal King at Arms, Grandfather of *Thomas Wriotheſley*, Knight of the Garter, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and Earl of *Southampton*.

Robert Glover, *Somerſet* Herald, who died *April* 10, 1518. *Ætat.* 45.

Mr. *Edward Harveſt*, an Alderman's Deputy, who died *March* 14, 1610. and ſeveral others.

This Church was given by *Aelmund* the Prieſt, to the Church of *St. Paul's*, and the Prebendaries thereof for ever, and the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral are Proprietaries of the Rectory, and Patrons of the Vicarage, which is valued to the Incumbent at 500 *l. per Ann.* Mr. *Speed* tells us, That there was in this Church a Brotherhood dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Giles*, founded by Queen *Maud*, Wife to K. *Henry* I. which *John Belamcer* repaired in 1360, but Mr. *Stow* makes him the Founder.

Dr.

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Dr. *John Buckeridge*, Bishop of *Rochester* in 1611, and afterwards translated to *Ely* in 1627, a Person of great Gravity and Learning, and so eminent a Preacher, that he was chosen by King *James* I. to be one of the four to convince the *Molvins*, and other Presbyterian *Scots*, of the Excellency of the Constitution of the Church of *England*, in their Sermons before him at *Hampton Court*, was Vicar here.

Dr. *William Fuller*, a Man famous for all kinds of Learning, as well as for his Prudence and Piety, was Vicar here in 1642, but being sequestred, plundered, and ejected for his Loyalty by the parliamentary Powers, he fled to *Oxford*, and staid there till it was surrendered, whereupon he retired to *London*, where he lived in Obscurity to his Death, which happened *May* 12, 1659.

In *Cherry-Alley* in *Golden-Lane* in this Parish is a free School for forty Scholars, for instructing whom the Master has 30*l.* a Year out of the Rents of some Houses in the said Alley, they were endowed by *William Worsal* in 1689.

2. The Halls in this Ward are,

1. Scriveners-Hall, an handsome Building. You enter the Room called the Hall by a spacious Arch in a stately Skreen, adorned with Columns, *&c.* They were incorporated in 1616, and consist of a Master, two Wardens, twenty four Assistants, and thirty-eight on the Livery, *&c.*

2. The Bowyers-Company had formerly (as Mr. *Stow* tells us) an Hall in this Ward in *Monkwell-street*; but since the Fire they have no Hall, but generally meet at a Tavern, or some publick Place; they were incorporated in 1622, but doubtless were a Fraternity long before, and that in great Request, the long Bow being a chief Instrument of War for many Ages, before Guns were invented. They are a Master, two Wardens, twelve Assistants, and thirty-two on the Livery, *&c.*

3. Plaisterers, anciently Pinners-Hall, situate in *Addle street* near *Philip-Lane*, a pretty Room, adorned with Fret-work, *&c.* They were incorporated about the Year 1500, and consist of a Master, two Wardens, and Assistants uncertain, and eighty-six on the Livery, *&c.*

4. Brewers-Hall, a spacious and curious Room with a graceful Appearance, the Walls Brick and Stone Window-Cases. It is situate in *Addle street*. The Company were incorporated in 1427. 6 *Henry* VI. by the Name of *St. Mary* and *St. Thomas the Martyr*, which was confirm'd in 1559, 20 *Eliz.* They consist of a Master, three Wardens, twenty-four other Assistants, and ninety on the Livery, besides Yeomanry, *&c.*

5. Curriers-Hall, situate near *London-Wall*. This Company was incorporated *June* 12, 1605. and have a Master, two Wardens, fifteen Assistants, and 100 on the Livery, *&c.* their Motto is, *Spes nostra Deus*, i. e. *God is our Hope.*

6. Haberdashers, or Hurrers, Hall, situate in *Maiden-Lane* near *Wood street*. It is a good brick Building, and the Hall is lofty, paved with Marble and *Purbeck*, wainscotted, and hung round with the King's, City's, Company's, and other Arms. They were incorporated a Brotherhood of St. *Katherine*, their Patroness in 1447, and were confirmed 7 *Henry* VII. *Anno* 1501, and named *Merchant-Haberdashers*. They are a Master, four Wardens, ninety Assistants, and 329 on the Livery: They may take each of them 2 Apprentices. They are the eighth of the twelve Companies out of which the Mayor must be chosen, and have had twenty-two Mayors free of their Company. Their Motto is, *Serve and obey*. Mr. *Stow* says, That the Cappers and Hat-Merchants are one Company of Haberdashers. Over-against this Hall is,

7. Wax-Chandlers-Hall, situate in *Maiden-Lane*, a pretty tho' small Building. This Company was incorporated 2 *Rich.* III. *Anno* 1484, and are a Master, two Wardens, twenty-three Assistants, seventy-one of the Livery, and the whole Company about 150. They may take but two Apprentices.

3. Other things observable of several sorts, both new and old are, 1. *Sion College*, situate in *Philip-Lane* near *London Wall*, which was most anciently a Nunnery, afterward in 1329, converted into an Hospital by *William Elsing*, Esq; for 100 blind Men, and called *Elsing-Spittle*. This House he three Years after changed into a Priory for Canons Regular, who surrendered it to King *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1530. About 100 Years after

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after Dr. *White*, a Residentiary of *St. Paul's* and Vicar of *St. Dunstans in the West*, purchased it of the Crown for 3000 *l.* and converted it into a College for the Use of the *London-Clergy*, who were incorporated by King *Charles* I. by the Name of the *President and Fellows of* Sion-College, for the Glory of God, the Good of the Church, Redress of Inconveniences, maintaining Truth in Doctrine and Love in Conversation one with another, as the Doctor's Will intimates. It is governed by the President, two Deans, and four Assistants, who are elected every third *Tuesday* after *Easter*, when there is a Sermon preached at the Church of *St. Alphage*, in which Parish it stands. It consists of an handsome Hall, Lodgings for the President, and Chambers for Students.

This was a great Work for one Man, (considering the Alms-houses he also built near it, and endowed, of which we shall speak presently) but the main thing which either he overlooked or found himself unable to do, was wanting, which was a Library; but that was soon after supplied by the Liberality of another *London* Minister Mr. *John Simpson*, Rector of *St. Olave Hart-street*, who at the Charge of 2000 *l.* built a spacious Room for that End, and furnished it with Plenty of Books of all sorts, for the Use of the Clergy of the City chiefly, not excluding others. How well chosen and proper the Books were, may be seen by perusing the Catalogue of them published by Mr. *Spencer*, the Keeper of it in 1647, under this Title, *Catalogus Universalis librorum in Bibliotheca Collegii Sionii apud Londinenses*, &c. But most of the Books were destroyed or lost, when the College and Library were demolished by the Fire of *London* in 1666.

The Founder Dr. *White* made this College an Hospital in Part for ten poor Men, who have their Dwellings within the Gates, and ten poor Women, who are to inhabit without them, giving them besides their Dwelling 6 *l. per Ann.* each. They are to be nominated thus; Four by the City of *Bristol*, where Dr. *White* was born; eight by the Merchant-Taylor's Company, six by the Parish of *St. Dunstans in the West*, where he was Minister forty-nine Years; and two by *St. Gregory's* near St. *Paul's*, where he lived about twenty Years; unless any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always first to be considered by the Electors. These Alms-houses fell with the College, and tho' they were rebuilt with it (as will appear) yet their Allowance, partly by the falling of the Rents, and partly by the sinking of the Value of the Lands, is so much diminished, that they are now paid no more than 3 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* by the College.

The Restoration of the College and Hospital after the Fire was in this Manner: The Clergy of *London* gave and procured such large Contributions, that the Hall and other publick Rooms with the Chambers, *&c.* were built by them at the Expence of 2000 *l.* the Library and Hospital were rebuilt at the Charge of several worthy Benefactors, who laid out 1300 *l.* about them. The Library is still defective of Books, tho' King *Charles* II. in 1678, after the Popish Plot, gave many of the Jesuits Books, which were seized, to it; and many of the Members of the College gave others, as have also the Earl of *Berkley*, Mr. *Calf*, &c. What Books are now in it may be seen in blue Frames at the End of each Class; but there are in every one so many Vacancies that it is easily discernable, that it is not restored any thing nigh its original Perfection.

2. *Wood-street-Compter*, which is a Prison kept in *Wood street*, (so called from the *Woods* the Owners of it) for Debtors and Night Ramblers, that disturb the Peace. This Prison had been for many Years in *Bread-street*, but was removed hither in the Year 1555, by Vertue of an Act of Common-Council held *September* 19. 3 & 4 *Ph. & Mar.* This Prison hath belonging to it a Secondary, Serjeants, and Clerks.

3. In *Monkswell-street* in this Ward, (tho' we find no such Street) Mr. *Stow* says there were twelve Alms-houses founded by Sir *Ambrose Nicholas Salter*, Mayor in 1575, for twelve poor aged People, who besides their Dwellings Rent-free, were allowed each of them 7 *d.* a Week, five Sacks of Coals, and a Quarter of an Hundred of Faggots.

4. Turning towards *Cripple-gate*, just upon *London-Wall*, are other six Alms-houses of the Cost and Gift of Mr. *Robert Rogers*, Leather-

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therfeller, who has endowed them with a ſufficient Maintenance for ſuch poor People as are allowed to dwell in them.

5. In *Little Wood-ſtreet* are in an Alley ſeven Chambers founded for ſeven poor People to dwell in them Rent-free, by *Henry Barton*, Mayor in 1516.

6. The *Jews* Garden, the only Place then allowed them in *England* to bury their Dead.

7. *Drewry Houſe*, of old Time pertaining to the Abbot of *Romſey*, for his Lodging when he came to *London*, but of late to Sir *Drew Drewry*.

8. In *Beech-Lane* the Drapers of *London* have eight Alms-houſes, built of Brick and Timber for eight poor Widows of their own Company to live there Rent-free, according to the Gift of the Lady *Aſkew*, Widow of Sir *Chriſtopher Aſkew*, Draper, and Mayor in 1533.

9. In *Golding Lane*, *Richard Gallard* of *Iſlington*, Eſq; Citizen and Painter-ſtainer of *London*, founded thirteen Alms-houſes for ſo many poor People to live in Rent-free, to whom he alſo allowed 2 *d.* a Week and a Load of Coals yearly among them for ever, tying certain fair Lands in *Iſlington* to maintain this Foundation.

10. The *Barbican*, ſo called, becauſe there anciently ſtood on the North-Side thereof a Burgh-kenning, or Watch-Tower of the City, called in ſome Language a *Barbicon*. This Street lately belonged to *Peregrine Bertie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*.

11. *Garter-Place*, an Houſe belonging to Sir *Thomas Wriotheſley*, Knt. principal King of Arms abovementioned. This is all we find memorable in this Ward, and ſhall now ſurvey

20. *Aldersgate* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the Antiquity of the Gate, it being one of the four Gates that were built at the firſt ſetting up of the Wall, and as *Aldgate* or *Oldgate* was ſo called from its Age, ſo this is from being the *Alder-gate* of the two. This Gate being ruinous, and in Danger of falling, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners reſolved to pull it quite down, and build it in a more beautiful Manner, which being known to Mr. *William Parker*, a very charitable Citizen, he gave 1000 *l.* towards it, provided it were built in the Space of three Years, which was accordingly performed, and it was finiſhed in 1617, Sir *John Lemon*, Knt. being Mayor. The North-Side of it is adorned with the Figure of King *James* I, on Horſeback, done in Releivo between two Niches, wherein are the Figures of the Prophets *Jeremiah* and *Samuel*, with References to *Jer.* 17. 25. 1 *Sam.* 12. 1. and on the South-Side is written:

'This Gate was repaired and beautified 'at the ſole Charge of this City, in the Year 'of the Mayoralty of Sir *Samuel Starling*, 'Knt. *Anno Dom.* 1670.

This Ward is governed by an Alderman Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, and his Deputy *Richard Lewes*, Eſq; four Common Counſellmen within the Gate, and four without, eight Conſtables, nine Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

The things moſt remarkable in this Ward are,

1. The Churches which were before the great Fire, *viz. St. John Zachary*, now united to *St. Anne's Aldersgate*. 2. *St. Mary Staining*, now united to *St. Michael Wood-ſtreet*. 3. *St. Olave Silver-ſtreet*, united to *St. Allhallows Wood-ſtreet*. 4. *St. Anne's Aldersgate*. And, 5. *St. Botolphs Aldersgate*, but now are only two.

1. *St. Botolph* without *Aldersgate*, ſo called of *St. Botolph* an *Engliſh Saxon*, famous for Piety and Learning in the Reign of King *Lucius*, and being in Love with a monaſtick Life, built a Monaſtery at *Icanhoe* near *Lincoln*, where he lived almoſt thirty Years, and died in 680. The Place is grown up to a Town, and is now called *Boſton*, i. e. *Botolph's* Town, and *Aldersgate* is added for Diſtinction of it from other Churches of the ſame Dedication. In this Church, at divers Times, were founded two Brotherhoods, one of St. *Fabian* and St. *Sebaſtian*, in the Year 1377, 51 *Edw.* III. and the other in Honour of the Holy Trinity, 24 *Hen.* VI. by Dame *Joan Aſhley*, *R. Cawood*, and *T. Smith*, for a Maſter, two Wardens, with Brethren and Siſters, and endowed with more than 30 *l.* a Year Lands, which King *Edward* VI. ſuppreſſed.

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It is an old Church, having escaped the Fire in 1666, yet was Part burnt, which is since repaired, and the whole hath lately been beautified. It hath two Galleries on the North and West Side, good Oak Pews, and a carved Pulpit, there is little Ornament, the Altar-piece is old Painting, adorned with a Glory, and G O D done in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *English*, and Cherubims with many old Monuments near it.

We can find no Benefactors, in this Church, save what we find on the Monuments of such as lie buried here, *viz. Thomas Bissington*, who founded a Chantry in it, and gave to it the *Helmet*, an House of his in *Cornhill*; *John Hartshorne*, a Servant to King *Henry* IV. and others of his Family, who were great Benefactors to it. The Lady *Anne Packington*, who built Alms-houses near *White-Friers* Church in *Fleet-street*, who died *August* 22, 1563 *Christopher Tamworth* of *Greys-Inn*, Esq; who gave 400 Marks to purchase twenty Marks annual Rents in Land, to maintain a Priest to read Prayers every working Day in the Week for ever, and 400 *l.* to purchase 20 *l.* a Year in Land, to give six poor Men and four Widows 40 *s.* a Year a-piece. Other Monuments there are for

Dr. *Francis Bernard*, an eminent Physician, who died *February* 9, 1699.

Andrew Wesley, and *Anne* his Wife, who died old and weary of Life.

William Mill, Esq; of *Greys-Inn*, Clerk of the *Star Chamber*, who died *July* 16, 1608.

Michael Crud, Minister of this Parish, *Ætat.* 50.

John Sotherton, Baron of the *Exchequer*, who died *October* 26, 1605.

Dr *John Micklethwaite*, Knt. Physician to King *Charles* II who died *July* 27, 1682.

John Morley and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died he, *November* 20, 1587. she, *November* 7, 1603.

This Church was of old a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean of *St Martin le grand*, but by the Letters Patents of King *Richard* II. with the Consent of *Robert Braybroke*, then Bishop of *London*, being appropriated to that collegiate Church upon Condition of celebrating a perpetual Anniversary on *June* 7. for that King and Queen, allowing a sufficient Maintenance for a Parochial Chaplain to serve the Cure, &c. it became a Donative or Curacy, and so continued under several Alterations of that Deanery, 1. By King *Henry* VII. who annexed it to his Monastery of *St. Peter* in *Westminster*. 2. By King *Henry* VIII. who granted it to the Bishop of *Westminster*, which he had lately converted into a See. 3. By Queen *Mary* I. who brought in the Monks again, and continued it to them. 4. By Queen *Elizabeth*, who having again displaced the Monks, gave this Rectory and Parish-Church to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, who have presented to it ever since. The Rectory here is worth 300 *l. per Ann.* and Curacy 200 *l. per Ann.* The impropriate Tithes are said to be leased by the said Dean and Chapter to *Anthony Bramston* and *Christopher Rane*, Esqs.

2. *St. Anne's* within *Aldersgate*, so called, because it is dedicated to *St. Anne*, Mother of the Virgin *Mary*, by her Husband *Joachim*, of the Tribe of *Judah*, dwelling at *Nazareth*: But if the Tradition received in the Parish be true, *viz.* That *St. Anne* and *St. Agnes*, two Sisters, built that Church, which is therefore dedicated to them, they must be two *British* or *Saxon* holy Women, and *Aldersgate* is added for Distinction from other Churches of the same Dedication. The Foundation of this Church is not discoverable higher than 1359, 33 *Edw.* III. when a Chantry was given to it. Mr. *Stow* says it was burnt down as far as it was combustible in 1548, but was soon repaired, and in 1624. beautified; but had again the unhappy Fate to be burnt down in 1666. It was rebuilt in 1680, and beautified in 1703. and by the Act of Parliament 22 & 23 *Car.* II. the Parish of *St. John Zachary* in this Ward was united to it. which Mr. *Stow* says was a fair Church, rebuilt by Sir *Nicholas Twiford*.

This Church is square, supported by four handsome Pillars, well wainscotted within, having a good Gallery at the West-End, an handsome Pulpit, and an Altar-piece adorned with a spacious gilded Seraphim, and a Facio-piece, on which the Word G O D is done in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *English*; the Foot-pace is of black and white Marble, inclosed with an handsome strong Rail and Banister. Here are no Charities,

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nities, and but few Monuments besides what Mr. *Stow* has preserved, which are for Mr. *Walter Haddon*, on a Table hanging in the Quire; Mr. *Edward Herenden*, Mercer, and *Millicent* his Wife, *Anno* 1572. Mr. *Edmund Herenden* his Son, who died *April* 10, 1590. *Stephen Brokenbury*, Gentleman Usher to King *Henry* VIII. Queen *Mary*, King *Edward* VI, and Queen *Elizabeth*, who died *February* 2, 1563. Mr. *John Pemberton*, Rector of this Parish, who died *September* 12, 1499. In *St. John Zachary*'s were Monuments for Sir *Nicholas Twiford*, the Founder, who died in 1390, and Sir *James Pemberton*, Mayor in 1612, and died *September* 8, 1613. He founded a free School at *Eccleston* in *Lancashire*, and gave 500*l.* to Christ's Hospital, *&c.*

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Gift of the Dean of *St. Martin le Grand*, *London*, in which the Advowson continued till King *Henry* VII. gave it to the Abbey of *St. Peters* in *Westminster*, in which Church it continued till Queen *Mary* I. gave it, among others, to the then Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, who have enjoyed it ever since. It is made since the Union worth 140*l. per Ann.* to the Incumbent, besides two little Houses in *St. Anne*'s Lane, which pay 10*l.* a-year Ground Rent to the Rector, and 10*s. per Ann.* for a Sermon upon *New Year*'s Day, given by one Mr. *Wrige*. Here were anciently two perpetual Chantries, the one founded for the Souls of *Thomas Juvenal* and *Alice* his Wife, and the other by Sir *William Gregory*, Mayor in 1451.

Dr. *John Hopton*, Bishop of *Norwich* in 1554, was Rector of this Parish in 1547. He held his See till Queen *Mary*'s Death, and died himself soon after of Grief, as was supposed.

Richard Clust, Rector of this Church, and Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, was sequestred from it for his Loyalty in 1642, and died before King *Charles* II's Return.

2. The Halls in this Ward are,

1. Goldsmiths, a proper House (says Mr. *Stow*) but not large, built by Sir *Drew Barrat* in 1407. It was burnt in 1666, and is since rebuilt more stately of Brick and Stone, having in it several handsome Apartments, with a spacious Hall well finished with Wainscot, *&c.* It is situate in *Foster-Lane*. This Company was incorporated in 16 *Richard* II. 1392. is the fifth of the twelve Companies, and hath had thirty-six Mayors of it, of which *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, the first Mayor of *London*, who continued so twenty-four Years, was one; *Gregory Rokesley*, chief Essay-Master of all the King's Mints in *England*, 3 *Edward* III. was another, and *Nicholas Faringdon*, Alderman of *Faringdon* Ward, and four Times Mayor was another, with many others of Note. They consist of four Wardens, ninety Assistants, and 294 of the Livery. They have a Power to examine and try the Goodness of Plate all over *England*, and do sit at their Hall to assay the Fineness of Plate every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, for which Purpose they have an Assay-Master, and one of the Wardens is always present. Their Patron is *St. Dunstan*, and the Motto of their Arms is, *Justitia virtutum Regina*.

2. Cookes Hall, situate on the East Side of *Aldersgate-street*, over-against *Little Britain*. This Company was incorporated by the Name of *Cooks*, or *Pastelers*; 22 *Edward* IV. 1481. and are two Masters, two Wardens, twenty-five Assistants, and seventy-six of the Livery, besides the Commonalty. They were confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and afterward by King *James* I. *Anno* 1615. Their Motto is, *Vulnerati non victi*.

3. Things remarkable of several sorts in this Ward.

1 Ten Alms-houses belonging to the Haberdashers for ten poor People of their Company, every one of them to have 8*d.* a Piece every *Friday* for ever, by the Gift of *Thomas Huntlow*, Haberdasher in 1539. Mr. *George Barn* gave them 10*l.* a-year more for ever.

2. *Peter*'s House, (so called anciently, because it belonged to some of the Family of the *Petres*) but now known best by the Name of *London-House*, an handsome brick Building on the West-Side of *Aldersgate-street*, the City Residence of the Bishops of *London*, who is at present Dr. *John Robinson*.

3. *Thanet House*, the City Seat of the right honourable the Earl of *Thanet*.

4. *Little Britain*, thought to be so called, because the Dukes of *Britain* had some Time their Residence there.

22. *For*

21. *Faringdon* Ward within, or *intra*.

This Ward taketh its Name from the *Faringdons* who were Aldermen of it eighty-two Years, and came by it thus: *William Faringdon*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs of *London* in 1281. 9 *Edw.* II. purchaſed all the Aldermanry within the City of *London* and Suburbs of the ſame, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, to himſelf and his Heirs, of *Ralph de Fewre*, who had before purchaſed it of *Thomas de Ardern*, for twenty Marks in 1276. *Nicholas Faringdon*, Goldſmith, was Heir to this *William*, Mayor of *London* four Times, and was Alderman of this Ward above fifty Years, by which Means the Ward took the Name from them. This Ward was very large during their Time, and after their Death had but one Alderman till 17 *Richard* II. 1394. when by Act of Parliament it was divided into two, by the Names of *intra* and *extra*, and ordered to have two Aldermen, as it continueth to this Day. This Ward is governed by an Alderman *Richard Brocas*, Eſq; and his Deputy fourteen Common Councilmen, ſeventeen Conſtables, eighteen Scavengers, eighteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

The things obſervable in this Ward are,

1. The Churches, which before the late dreadful Fire were ten, *viz.* 1. *St. Paul's* Cathedral. 2. *St. Faith's*, but this is ſince the Fire united to, 3. *St. Auguſtine's* in *Watling ſtreet*. 4. *St. Peter's Cheap*, united with, 5. *St. Matthew Friday-ſtreet*. 6. *St. Vedaſt*, alias *Foſters* in *Foſter-Lane*, to which 7. *St. Michael's Quern* is annexed. 8. *Chriſt's* Church and Hoſpital. 9. *St. Martin Ludgate*. 10. *St. Anne's Black friars*, annexed to *St. Andrew Wardrobe*. So that there are now but ſix Churches, *viz.*

1. *St. PAUL's* Cathedral, ſo called from the Apoſtle St. *Paul*, who propagated the Goſpel among the Gentiles for near thirty-one Years, and was at laſt beheaded at *Rome*. It was built by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, *Anno* 610. in or near the Place where had been a Temple of *Diana*, as appeared from the Bones of Beaſts which had been ſacrificed to that Goddeſs, and were found at digging the Foundation of it. He gave it to *Mellitus* then Biſhop of *London*, for his Cathedral, and beſtowed upon the Prior and Canons of it the Manor of *Tillingham* in *Eſſex*, which ſtill belongs to it; *Erkenwald*, the third Biſhop of *London*, beſtowed great Coſt upon the Fabrick *Anno* 675, augmenting its Revenues, and procuring it ample Priviledges, whoſe Example ſeveral Kings and Princes, as well as Biſhops followed; ſo that the Revenues were thereby increaſed to a great Bulk.

This ſtately Fabrick, (as it was then accounted) did not long flouriſh, before ſeveral Misfortunes by Fire befel it, which began in 961, and ſo often interrupted the Repairs, that it was not fully rebuilt till 1240, when it was thought neceſſary to give it a new Dedication, and after this it was further enlarged, and a Part called the *New-Work*, ſet up chiefly at the Charge of *Henry de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and *Ralph de Baldock*, Biſhop of *London*, which being finiſhed, the Church was then meaſured, and the Length was found to contain 690 Foot, the Breadth 130, the Height in the Weſt-Part 102, and in the Eaſt eighty-eight, the Height of the Tower-Steeple and Spire 520 Foot. The Ball at the Head of the Spire was ſo large as to hold ten Buſhels of Wheat, and the Croſs above it fifteen Foot high, the Traverſe being ſix Foot long.

Near 200 Years after, *viz. February* 1, 1444. the Steeple was burnt down by Lightning, but the Damage being not very great, was ſoon repaired; but a greater followed in 1561, when being fired by Lightning, the whole Spire and Roof were conſumed by it. Queen *Elizabeth* was much troubled at this Accident, and gave Order for its ſpeedy Reparation, which by her Majeſty's Generoſity, who gave 1000 Marks in Gold, and 1000 Loads of Timber, and others Liberality, was ſo far effected that the Roof was finiſhed in 1566, but the Steeple was not attempted till Dr. *Laud* ſet about it in 1631, which proved too late, for before the Contributions could be got together, and all things fitted for its Erection, the Civil Wars began, the Money collected for the Repairs, and Materials provided, were all ſeized by Order of Parliament, the Croſs pulled down, the Revenues of the Dean and Chapter ſold, or other-

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wiſe diſpoſed of, the Stalls taken away, the marble Pavement torn up, the Monuments defaced, Sawpits digged in the Church, and ſome Parts converted into Horſe-Quarters for Soldiers, one Part only reſerved and ſeparated from the reſt by a Wall for a preaching Place.

In this Condition did this ſtately Edifice remain till the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. when the Preaching-Place was turned into a Choir, till the reſt of it ſhould be repaired, which was intended with all convenient Speed, but the dreadful Fire of *London* prevented it, which laid that and the greateſt Part of the City in Aſhes, *September* 2, 1666. but this did not quite break off thoſe Purpoſes; for the ſame Year an Act of Parliament was paſſed for rebuilding the City, and particularly this Cathedral with other Churches then in Ruins, by a Tax laid upon Coals, and accordingly the Foundation of it was laid in 1675, and tho' for ſome Years 500 Men at a Time have been employed in this mighty Work, yet it was not quite finiſhed in thirty-three Years, as to the main and ſubſtantial Parts of the Model, and perhaps forty-three will not compleat it fully.

This Church will be, if it is not already, one of the nobleſt Cathedrals in the World, and would take up a Volume almoſt to deſcribe it in all its Parts. We can only hint at ſome Generals, and leave the Curious to ſatisfie themſelves by a nearer View. The Church (abating ſome ſupernumerary Parts) is built in the Form of a Croſs. The outſide Walls are erected of fine *Portland* Stone, adorned with two Ranges of Pilaſters and other curious Enrichments, as Books diſplayed, Biſhops Caps, the Dean's Arms, a Cypher of *W. Rex*, an imperial Crown, two Rows of Windows, and forty-three Niches between them. The Aſcent to the North Portico is by twelve Steps of black Marble, the Dome, of which is ſupported by ſix very ſpacious Columns, and over the Door the King's Arms, with the Regalia, ſupported by two Angels, under whoſe Feet are a Lion and Unicorn. The Steps to the South-Portico are twenty-five, in all other Reſpects it is like the North. The Weſt-Portico is ſupported with twelve Columns, and is adorned with the Hiſtory of St. *Paul's* Converſion, *&c.* Within the Church is the Choir, which is all paved with Marble, and within the Rails of the Altar with fine Porphyry poliſhed, and laid in ſeveral geometrical Figures, the *Anabathrum* to the Communion-Table being fifteen Steps higher than the Choir. The Altar-piece is adorned with Pilaſters, finely painted and veined with Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*, The Organ-Gallery makes up all the Weſt-End of the Quire, the Organ-Caſe is magnificent and very ornamental, enriched with carved Figures of Cherubims, and the Pipes are very ſpacious, and gilt with Gold, preſerved from Duſt with fine Saſhes: But that which contributes moſt to the Beauty of the Choir is the Biſhop's Throne and Seat on the South-Side, and the Lord Mayor's on the North Side, with the Stalls for thirty Prebendaries, and a Dean, every one ſhewing in gold Letters the Title of the Prebend or Dignity of their Office, as Archdeacon of *London* and *Eſſex*, the Precentor, Chancellor, and Treaſurer, and over them the Galleries where the Ladies and Gentlewomen are commonly placed at ſolemn Times, *viz.* the Lord Mayor's Lady and Aldermens Wives, *&c.*

The Chapter of this Cathedral conſiſts of the Dean and three Reſidentiaries, the Dean hath two Votes, and ſo he and one of the Reſidentiaries have a Majority in all Debates. There are twelve minor or petty Canons, of which the Subdean and two Cardinals are the chief; they were founded by King *Richard* II. in Honour of Queen *ANNE* his Wife, *Reg.* 17. In this Cathedral there are Prayers daily at ſix in the Morning in the Chapel, and at ten in the Choir, and at three in the Afternoon. The Sermon every *Sunday* Morning is preached by the Appointment of the Biſhop of *London*, and the Miniſter that preaches hath 40 *s.* paid him immediately out of the Chamber of *London*. This Allowance was given by ſeveral Perſons, and was anciently 45 *s.* a Sermon. On *Sunday* in the Afternoon the Reſidentiaries preach in their Turns. The Dean and Chapter have the Preſentation to all the Livings belonging to the Cathedral, which are not a few. The Deanery is by many thought to be worth yearly

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yearly more than 1000 *l.* and the Residentiaries 300 *l.* The annual Rents of the Cathedral by Lands, Leases, *&c* is 1196 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* besides Fines, Reliefs, Woodsals, *&c.*

The Monuments of this Church which Mr. *Stow* has preserved, were for

Erkenwald the third Bishop of *London*, a great Benefactor to this Church, who died *Anno* 700. *Seba* or *Sebi*, King of the East *Saxons*, converted by *Erkenwald* in 677, buried in a Stone-Coffin. *Ethelred*, King of the West *Saxons*, buried in a marble Coffin, who died *Anno* 1017.

William Norman, Bishop of *London*, preferred by King *Edward the Confessor*, and admitted to be of the Council to King *William the Conquerer*, of whom he obtained great Privileges for this City. He was Bishop twenty Years, and died *Anno Christi* 1070.

Roger Niger, the learned and pious Bishop of *London*, consecrated 1228, who died *October* 1241.

John of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, *Wickliff*'s great Friend, who died in 1399.

Richard Newport, *Anno* 1318. *John Chesbul*, *Anno* 2279. *John Elmer*, *Anno* 1594. *Richard Fletcher*, 1596. *Michael Newberough*, *Anno* 1361. *Robert Braybrooke*, *Anno* 1404. *John Stokesley*, 1599. *John King*, and many others, Bishops of *London*.

Thomas Evre, *Alexander Newell*, *Robert Brewer*, *Valentine Cary*, *John Dunn*, and some others, Deans of this Church,

William, Earl of *Pembroke*, who died *Anno* 1569. the Dutchess of *Bedford*, Sister to the Duke of *Burgundy*. *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*. *Margaret*, Countess of *Shrewsbury*, who died *June* 14, 1468. *John Nevil*, Lord *Latimer*, 1542. with other Nobles of both Sexes.

Sir *Francis Walsingham*, Sir *John Wolley*, a Privy-Councellor, Sir *John Cockam*, Alderman, Sir *Nicholas Bacon* Lord-Keeper, 1579. Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and many other Gentlemen of Note.

The chief Monuments found in the Vaule under this Church, which was formerly the Parish-Church of *St. Faiths*, are as follow. For *Jane* the only Daughter of Sir *Christopher Wren*, who died *December* 29, 1702. *Ætat.* 26. Dr. *William Holder*, Subdean of the King's Chapel, and Sub-almoner of this Church, who died *January* 24, 1697. and his Wife the Daughter of Sir *Christopher Wren*, who having a considerable Knowledge in Medicine, cured some thousands of the Poor, and was made Use of by King *Charles* II Queen *Katharine*, and divers Nobles of their Court. She died *June* 30, 1688. Sir *Edmund Wiseman*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, he, *May* 8, 1704. she, *December* 8, 1694. and Mr. *Robert Martin*, an eminent Bookseller and Printer to the Royal Society.

2. *St. Augustine*'s Church in *Watling-street*, a neat Church, tho' little. It is so called from St. *Augustine* the Monk, the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, after the Conversion of the *English Saxons*, in which, under God, he was a chief Instrument. There was a famous Bishop of that Name called *St. Augustine* of *Hippo* in *Africa*, who tho' of great Renown for his Holiness and Writings, yet not having so near a Relation to this Nation as the former, we suppose this Church dedicated to him, who is styled *The English Apostle*. It was destroyed by the late Fire, and rebuilt in 1683, being then made by Act of Parliament the Parish Church to *St. Faith*'s, formerly under *St. Paul*'s. This Saint was an holy Virgin of the City of *Agen* in *Aquitain* in *France*, and suffered Martyrdom there under the Emperor *Diocletian*, because she being a Christian, would not sacrifice to the Idol-Gods. This Church was under the Choir of *St. Paul*'s Cathedral, and was before the Fire used as a Parish-Church for the Stationers, and others dwelling in *St. Paul*'s-*Church Yard*, *Paternoster Row*, and the Streets and Lanes adjoining.

This Church of *St. Augustine* is built with Stone, and is well pewed and wainscotted, the Pulpit finely embellished, and the Altar piece spacious and beautiful, having peculiar to it a winged Heart, aspiring towards a Glory with this Inscription: *SVRSVM CORDA.*, i. e. *Lift up your Hearts*, all done in Gold on blue. The Benefactors to this Church and Poor are, Mr. *William Lamb*, who gave Pennies to all the Poor, and Bread, enjoining them before they departed to say a *Pater-noster*.

Dr. *Holbech*, late Rector of it 100 *l.* towards the pewing of the Church, and to the Poor 10 *l.* The Lady *Ayloff*, towards the pewing, 100 *l.*

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The Benefactors in this Parish of *St. Faith's*, in all 700 *l.*

Mr. *Hart* gave a Sermon to be preached annually *May* 14.

Mr. *Trussel* gave another to be preached yearly on *August* 1, and to the Poor 2 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.*

Mr. *Morton* gave to be weekly distributed in Bread the Sum of 7 *l.* 16 *s.*

Mr. *Sams* hath also given out of the Lady *Berth's* Rents at *Kensington*, 5 *l. per Ann.*

The Monuments preserved by Mr. *Stow* are for Mr. *Read* Armourer, one of the Sheriffs. *Robert Balesdon*, Mayor in 1491. Mr. *Robert Busted*, Rector of this Parish, who died *August* 16, 1417. Mr. *John Battel*, Rector, who died *August* 6, 1426. Mr. *Robert Brett*, who died *April* 9, 1586. and some few others. Since the Fire there are none.

This Church is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and by the Union with *St. Faith's*, is made worth to the Incumbent annually 170 *l.* In ancient Records it bears the Name of *Ecclesia Sancti Augustini ad Portam*, because it stood near the Gate that opened out of *Watling-street* into *St. Paul's-Church Yard*. In the Beginning of the late Rebellion Mr. *Udal*, Rector of this Parish was sequestred and plundered, and his Wife an ancient, lame, and bedrid Woman carried out of Doors, and left in the Streets.

3. *St. Matthews Friday street*, so called, because it is dedicated to the Apostle and Evangelist *St. Matthew*, Son of *Levi*, a Publican, or Custom House Officer to the *Romans*, and situated at the upper End of *Friday-street* near *Cheapside*. This Church was burnt down in 1666. and being rebuilt, was made the Parish-Church to *St. Peters-Cheap*, in old Records called, *Ecclesia Sancti Petri de Wode-street*; because it stands at *Wood street* Corner. It is built of Brick, very plain, the Pews handsome, the Pulpit finely carved, and Altar-piece full of Enrichments. The Table of Benefactors shews, That the Church was built at the publick Charge, and the Pews erected by Rates made upon both Parishes; That Mr. *James Smith* gave the Altar-piece, Table, and Rails; Mr. *Edward Clarke*, and Mr. *Thomas Sandford* gave the Front of the Gallery and the King's Arms there, and Mr. *Miles Martin*, and Captain *John Shipton*, gave the two Branches and Irons. Mr. *Pratt* is styled a worthy Benefactor, but in what is not said.

Mr. *Stow* hath preserved to us the Names of divers Monuments anciently in this Church, *viz.* for *Robert Johnson*, Alderman; *Ralph Allen*, one of the Sheriffs, who died in 1546, *John Mabbe*, Chamberlain of *London*; Sir *Nicholas Twiford*, Mayor, who gave to this Church an House, and all the Appurtenances, called the *Griffin* and *Hope* in the same Street, and some others of less Note, which are all demolished by the Fire. There are now no other Monuments but one for Mr. *William Lane*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died he, *April* 11, 1680. and she, *March* 12, 1679. and another by an Hatchment in Memory of Mr. *James Smith* abovementioned, who was buried in a Vault adjoining.

This Church of old was in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, and so continued till that Abbey was dissolved by King *Henry* VIII. who gave it to the Bishop of *Westminster*, by him newly constituted; but that See being soon dissolved by King *Edward* VI. it was, among other things, settled upon the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, by that Prince, and being confirmed by Queen *Mary*, has so continued ever since. It is a Rectory, and made by the Act of Parliament worth to the Incumbent of the united Parishes 150 *l.* a Year. Here were anciently two perpetual Chantries, the one for the Souls of *Adam de Bentley* and *Maud* his Wife, and the other for *Thomas Wyclyngworth*, to be celebrated at the Altar of *St. Katharine*, and endowed by him with an House in this Street.

Dr. *Thomas Goodrich*, Chancellor and Bishop of *Ely*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. was Rector of the Parish of *St. Peter Cheap*, and Mr. *Potier* was turned out of it by the Parliament Commissioners. Mr. *Burton*, who with *Prynn* and *Bastwick* was censured in the *Star-Chamber* to lose his Ears, was Rector of *St. Matthews*.

4 *St. Vedast*, alias *Foster-Church* in *Foster-Lane*, so called from *St. Vedast*, or *Foster*, forty Years Bishop of *Arras* in *Artois*, (he was famous for his Devotion, Charity, Miracles, Fasting, and Praying. He was made

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Bishop of *Arras* by *St. Remigius* Bishop of *Rheims*, and died in 570.) and from its Situation on the East-Side of *Foster Lane*. This Church was demolished by the horrid Conflagration of *London*, as was also *St. Michael Quern*, or Corn, so called from the Archangel *Michael*, to whom it was dedicated, and the Corn-Market there kept, which was corruptly called *at the Quern*, for at the Corn, and by the Act for rebuilding the City were united, *St. Vedast*'s Church being only built.

This Church is well built of Stone, the Roof is covered with Lead, the Walls wainscotted, the Floor well-pewed, the Alley is paved with Stone, the Pulpit finely carved and finiered, and the Altar-piece very curious, as well as magnificent, having these things peculiar to it, *viz.* a Glory in the Form of an equilateral Triangle, within a spacious Circle, having *John* I. 1. wrote in it in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin*. The Communion-Table is supported with the Figures of four Angels, who stand upon a Foot-pace of Marble, encompassed with Rails and Banisters. On the North Wall and East-Window are the King's Arms. The Steeple is ninety Foot high, and hath six good Bells to be rung in Peal.

We find no Benefactors to this Church or Poor. The Monuments preserved by Mr. *Stow* are, for Mr. *John Throwstone*, one of the Sheriffs; *John Brown*, Alderman, who died in 1532. *Agnes*, Wife to *William Milbourne*, Chamberlain of *London*, who died in 1500. *John Lomfore*, Esq; Master of the Mint, who died *May* 21, 1583, *&c.* The Monuments now standing are for Dr. *William Fuller*, Vicar of *St. Giles Cripplegate*, first Dean of *Chester*, and afterwards of *Durham*, who died *May* 12, 1659. *Ætat.* 79. Mr. *Hall*, Deputy of this Ward, who died *September* 12, 1680. Sir *John Johnson*, Knt. and Alderman, who died *October* 5, 1698. *Ætat* 59.

In *St. Michael Quern* was buried the famous Antiquary *John Leland*, who having a Commission granted him by King *Henry* VIII. to search for the Antiquities of *England*, and peruse all Libraries, Records, *&c.* made a very great Collection of Antiquities, and wrote divers Books of that Nature, but falling distracted, died at his House in this Parish *April* 18, 1512.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and because *St. Michael Quern* was in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* before the Union, they now present alternately. The yearly Value is 160 *l. per Annum*. There was anciently a Chantry in this Church founded for the Souls of *Jeffrey at Gates*, and *Joan*, and *Alice* his Wives, and others. In the Church-yard is a free School lately built and endowed by Mr. *John Johnson*, an Inhabitant of the Parish, and living some Years after this charitable Work.

Thomas Scot, alias *Rotherham*, which Name he assumed from *Rotherham* in *Yorkshire*, the Place of his Nativity, Archbishop of *York*, who built the Library and Gate to the Schools at *Cambridge*, and gave five Fellowships to *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*, was Rector of this Parish. He died of the Plague at *Cawood*, *May* 29, 1500. *Ætat.* 76.

5. *Christ's-Church*, so called from its Dedication to Christ our Lord, when it was made a Parish-Church at the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Henry* VIII. It was before the Church of the Grey Friers, and the two Parishes of *St. Nicholas* in the Shambles, and *St. Ewens* in *Newgate-Market*; with so much of the Parish of *St. Pulchers*, or *St. Sepulchres*, as was within *Newgate*, being united to it, was made a Parish-Church by the Name of *Christ-Church*, and settled upon the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City of *London*, the two Churches of *St. Nicholas* and *St. Ewens* being thereupon demolished. This Church suffered the common Fate with many others in the Fire of *London* in 1666, but was again rebuit a little more Eastward in 1687. and the Parish-Church of *St. Leonard Foster-Lane* united to it by Act of Parliament.

This new Church is built with Stone very strong, spacious, and beautiful, the Roof covered with Lead, and the Spire, which was not finished till 1704, of fine Stone, adorned with Vases The Inside is ornamental and pleasant, as well as very convenient, the Walls and Pillows wainscotted, with large Galleries on the North-West and South-Sides, the Pulpit is finely finiered and carved, with the Figures of our Saviour and his twelve Apostles setting at their last Supper, and the four Evangelists. The Altar is spacious, and the Communion-Ta-

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ble ſtands on a Foot-pace of black and white Marble, encompaſſed with handſome Rails and Baniſters, and the Font is of white Marble, neatly carved in Releivo.

The Hoſpital adjoining to this Church (of which we ſhall ſpeak by and by) is inſtead of all Benefactions. The Monuments, moſt of them defaced, (as Mr. *Stow* ſays) were ſo many that he thought it would be tedious to his Reader to ſet them all down, yet mentions four Queens, many Dutcheſſes, Earls, Counteſſes, Knights, Mayors, &c. The Monuments now ſtanding are for *Mary*, the Wife of Dr. *Nehemiah Grew*, who died *April* 9, 1685.

Mr. *Edmund Sheering*, Rector of this Church, who died in 1690, aged forty-eight Years.

Colonel *Nicholas Richardſon*, of the Iſland of *Jamaica*, who died *December* 13, 1702. He ordered his only Son to be educated in the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*, which, upon full Conſideration, he judged to be the beſt Church in the World.

Captain *Valentine Bine*, who ſpent moſt of his Life in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and was there much reſpected by the King of *Bantam*, returning into *England* in 1688, died *February* 11, 1691 juſt as his Ship the new *Berkley Caſtle* was about to ſet ſail for thoſe *Indies*

Sir *Peter Floyer*, Knt. and Alderman, who is buried in a Vault, but an Hatchment is ſet over it in Memory of him.

The Living here is a Vicarage, the impropriate Tithes being ſettled, as is aboveſaid, in the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of *London*, Governours of *Little Bartholomew's* Hoſpital, on Condition, that they from Time to Time ſhould find and ſuſtain a Vicar, allowing him yearly the Stipend of 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and to the Viſitor of *Newgate*, 10 *l* &c. The Revenue of it ſince the Union with *St. Leonard's* is 200 *l. per Ann.* but the Patronage of this latter Church belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, the Preſentation to it is become alternate, the Governours of the Hoſpital preſenting upon one Vacancy, and the Dean and Chapter upon another. Here are ſeveral Sermons preached of the Gift of Mr. *Banks* on St. *Matthew's* Days, Mr. *Barns* on *November* 17. Mr. *Humble*, on *November* 5. Lady *Ramſey*, on St. *Stephen's* Day, and Mr. *Stretchley*, on the *Sunday* after *Aſcenſion*, 20 *s.* each.

Sampſon Price, D. D. a famous Preacher, eſpecially againſt the Popiſh Doctrines, called therefore the *Mawl of Hereticks*, was Miniſter of this Pariſh. He was Chaplain to King *James* I. and an uſual Court Preacher.

Mr. *Jenkins*, the famous Presbyterian Miniſter, was Vicar here all the Parliament-Times, and ejected for Non-Conformity in 1662.

Chriſt's Hoſpital, adjoining to the Church, and thence commonly called *Chriſt's-Church Hoſpital*, was the Houſe of the *Grey-Friers*, which coming into the King's Hands at the Suppreſſion, King *Edward* VI. being moved by a Sermon made by Biſhop *Ridley*, exhorting the Rich and Great to find out ſome Ways to relieve the Poor, called to him the Mayor, ſome Aldermen, and Commoners, to take Advice about it. Theſe, after ſome Deliberation, ranked the Poor into three Sorts. 1. By Impotency. As 1. Fatherleſs Children. 2. The Blind and Lame. 3. The Diſeaſed, as Lepers, *&c.* 2. By Caſualties. As 1. Wounded Soldiers. 2. Decayed Houſholders. 3. Grievouſly diſeaſed. 3. By Unthriftineſs. As 1 The Riotous. 2. The Vagabonds, 3. The Idle, as Strumpets, *&c.* which being repreſented to the King, he made this Proviſion for them all by giving

1. This Hoſpital for the Impotent. 2. St. *Thomas's* for the Wounded. 3. *Bridewel* for the Lazy. All which he incorporated by the Name of the *Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of* London, *Governours of the Hoſpitals of King* Edward VI. We are now only to ſpeak of the former.

This Hoſpital was opened in *November* 1552, when about 400 Boys, moſt of them Orphans, were taken into it. They were at firſt cloathed with Ruſſet-Cotton, but this Habit was ſoon after changed for Blue, which has continued ever ſince. This Foundation had not been long laid before many well-diſpoſed Perſons made conſiderable Additions to the Revenue the King had ſettled on it which was 600 *l.* a Year, Lands formerly belonging to the *Savoy Hoſpital*, viz.

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viz. the City of *London* gave the Duties of *Blackwell Hall* for lodging and picking Cloth. Mr. *Giles Ruſſel* 140 *l. per Ann.* and 2000 *l* in Money, and many others, inſomuch that the Number of Children now maintained by the ſaid Hoſpital are about 820 Boys, and eighty Girls, who are inſtructed in Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetick, and Navigation, and ſome are ſent to the Univerſities. There are particular Maſters kept at the Charge of the Hoſpital for teaching of theſe ſeveral Arts. The mathematical School was built and endowed by King *Charles* II. with 370 *l. per Ann.* for ever, and all the Affairs of the Hoſpital are managed by a Preſident, and Governours, who are in Number 300, beſides the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, a Treaſurer, Steward, Regiſter, and two Clerks.

This Hoſpital was much damnified by the Fire in 1666, but was ſoon repaired. The new Building is very graceful in the South-Front, having the Figure of King *Edward* VI. in a Nich over the Aperture into the Cloiſters. The Hall is a ſtately Room fitted with Tables for the Children, and an Organ at one End to aſſiſt at their Devotion, and hung about with the Pictures of divers great Benefactors, as King *James* II. and his Court, Sir *John Frederick*, Sir *John Moor*, and *William Garraway*. The Schools are near it, and not far off is the Counting-houſe where the Charge is given to the Governours at their Admiſſion, over which is the Court-Room, curiouſly adorned with Pictures, *viz.* of King *Charles*, and King *James* II. Sir *Richard Dobbs*, who was Lord Mayor when the Hoſpital was founded, Sir *John Lemon*, Sir *Thomas Vivor*, and many others.

The Children who are capable of being admitted into this Hoſpital are, 1. The Children of Free-men of *London* only. 2. Not under ſeven Years old, nor above fifteen. 3. They muſt be Orphans, wanting either Father or Mother, or both. 4. No Foundlings, nor ſuch as are maintained by the Pariſh. 5. Nor any that are lame, crooked, or deformed, have the Evil, a Rupture, or any infectious Diſeaſe, which if anſwered, yet 'tis a Rule of this Hoſpital. 6. That none be admitted without a due Certificate of the former things, and an Engagement to diſcharge the Hoſpital of them at or before the Age of fifteen, if a Boy, and fourteen if a Girl, which ſhall be left to the Governours to do or not. 7. That no Child ſhall be admitted that hath a Brother or Siſter in the Hoſpital already. 8. That the Children to be admitted ſhall be examined by a Committee, conſiſting of the Preſident, Treaſurer, Auditors, and ſome other Governours, whether they are duly qualified according to the former Rules, and may ſuſpend Admiſſion till they have full Satisfaction. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen preſent every Year, and the other Governours in their Turns, which may happen in three or four Years.

6. *St. Martin's Ludgate*, ſo called from its Dedication to *St. Martin*; and to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches of the ſame Dedication, becauſe it is ſituated near *Ludgate*, which is ſaid by ſome to have been built by King *Lud*, a *Britiſh* King, who lived about ſixty-ſix Years before Chriſt. It was repaired in 1215, beautified in 1260, and quite rebuilt in 1586, and the Images of King *Lud*, and his Sons *Androgeus*, and *Theomantius* ſet up at the Charge of the City. At preſent it is ſpacious and ſtrong, built of Stone, and in a Nich is the Figure of Queen *Elizabeth* in her Regalia, very well carved, and above it the King's Arms. It has a good Foot-Poſtern. It was made a Priſon for Freemen of the City for Debts, Treſpaſſes, Accounts, and Contempts in 1378, and confirmed in 1382. as it ſtill continues.

This Church was ſo ancient that the Decays of it called for a rebuilding in 1437, and which Mr. *William Down*, then Parſon of it, effected by his Care and Induſtry to get Contributions; for he obtained of the Mayor and Commonalty of this City a Parcel of Ground in Length twenty-eight Foot, and Breadth twenty-four, to erect the Steeple on. It was repaired and beautified at the Pariſh-Charge in 1624, but having ſuffered deeply in the Conflagation in 1666, it was rebuilt in 1684. The Church as it now ſtands, is of Stone; but the Roof is covered with Tile, and the Floor is three Foot above the Street. The Steeple has a handſome Tower, Cupulo, and Spire.

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Within it is well pewed and wainſcotted, having a neat Gallery on the South-Side and an Organ-Loft at the Weſt-End. The Pulpit is finieted, and the Altar-pice ornamental, having the Commandments under a Glory painted on the Figure of an holy Lamb-skin, and the Foot-pace of the Communion-Table of black and white Marble, incloſed with Rails and Baniſters.

Here are no Monuments in this Church. The Names of ſuch as were in it before the Fire, preſerved by Mr. *Stow*, but none of them now remain, are for

William Sevenoke, who was Mayor of *London* in 1418. He being born at *Sevenoke* in *Kent*, founded and endowed a free School and ſome Alms-houſes there.

Sir *Stephen Peacock*, who was Mayor in 1533, the ſame Year that Queen *Elizabeth* was born at *Greenwich*.

William Huſe, Regiſter of the Court of *Canterbury*, who died *June* 1, 1560.

Jaſper Cholmley, Clerk of the Recognizances, and Juſtice of the Peace and *Quorum*, who died *Octobr* 31, 1586. 18 *Eliz.*

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, and ſo continued till Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent dated *March* 3. *Reg.* 1. gave it, among other things, to the Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors for ever, in whoſe Collation it has continued ever ſince. The Revenue of it ſince the Fire is made by Act of Parliament 160 *l. per Ann* Here are four Gift-Sermons annually at 10 *s* each.

Thomas Lupſet, Rhetorick-Lecturer at *Oxford*, in the Lecture of Cardinal *Wolſey*'s Foundation, and Prebendary of *Roſcomb* in the Church of *Sarum*, was Rector of this Pariſh. Sir *Thomas More*, in an Epiſtle to *Erafmus*, makes honourable mention of him.

Samuel Puritan, born at *Dunmow*, or *Thaxted* in *Eſſex*, the Author of divers Book, as 1. His *Pilgrimage* in fol. 2. His *Pilgrims*, in four Parts, fol. *&c.* was Rector of this Pariſh.

Michael Jermin, a pious and learned Man, was ejected and ſequeſtred from it, and

Thomas Jacomb placed in it by the Parliament-Commiſſioners about 1642. He was a religious Presbyterian, and a great Aſſiſtant in carrying on their Cauſe, till he was ſilenced for his Non-conformity in 1662, after which he held a Conventicle, and became Chaplain at length to the Counteſs of *Exeter*, in whoſe Service and Houſe in *Little Britain* he died *March* 27, 1687.

In *Newgate-ſtreet* in this Ward is the *Royal Bagnio*, a very commodious Place for Sweating, Hot-bathing, and Cupping, built after the *Turkiſh* Model, and having eighteen Degrees of Heat. The Charge for ſweating, rubbing, cupping, *&c.* is 4 *s.* each Perſon. The Days for Women are *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and for Men the other four, *Sunday* being wholly exempted.

2. The Halls of Companies ſituate in this Ward are, 1. Embroiderers-Hall, ſtanding on the Weſt-Side of *Gutter-Lane*, (as it is now commonly called, but Mr. *Stow* tells us the proper Name is *Guthurun-Lane*, ſo denominated from one *Guthurun*, ſome Time Owner thereof, and that it was inhabited by Gold-beaters). It is an handſome Building, and was purchaſed with Part of the Money given by Mr. *John Throwſtone*, Embroiderer and Sheriff, who died in 1519, leaving 40 *l.* for that End. This Company was incorporated about 1561, and conſiſts of two Wardens, forty-five Aſſiſtants, and 144 on the Livery.

2. Sadlers-Hall ſituate on the North-Side and Weſt-End of *Cheaſide*, a neat Room adorned with Fret-work and Wainſcot. They are a Company of great Antiquity, being incorporated in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and had many Privileges granted them by the ſucceeding Kings, all which were confirmed to them by King *James* I. They conſiſt of a Maſter, three Wardens, and twenty-two Aſſiſtants, and ſixty-five on the Livery, which they have given and continued above 400 Years, *viz.* ever ſince the Reign of the ſaid King, who died in 1307.

3. Barber-Chirurgeons Hall, a ſpacious Building of fine Brick and Stone in *Monkwell ſtreet*. It is a large Room, with a Parlour, or Court-Room adjoining, adorned with the Pictures of King *Henry* VIII. and the Court of Aſſiſtants in one Piece, King *Charles* II. Sir *Charles Scarborough*, Alderman *Arris*, who read and gave the Muſcle-Lecture, Dr. *Grew*, the Anatomy-Reader, and Mr. *Liſle*, King *Charles* II. Barber. Near it

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is a Theatre fitted with Seats, and adorned with the Figures of the ſeven *Liberal Sciences*, twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, the Skeleton of an *Oſtrich*, and a Buſto of King *Charles* I. Here are alſo ſeveral Skeletons and Skins of Men and Women, and a mummy Skull. There are alſo two publick and as many private Lectures read yearly in it upon the Bodies of executed Malefactors then anatomized.

This Company was firſt incorporated in the ſecond Year of King *Edward* II. *Anno* 1308. by the Name of the *Barbers* Company; but 32 *Henry* VIII. they were by Act of Parliament conſtituted a Company by the Name of *Barber Chirurgeons*; but with a Condition that the Barbers ſhould not practiſe Surgery. Mr. *Stow* gives a clear different Account of the Original of this Company, *viz.* That they were incorporated by King *Edward* IV. and *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*; but our modern Hiſtorians diſallow of it. They conſiſt of a Maſter, three Wardens, twenty-ſix Aſſiſtants, and 196 of the Livery, every one of which may have three Apprentices, and others but two. None can uſe the Trades of Barbers or Surgeons in this City, but ſuch as are free of this Company.

4. Butchers-Hall ſituate in *Chick-Lane*, it is divided into an upper and a lower one, and has a Parlour and ſome other Rooms adjoining, which are finely adorned with Fret-Work and Wainſcot. This Company was incorporated in in 1604, having been a Fraternity long before, and are a Maſter, four Wardens, ſixteen Aſſiſtants, and 193 on the Livery. In the Stair-caſe of this Hall hangs the Arms of Mr. *James Leveret* of *Great Chelſea*, who left 500 *l.* to the Poor of this Company.

5. Stationers-Hall, which was anciently the Houſe of the Duke of *Britain*, then of the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Abergavenny*, and at length purchaſed by this Company. It is an handſome brick Building ſtanding in *Cock Alley* in *Ludgate-ſtreet*. They are a numerous Company, and conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, thirty Aſſiſtants, and 227 on the Livery, beſides two Renter-Wardens, who collect the Quarterage and treat the Company on the Lord Mayor's Day. Such as are on the Livery may take two Apprentices, but the Yeomanry are allowed but one. Their capital Stock, which is employed in printing *Almanacks*, *A, B, C's Primmers*, *Pſalters*, School-Books, and other privileged Wares, as they call them, (becauſe they have a Patent for printing them alone) is 15000 *l.* which upon the annual Diviſion yields about 10 *l. per Cent.* or more Profit. They give in Penſions to the Poor of their Company about 200 *l. per Ann.* allowing to each about 4 *l.* This Company is compoſed of Printers, Book-binders, Bookſellers, Letter-Founders, *&c.* as well as Stationers.

3. Things of divers Natures, of which ſorts are,

1. The College of Phyſicians in *Warwick-Lane*, (which is ſo called from the Earl of *Warwick*'s Houſe there). It was formerly in *Knight-Riders ſtreet*, and afterward removed to *Amen Corner*, but the Fire of *London* deſtroying it, the College erected the preſent ſtately Building in 1682. It is built of Brick and Stone, of which laſt is the Frontiſpiece which is ſpacious. In the Court over the Door-caſe is the Figure of King *Charles* II. in a curious Nich, and on the other Side the Statue of Sir *John Cutler*. In the Inſide are the Hall where they give Advice to the Poor *gratis*, the Committee-Room, the Library ſtored with Books by Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, and the Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, who was one of the Fellows; the great Hall where the Doctors meet once a Quarter, adorned with Pictures and Carvings, a Map, which is a Plan of certain Lands in *Eſſex* given to the College by Dr. *Amy*, the Theatre with Seats and Tables for Anatonical Diſſections, a preparing Room, where are thirteen Tables containing all the Muſcles in an humane Body, and over all Garrets to dry Herbs for the Uſe of the Diſpenſary.

This learned Society is conſtituted a Body corporate by the Acts of Parliament following, 14 & 15 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 5. and the 32 *c* 40. of the ſame King, 1 *Mar. Seſſ.* 2. *c.* 9. 1 *Jac. c.* 15. 15 *Car.* 2. and one of K. *James* II. by which they are endowed with theſe Powers and Privileges among others:

1. That they be a Body-corporate for the Practice of Phyſick in *London*, and within ſeven Miles round, and none others (except

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cept licenſed by them) to practiſe within the ſaid Compaſs; that they have a perpetual Succeſſion and a Common Seal, and have Liberty to chuſe a Preſident, Cenſors, &c. yearly.

2. That Phyſicians be not ſummoned on Juries; but that the Magiſtrates aſſiſt them in the Execution of the Powers given them for the Puniſhment of Offences, and in deſtroying unwholeſome Medicines.

3. That they be diſcharged from providing and bearing Arms or other Munition within the City, or ſerving any Office. By their laſt Charter their Number is not to exceed eighty, and Doctors who have taken their Degrees in foreign Univerſities, are qualified to be Members of this College, *whereas before* none were to be admitted *Fellows* but ſuch as were Graduates in one of our Univerſities. The Cenſors have Power to ſuperviſe and govern all the Phyſicians in *London*, and the Compaſs aforeſaid.

4. The College hath Liberty to take ſix Bodies yearly for Anatomy, provided they bury them afterwards, and to purchaſe 200 *l.* Lands a Year. The preſent College conſiſts of a Preſident, four Cenſors, forty-three *Fellows*, eight Candidates, three honorary Fellows, and about thirty Licenciates. The Lord Chancellor or Keeper, two chief Juſtices, and chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, are appointed Viſitors of the ſaid Corporation to determine all Matters brought before them.

2. *St. Paul's* School built in 1512, by Dr. *John Colet*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, a Citizen of *London* by Birth; being the Son of Sir *Henry Colet*, Mercer and Lord Mayor in 1487, and 1492. who endowed it for an high Maſter, Sub-maſter, and Undermaſter or Uſher, with large Stipends for the teaching of 153 poor Mens Children free, who may be of any Country in *England*, or any other Nation. He committed the Overſight of his School to the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Mercers Company in this City, ſettling upon them for the Payment of the Maſters Lands of the yearly Value of 120*l.* or better, leaving eleven Exhibitions which the Company apply for the Uſe of the ſame Scholars at the Univerſities, as they do alſo ſome others left to the School for the ſame Purpoſe, *viz.*

Four of 10*l.* *per Ann.* each, given by the Lord *Cambden*. Four of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per Ann.* each, given by the Lady *North*. Four of 6*l* 5*s.* *per Ann.* each, given by one Mrs. *Robinſon*, and One of 5*l.* *per Ann.* given by one Mrs. *Barret*.

All theſe the Company, according to an Order made *Anno* 1698, beſtow upon no Youths, but ſuch as have been Scholars for three Years laſt paſt.

The Maſters are all elected into the School by the Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Mercers Company, and the Scholars are admitted by the Maſter upon a Warrant to him directed, and ſigned by the Surveyor. The Election of the Scholars for the Univerſity is in *March* before *Lady-Day*, and they enjoy the Exhibitions for ſeven Years, unleſs they be provided for ſooner. To this belongs a good Library conſiſting chiefly of claſſick Authors given by Gentlemen educated therein. The Frontiſpiece of it is, *INGREDERE VT PROFICIAS.*

3. The *Old Exchange*, a Street ſo called from the King's Exchange ſtanding there, which was erected for the Receit of Bullion to be coined. King *Henry* III. by the Advice of his Council, gave out a Prohibition, That no *Engliſhman*, or others, ſhould exchange Plate, or any other maſſy Silver, but in this Exchange at *London*, or at *Canterbury*. It was farmed out to the Citizens of *London*, who received the old Stamps or coining Irons from Time to Time as they were worn, and delivered new to all the Mints of *England*.

22. *Broad-ſtreet* Ward.

This Ward taketh its Name from *Broad-ſtreet* the chief Street in it, which hath its Name from the Market anciently held here for ſelling of Bread; for it appeareth by certain Records, that in the Year 1302, 30 *Edw.* I. the Bakers of *London* were obliged to ſell no Bread in their Shops or Houſes, but in the Market kept here. This Ward hath an Alderman *Robert Baylis*, Eſq; and his Deputy Mr. *Samuel Marſh*, eleven Common Councilmen, ten Conſtables, eight Scavengers, thirteen of the Warmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle.

Things moſt obſervable in this Ward are, 1. The Churches. 2. The Halls of Companies. 3. Divers Sorts. 3. The

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1. The Churches before the Fire were four, *viz.* 1. *Allhallows Bread-ſtreet.* 2. *St. John* the Evangeliſt in *Friday-ſtreet.* 3. *St. Mildred Bread-ſtreet.* 4. *St. Margaret Moſes*, which are ſince the Fire reduced to two, the ſecond being united to the firſt, and laſt to the third, by the Act of Parliament 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. for rebuilding the City.

1. *Allhallows Bread-ſtreet*, ſo called from its Dedication to *All-Saints*, and its Situation in *Bread ſtreet*. The Foundation of this Church is not known; but the Spire which was of Stone being broken down by Lightning in 1559, and damaging the Church, one Mr. *Dunſter* gave 200 *l.* towards the repairing of it in 1620, and ſettled 12 *l.* for ever upon it. It was deſtroyed by the great Fire of *London* in 1666, but was rebuilt in 1684. It is a pleaſant Church with a Steeple eighty-ſix Foot high. It is within handſomely wainſcotted and pewed, the Pulpit finely carved, and the Sounding-Board finiered, a neat Gallery at the Weſt-End, and a ſpacious Altar-piece well adorned and beautified. Here is no Table of Benefactors.

The Monuments preſerved by Mr. *Stow*, which are for Men of moſt Note are theſe,

1. For Mr. *Thomas Beaumond*, Salter, Alderman and one of the Sheriffs of *London* in 1442, and his two Wives both named *Alice*. He died *Auguſt* 14, 1457. They lie buried in a Chapel (called *Salter's Chapel*) built by him on the South-Side of the Chancel.

2. For *William Albany*, Eſq; Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, with his two Wives *Thomaſine*, who died *December* 15, 1565. and *Joan*, who died *July* 7, 1579. He died *Feb.* 18, 1589. *Ætat.* 82. The Motto on their Tomb is, *Reſpice & proſpice Finem.*

3. For *Henry Stuckley*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, who died *July* 21, 1564. He had four Wives, which all lie buried by him.

4. For *Richard Read*, Alderman of *London*, who ſerving the King in his Wars againſt *Scotland*, was taken Priſoner by the *Scots*, but dying in this Pariſh was buried here in 1542.

The Monuments now ſtanding here, erected ſince the Fire are for,

1. *Arthur Baron*, Eſq; a Member of divers Societies in this City, a prudent Man, who died a Batchelor *July* 20, 1702. *Ætat.* eighty.

2. *Humphrey Lewins*, Citizen and Grocer, deſcended of the *Lewins* of *Northamptonſhire*, who died *July* 25, 1682. *Ætat.* 53. He lies in the ſame Grave with his Son *Humphrey*.

Mr. *Stow* tells us, That upon *Auguſt* 17, 1532. 23 *Henry* VIII. two Prieſts quarrelled in this Church, and one of them drew Blood of the other, whereupon the Church was ſuſpended, and no Service performed in it for a Month after, and the Prieſts being committed to Priſon, were releaſed upon doing this Penance *October* 15. They went before the general Proceſſion bare-headed, footed, and legged, before the Children with Beads and Books in their Hands from *St. Paul's* through *Cheapſide*, *Cornhill*, *&c.*

St. John the Evangeliſt, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *St. John Baptiſt*, and *Zachary* in this City, was but a ſmall Church, yet was well repaired in 1626, and had a handſome Gallery erected by Mr. *Godwin*, one of the Pariſhioners. Here was a perpetual Chantry, founded by *William de Augre*, Citizen and Marſhal of *London*, for the Souls of himſelf and *Margaret* his Wife, and of *John Kingſton* and his Wife. Since the Union, as above, the Site of it is a burying Place only for the Inhabitants of this Pariſh.

This Church is a Rectory, and was anciently in the Patronage of the Prior and Chapter of *Chriſt's Church, Canterbury*; but by an Inſtrument dated *April* 24, 1365. the Advowſon of this Church, *St. Pancras*, and *St. Dunſtans London*, were granted to *Simon Iſlip*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his Succeſſors for ever, in Conſideration of the Advowſons of *Eaſtry* and *Monkton*, which he had obtained of the King for them, and divers other Benefits, as it ſtill continueth. The Revenue of it ſettled by Act of Parliament is 140 *l. per Ann.*

Perſons of Eminency, who were Rectors of theſe Pariſhes are, 1. Of *Allhallows*, *William Lyndewode*, Dr. of Laws, who compiled the Collections of ſuch Conſtitutions as had been made by the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* from *Stephen Langton*, who ſate in 1206, to *Henry Chicheley*, who ſate in 1414. He was Biſhop of *St Davids*, and lies buried in *Weſtminſter Abbey*.

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Thomas Langton, Bishop of *Winchester*, who gave to *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where he was some Time Fellow, a silver Cup double gilt, which weighed sixty-seven Ounces with his Name on it.

Lawrence Sanders, Divinity Lecturer in the College of *Fotheringhay*, and Minister of *Chirlangton* in *Lincolnshire*, a Man zealous against the Popish Doctrines and Errors, even in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, for which he was taken up and imprisoned fifteen Months, and then being examined, excommunicated, and degraded, was delivered to the secular Power by the Bishop of *London*, *February* 4, 1555. after which he was carried down and burnt at *Coventry*, *February* 8. following.

Richard Stock, a zealous Puritan and Reformer of the Prophanation of the Lord's Day, who wrote and published several things. He died *April* 20, 1626. and lies buried in this Church.

1. Of *St. John* the Evangelist, Mr. *George Walker*, a learned Man, and Chaplain to Dr. *Feild*, Bishop of *Ely*. He was an excellent Logician, and a stout Champion for the Protestant Doctrines against the popish Errors, as his Disputations with *Norris* a popish Priest, and Father *Fisher* the Jesuit, shew, which are published under the Titles of *The Sum of a Disputation between Mr.* Walker *and Mr.* Smith, (*alias* Norris) and Fisher's *Folly unfolded*. Printed in 1623, and 1624. Dr. *Featley* was joined with him in this last. He was a rigid Puritan, and much inveighed against the Prophanation of the Lord's Day, and other Practises which procured his Imprisonment.

2. *St Mildred Bread street*; so called from the holy Virgin St. *Mildred*, of whom we have spoken before, and the Situation of it in *Bread street*. The Lord *Trenchaunt* of St. *Albans*, is supposed to be either the first Builder of this Church, or the principal Benefactor to it in 1300. in which also certain *Cornish* Gentlemen assisted in 1312. In this Church was a curious Window in the North-Wall, which was built in 1628, which had these Stories painted on five Lights, *viz* 1. The History of the *Spanish Invasion* 2. A Monument of Queen *Elizabeth*. 3. The *Gun powder Plot* in 1605. 4. The *Plague* in 1625. 5. The Pourtraiture of *Nicholas Crisp*, Esq; who gave this Window, and besides his Share in the other Repairs, settled 7 *l per Ann.* upon the Church for ever. He was the Ancestor of Sir *Nicholas* and Sir *John Crisp*, Baronets. But this Window with the whole Church was consumed by the dreadful Fire of *London* in 1666, and tho' the Church was rebuilt and open in 1683, the Window can never be recovered.

The Front of this Church is built of free Stone, but the rest of Brick; the Roof is covered with Lead, and the Floor paved with *Purbeck* Stone. It is a neat Church, tho' little, the Walls are well adorned with the King's Arms. in a carved and gilt Frame, *&c* At the West-End is a very neat Wainscot Gallery, Clock-Dial, and Door-case. It is well pewed, and the Pulpit enriched. The Altar-piece is handsomely adorned, and the Communion-Table stands upon a Foot-pace of black and white Marble inclosed with Rails and Banisters.

The Benefactors exposed on a Marble Monument on the North-Side of the Church are these: The Lord *Trenchaunt* of *St. Albans* beforementioned.

Sir *John Chadworth*, or *Sadworth*, some Time Mayor of *London*, who gave to this Church a Vestry, a Parsonage-House, and a Church-yard. He died in 1430.

Mr. *Copinger*, and Mr. *Thomas Langham*, good Benefactors.

The Monuments of this Church preserved by Mr. *Stow*, are many; but few of them of Note, except for the aforesaid Benefactors and these few following.

Mr. *Henry Budge*, who founded a Chantry here in 1419.

Sir *John Hawlon*, Clerk; Parson of this Parish, who built the Parsonage-House a new after the same had been burnt down, together with the Parson and his Man, his Predecessor. The Fire happened in 1485.

John Ireland, Salter, Deputy of this Ward for fifteen Years, and first Master of the Company of Salters, who died *April* 2, 1613. aged eighty-three Years.

St. Margaret Moses, so called from its Dedication to *St. Margaret*, and one *Moses*, the Founder of it, which is united to St. *Mildred*, hath Monuments for Sir *Richard Dobbs*, Mayor the Year after the great swearing

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Sickneſs in 1551. Sir *John Allot*, Mayor in 1590, and *John Harper*, Treaſurer of *Chriſt's-Church* Hoſpital, and Deputy of this Ward; but theſe were all demoliſhed by the Fire. Thoſe now ſtanding in *St. Mildred's* are for Mr. *Thomas Ball*, and his Wife, of *Maidſtone* in *Kent*; Mr. *Benjamin Williams*, three Hatchments in Memory of the *Criſps*, and Mrs. *Sarah Caxon*, who died in *June* 1683, having their Arms drawn on them, but nothing elſe memorable.

The Living here is a Rectory, anciently in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of *St. Mary (Overyes) Southwark*, but *Bartholomew* the Prior, with the Conſent of his Convent, granting the Advowſon to *John Iments* and *John Oliver*, Clerks, it paſſed thro' many Hands to the *Criſps*, who have now the Patronage of it; but by the Reaſon of the Union of *St. Margaret Moſes* with it, which tho' moſt anciently it was in the Gift of the Priory of St. *Faith* of *Horſham* in the County of *Norfolk*, yet had been in the Crown ever ſince 1386, the Patronage now is divided, and the King preſents one Turn, and the *Criſps* another. The Revenue by Act of Parliament is 130 *l. per Ann.* Perſons of Note may be eſteemed *Robert Cok*, who was burnt with his Man in the Parſonage-Houſe, and *Nicholas Bradſhaw*, who was ejected by Sequeſtration in the late Rebellion.

2. The Halls of Companies in this Ward are,

1. Salters-Hall, ſtanding on the Weſt-Side of *St. Swithin's* Lane. This Company was incorporated and had their Arms granted them by King *Henry* VIII. They conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-eight Aſſiſtants, and 140 on the Livery. They are an honourable rich Company, and are the ninth of the twelve, of one of which the Lord Mayor muſt be free, and there have been ten Lord Mayors of it. Mr. *Stow* tells us, that there were ſix Alms-houſes adjoining to this Hall, founded for the Relief of the poor decayed Brethren of this Company.

2. Cordwainers-Hall, ſituate at the Meeting of *Great* and *Little Diſtaf*, (or *Diſtaff*) Lane. It is built of Brick, and hath ſeveral handſome Rooms in it. The Hall is adorned with the Pictures of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, given by one of the Company. They were incorporated *Anno* 1438, and had their Charter confirmed in the fourth and fifth of Queen *Mary*'s Reign, and again by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg* 4. and King *James* I. They conſiſt of a Maſter, four Wardens, ſixteen Aſſiſtants, and 104 on the Livery. They may take three Apprentices.

3. Things of divers Sorts remarkable are theſe. *viz.*

1. *Gerards-Hall*, of which it is reported, (or rather fabled) that one *Gerard* a Giant lived there, and that he was a Man of that Bulk and Strength, that in the Wars he uſed a Pole to run withal near forty Foot long, and fifteen Inches round, which ſtood in the Hall of this Houſe many Years after his Death. To make this Story good, a Writing is produced of a Tooth of a Man ſo big as weighed 10 *l.* Troy-weight, a Skull which held five Pecks of Wheat, and a Shin-Bone ſix Foot long, found in or near this Hall, and queſtionleſs muſt belong to this Giant; but Mr. *Stow* unravels all this Forgery, and tells us the Tooth was a Stone, and that the Houſe was the Habitation of the *Giſors*, and from them is corruptly called *Gerards* for *Giſor's* Hall, as *Bloſſoms-Inn* is called *Boſoms-Inn*, *Guthurun's Lane*, *Gutter-Lane*, and many the like Corruptions.

2. The *Compter* in *Bread-ſtreet*, which was the Priſon-houſe for one of the Sheriffs till the Year of our Lord 1555, when it was removed to *Wood ſtreet* upon this Occaſion. One *Richard Poſtelar* was Keeper of this Compter, and dealt very hardly with the Priſoners, yea and harboured Thieves and Whores for four-pence a Night to ſecure them from the Search of the Watch, of which being accuſed and found guilty, he was laid in Irons in *Newgate* four Days, and upon his Releaſe bound in 100 *l.* not to act for the future, but obſerve the Order of Common Council for the Uſage of the Priſoners; but he being a wilful, headſtrong Man, was not at all amended, whereupon the City not being able to diſplace him, becauſe the Houſe was his own, provided a *Compter* in *Wood-ſtreet*, (which they purchaſed) and by an Act of Common Council, removed the Priſoners thither, as it continues to this Time, leaving the Keeper in his own Houſe, deprived of his Office.

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This, as well the other *Compter* in the *Poultry*, is used for Debtors, Disturbers of the Peace, &c. Dr. *Davenant*, the learned Bishop of *Salisbury*, (where see more of him) was born in *Watling-street* in this Ward. These are all the things worth our Observation in this Ward, and so we pass to the next.

23. *Queen-Hithe* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name from the Hithe or Harbour for Boats, Lighters, and Barges which come thither, as to a principal Haven for landing and unlading over-against the Midst and Heart of the City. It bears the Name of *Queen*, because it more particularly belonged to the ancient Queens of *England*, who had the Benefit of all the Toll and Customs of Vessels that unladed Goods there, which were very considerable when Ships passed at the Draw-bridge to that Port, and all Ships laden with Corn or Fish were obliged to unload there and no where else. This Hithe was at that Time so frequented with Vessels bringing Corn and other Merchandizes thither, that the Meeters and Porters, thirty-seven in Number, with their Horses and Charge of Sacks, lived well of their Labour, tho' they had never above a Peny a Quarter for measuring and Porterage, and for much but an Halfpeny. It is now a noble Market for Malt and Meal brought from the western Countries, (as *Bear-Key* is for Wheat). The Market-Days are every Day, but chiefly *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*. It was formerly called *Edreds-Hithe*. This Ward is governed by an Alderman Sir *John Fryer*, Baronet, his Deputy Mr. *Thomas Nerthey*, and six Common Councilmen, nine Constables, eight Scavengers, twelve Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

The most observable things in it are, 1. The Churches. 2. Halls. 3. Of divers kinds.

1. The Parish-Churches of this Ward were anciently seven, *viz.* 1. *Trinity the less*, which since the Fire is united with 2 St. *Michael Queen Hithe*. 3. *St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey*, to which is united 4. *St. Nicholas Olaves*. 5 5. *St. Mary Somerset*, to which is united 6 *St. Mary Mounthaw*, And 7. *St. Peters Paul's-Wharf*, which is united to *St. Bennets Paul's-Wharf* in *Castle-Baynard* Ward, but now are reduced to three, namely,

1. *St. Michael Queen-Hithe*, so called from its Dedication to St. *Michael*, and its Situation over-against *Queen-Hithe*, or *ad Ripam Reginæ*. It is written in old Records *Cornhithe*. The Parish of *Trinity the less* is united to it. The Churches of both Parishes were destroyed by the Fire in 1666, and only this of St. *Michael* rebuilt in 1676, and repaired and beautified in 1705 and 1706. This Church is an handsome Structure, the Walls being built of Stone, and the Roof covered with Tile. The Inside is neat and well adorned, the Church being paved, and the Chancel laid with Marble and *Purbeck*, the Pulpit and Pews well wrought, the Windows light and circular, a pretty Gallery at the West-End, and the Altar-piece painted in Perspective, with a Glory over the Decalogue, and below it the Words *SURSUM CORDA*, enriched with Festoons, &c. Mr. *Spelman* of that Family in *Norfolk*, founded a Chantry, and was buried in the Quire. He was an Alderman and Chamberlain of *London*, and one of the Sheriffs in 1404.

The Church of *Trinity the less*, tho' it was not rebuilt by the Act, or otherwise, but the Parish is united as above, yet there is a Church built on its Foundation by the *Lutherans*, and is commonly called, *The Swedes Church*. These Foreigners were incorporated by King *Charles* II's Letters Patents, and the old Materials granted them to build them a Church to be called, *The Church of the Holy Trinity*. The King appointed their first Minister, and gave them Liberty ever after to choose their own Minister upon every Vacancy, commanding the Lord Mayor and Bishop of *London*, and their Successors, to permit the *Lutheran* Congregation to enjoy and exercise their ecclesiastical Rites and Discipline without any Let or Molestation, altho' different from those of the Church of *England*.

Mr. *Stow* tells us, That Mr. *Marlow* gave ten Marks to this Church of *St. Michael*, Mr. *Richard Grey* 40 *l.* more, and Mr. *John Brian* Alderman and Sheriff, was a Benefactor to *Trinity* Parish. Lately *Richard Hopkill*, Esq; left 50 *l.* to the Parish of *St. Michael*. The Monuments of both these Churches were

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anciently but few, and those not remarkable.

This Living is a Rectory, and in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, but the Advowson of the Church of the *Holy Trinity* belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, we can't determine whether they present by Turns or no, as we find different Patrons do in other united Churches. Mr. *Newcourt* does not inform us in this Point. The Revenue since the Union is made by the Act of Parliament 160 *l. per Ann.* to the Incumbent.

2. *St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey*, so called from the Dedication to *St. Nicholas*, and its Situation in a cold Place or Bey, (for Mr. *Stow* is of Opinion, that it is corruptly named *Cold-Abbey* for *Cold-Bey*) to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to St. *Nicholas*. This Church was very ancient; for Mr. *Stow* tells us, That the Steeple of this Church was built in 1377, 1 *Rich.* II. by one Mr. *Buckland*, and the Church was then so old, that it was intended to have been built anew, but that the same Gentleman repaired it at his own Charge. It was afterwards repaired several Times, but was destroyed by the devouring Flames of 1666, and again re-edified in 1677, and by Act of Parliament was made the Parish-Church of *St. Nicholas Olaves* in this Ward, the Church-yard was given by Mr. *Thomas Fere*, Fishmonger, containing Ground about forty Foot in Breadth, and eighty-eight in Length. On the North-Side of the old Church, close to the Wall was a Cistern of Stone and Lead for the Receit of *Thames* Water, brought thither in leaden Pipes for the Convenience of the Fishmongers and other Inhabitants in and about *Old Fish-street*. *Bernard Randolph*, Common Sergeant of the City, gave 900 *l.* in his Life-Time to erect it, but it was not finished till after his Death. He also gave 700 *l.* to be laid out in charitable Deeds in this Parish and *St. Mary Magdalen's* adjoining.

The new Church is built of Stone, with which the Floor is paved. The Inside is adorned with Wainscot on the Walls, a decent Pulpit and Pews, a neat Altar-piece, and the Communion-Table stands on a Foot-pace of black and white Marble, inclosed with Rails and Banisters. Mr. *Barnard*, a Castle Clerk, Mr. *Sanderson*, Clerk, and Mr. *Nousley*, gave to the Parson and Churchwardens of this Parish, and their Successors for ever, a Messuage and Shop with their Appurtenances in *Distaff Lane* and *Old Fish-street* for the Reparation of the Church and Ornaments. These Houses were burnt down by the great Fire, but are built upon a Ground-Rent of 31 *l. per Ann.* which is applied as designed by the Donors.

The Monuments preserved by Mr. *Stow* are pretty numerous, but none very remarkable, most of them for Fishmongers, and two of them for *Richard Lacy* and *William Sandsull*, Rectors, who died the one in 1445, and the other in 1491. In *St. Nicholas Olaves* there is, among others of no Note, a Monument for *Thomas Lawen*, Ironmonger, and one of the Sheriffs in 1537, who gave his Messuage wherein he dwelt, and fourteen Tenements more in that Parish to the Company of Ironmongers, in trust, That they should give Stipends to certain Alms-People inhabiting in five Alms-houses built by them in the Church-yard of that Parish, (which were in Mr. *Stow's* Time converted into four) and to some poor Scholars in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, &c.

This Church is a Rectory, anciently in the Gift of the Dean of *St. Martin le Grand*, but coming to the Crown at the Dissolution of the Abbey, Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Advowson to *Thomas Reeve* and *George Evelin*, and their Heirs, from whom it passed to the *Hackers*, of whom Colonel *Francis Hacker* being executed for High Treason, for commanding the Guard which conducted King *Charles* I. both to his Trial and Execution, the Advowson returned to the Crown, and there has continued ever since. The Patronage of *St. Nicholas Olaves* was before the Fire in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, but whether they are allowed a Turn with the Crown in presenting to the united Church we know not. The Revenue of it to the Incumbent is now by Act of Parliament made 130 *l.* a-year. In this Church there is a weekly Lecture, preached on every *Thursday* Morning at ten a-Clock, founded by one Mr. *Hosefoot*, who hath charged

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charged 20 *l. per Ann.* upon certain Lands in *Suffolk* for the Maintenance of it, for which Purpoſe it is ſtill received and applied.

3. St. *Mary Somerſet*, (or as it was anciently called *Summers Hith*, from one *Summers* the Owner of it) is ſo called from its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*, and Situation near the ſaid Hithe. We find no Marks of the Antiquity of this Church more ancient than 1345, tho' there is no doubt but it was older. It was repaired in 1624, and being burnt down in 1666, with the whole Ward, was rebuilt in 1695, and the Pariſh of *St. Mary de Monte-Alto*, or *Mounthaut* united to it. This laſt Church was very ſmall, being built as was ſuppoſed by the Family of the *Mounthauts*, for their private Chapel, and afterwards made a Pariſh-Church. The new Church is built with Stone, and wants none of the common Ornaments.

The Monuments worth our Notice in this Church are, only one preſerved by Mr. *Stow*, *viz.* for Mr. *Richard Randall*, one of the Governours of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, and two now ſtanding for Dr. *Gilbert Ironſide*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and tranſlated to *Hereford*, who died *Auguſt* 27, 1701. *Ætat.* 69. and *Mary* the Wife of Deputy *Tooley*, who died *December* 12, 1695. Her Husband gave the Font to this Church, and wainſcotted the Veſtry, which coſt him 100 *l.* Here was before the Fire a Monument in Memory of Queen *Elizabeth*, but then quite loſt. In *St. Mary Mounthault* Mr. *Stow* tells us were buried *John Skip*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, who died in the Time of Parliament in 1539, and Alderman *Gloucester*, who gave *Salt-Wharf* for two Chantries to be kept in that Church. He died in 1345.

This Church is a Rectory, and anciently had great Variety of Lay-Patrons, but is now with *St. Mary Mounthault*, ſettled in the Biſhops of *Hereford*, who have been Patrons of this laſt ever ſince 1238. The Revenue of them both is 100 *l. per Ann.* The Rectors of both theſe Churches, *viz.* Mr. *John Cooke* and Mr. *Thomas Thrale* were ejected in the late Rebellion. The former outlived the Storm, and when King *Charles* II. got his Kingdom again, obtained his Living, and enjoyed it fourteen or ſixteen Years.

2. The Halls in this Ward are,

1. The Blackſmiths, ſituate on the Weſt-Side of *Lambert Hill*. They had a Charter granted them in 1577, by Queen *Elizabeth*, and confirmed by King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. but it is probable they are a more ancient Company; for they have ſome Records as ancient as King *Edward* IIId's Time. They are governed by four Wardens, twenty-one Aſſiſtants, and have 180 on the Livery. In *Old Fiſh-ſtreet* alſo was anciently an Hall belonging to the Fiſhmongers, (who had five more in other Places of the City) but hath long been letten out for Tenements.

2. Painter-ſtainers Hall, ſituate in *Trinity Lane*. Mr. *Stow* tells us, That ſtaining was out of Uſe in his Time, and ſo they are turned into the Company of Painters, who have given many Specimens of their Art in adorning their Hall and Parlour, the Pannels of the Wainſcot and Cielings being imbelliſhed with great Variety of Hiſtory exquiſitely painted, *viz.* The Pourtraitures of King *Charles* II. and Queen *Katharine*, by *Houſman*; the Fire of *London*, by *Palmaiſter*; a Piece of Architecture, by *Trevit*; a Landſcape, by *Aggas*; Mr. *Cambden's* Picture, with ſeveral other Pieces of Fiſh, Fowl, Birds, Flowers, the Arts, Fame, *&c.* This Company was incorporated by the Name of *Painter-Stainers* in 1580, and is compoſed of Face-Painters, Hiſtory-Painters, Arms-Painters, and Houſe-Painters. They are a Maſter, two Wardens, twenty-four Aſſiſtants, and about 136 on the Livery.

3. Things notable in this Ward of divers kinds by the old and at preſent are,

1. A large Houſe belonging to *John* of *Eltham*, ſecond Son of King *Edward* II. Earl of *Cornwall*, ſituate on the Eaſt-Side of *Trinity-Lane*.

2. The Biſhop of *Hereford's* Houſe on the Weſt-Side of *Old Fiſh-ſtreet* Hill, built of Stone and Timber, and having large Rooms, formerly the Manſion of the *Mounthaults*, who ſold it to *Ralph de Maidſtone*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, who gave it to the See. It was much ruin'd in Mr. *Stow's* Time, and turned into Tenements.

3. Judge *Bulknape*, had a fair Houſe in *St. Mary Mounthault*.

4. Corn-

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4 Cornmills about *Queen-Hithe*, some between two Barges or Lighters, and others upon one great Barge; but they lasted not long.

5. A great House of Stone, with arched Gates, belonging to *Hugh Bygot*, and afterward to *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*, by whose Daughter it came to *John Mowbray*, Earl of *Norfolk* her Son.

6. An Engine raised by *Bevis Bulmer*, Gent. for conveying and forcing *Thames* Water to serve the Middle and West Parts of the City. In Mr. *Stow*'s Time it was converted into a Brew-house.

7. The Abbot of *Chertsey* in *Surrey*'s Inn or House where he lodged, when he repaired to the City. This is all we meet with observable in this Ward, and so we shall pass to

24. *Castle Baynard* Ward.

This Ward takes its Name of *Baynard-Castle*, standing upon the Bank of the River *Thames*, so called from one *Baynard* a Nobleman, that came in with the Conqueror, and then built it. *William Baynard* forfeited his Barony for Felony, together with this Castle in 1111, and the King gave it to *Robert* Earl of *Clare*, by whose Daughter it came to *Robert Fitz-walter*, in whose Posterity it continued for some Time, but at length it came to the Crown, and King *Henry* VI. gave it to *Richard* Duke of *York* in 1457. King *Edward* IV. the Earl of *March*, lodged in this Castle when he was elected King of *England*, and went from hence to *Westminster* to be crowned. *Richard* III. took upon him the Title of King also in this Place, having been elected by the Nobles and Commons in *Guild-Hall*. *Henry* VII. repaired it, and some Time resided there with his Queen, and Queen *Mary* was elected here by the Nobles, who had before sided with Queen *Jane*. This Ward is governed by an Alderman Sir *William Lewen*, Knt. his Deputy Mr. *Benjamin Tomlinson*, nine Common Councilmen, ten Constables, seven Scavengers, fourteen of the Wardmote, Inquest, and a Beadle.

The Things of Note are,

1. The Churches of this Ward are three, 1. *St. Bennets Paul's-Wharf*, (or as it is some Times written, *St. Bennets Hude*, or *Hythe*, over-against *Paul's-Wharf*, and sometimes *Wood-Wharf*) is so called from its Dedication to *St. Benedict*, or *Bennet*; and its Situation near the Wharf where Stone was landed for the Building of *St. Paul's*. We find nothing of the Antiquity of this Church but from a Gravestone in it, dated 1442. It was burnt down in 1666, with all this Ward, and being rebuilt in 1683, with Brick and Stone, was made the Parish-Church for this and the Parish of *St Peter's Paul's-Wharf*. The new Church is well wainscotted and pewed, and has very handsome Galleries on the North and West-Side. In the Altar-piece, which is lofty, is a *Gloria*, and over the Commandments these Words: *The Law came by* Moses, and over the Creed and Lord's Prayer, *Grace and Truth by Jesus Christ*. The Font is Marble adorned with Cherubims.

St. Peters Paul's Wharf, or *Parva*, was a little Church situate on *St. Peter's* Hill in *Queen-Hithe* Ward, yet had this peculiar to it, and much for its Glory, That for some Years before the Restoration of K. *Charles* II. the Common-Prayer was much used therein, and the Sacrament administred according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, which brought a great Concourse of the Nobility and Gentry to it, who hung the Galleries where they sate with Turky-work Carpets. Since the Union the Site is made a Burial-place for the Parish.

The Benefactors to the Church and Poor in *St. Bennets Paul's-Wharf* are,

Bernard Randal, Esq; who gave 3 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* for ever paid by the Ironmongers Company.

David Smith, who gave 6 *l per Ann.* and erected six Alms-houses on *Peter's* Hill.

Mr. *Thomas Paradine*, who gave 5 *l. per Annum*

Mr *William Smith*, who gave 2 *l. per Ann.* paid by the Embroiderers Company.

Mrs. *Pope*, who gave 2 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.*

Mr. *Thomas Brodericke*, who gave 2 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Poor*, who gave 2 *l. per Ann.* To be distributed to the poor Widows of the Alms-house.

There is also a Sum of near 300 in Money given by several Benefactors.

The Monuments preserved to us by Mr. *Stow* are,

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1. For Mr. *David Smith* beforemention'd, who died *August* 1587. Mr. *James-Austin Joy*, and his Wife, and *William* their only Son. He died in 1602. *Griffin Lloyd*, Doctor of Law, who died *November* 26, 1586. Mr. *John Parr*, and *Mary* his Wife, he died *January* 1607. The Monuments in the new Church are for

1. Sir *Robert Wiseman*, seventh Son of Sir *Thomas Wiseman* of *Rivenal* in *Essex*, Advocate in the Court of Arches, and Vicar-General of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who died *August* 17, 1684.

2 *Stephen Brice* of *Whitney-Park* in *Oxfordshire*, Dr. of Laws, who died *February* 4, 1688.

3. Sir *Richard Lloyd*, Dr. of Law, Official in the Court of Admiralty, and Chancellor of *Durham* and *Landaff*, who died *June* 28, 1686. *Æt.* 52.

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and upon the Union is made by Act of Parliament worth yearly to the Incumbent 100 *l.* Here was of old a perpetual Chantry founded for the Soul of Sir *William Weylens*, Knt.

2. *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, so called from its Dedication to *St. Andrew* the Apostle beforementioned, and its Situation near an House where the King's great Wardrobe was kept in 1300. The Name is still kept up by *Wardrobe-Court*, where once it stood. It was destroyed in the great Conflagration in 1666, and being re-edified in 1692, it was by Act of Parliament made the Parish-Church for the Inhabitants of *St. Anne Black Friars* in *Farringdon* Ward within.

This new Church is pleasantly contrived, but its Ornaments add much to its Perfection. The Roof is adorned with Fret-work of Flowers, Fruits, *&c.* the Pews are very neat, and the Walls well wainscotted, with two handsome Galleries, the Pulpit carved, and Sounding-board finished, and the Altar-piece very compleat. The Fees due to the Rector, Parish-Clerk, and Sexton by the Inhabitants of each Parish, are hung up in the Church, shewing what every one is to pay for Marriages, Burials in the Church, Churchyard, and Vaults, for funeral Service, and to Bearers, Masons, Ringer, *&c.* If such a Custom were set up in all Churches it would prevent many Disputes.

There are some considerable Benefactors to this Church, *viz.* Mr. *John Leigh*, who has given 30 *l. per Ann.* Mrs. *Wassel* an House rented at 8 *l. per Ann.* clear. Mr. *John Glave* in Bread weekly 2 *l.* 16 *s.* Justice *Rendal*, 3 *l.* paid by the Churchwardens of *St. Bennet*. Madam *Paradine*, 3 *l.* paid by the Haberdashers Company, and Mr. *Corbet* 2 *l.* by the Cooks.

The Monuments preserved by Mr. *Stow* are but few, but those in *Black Friars* were fifty, the most remarkable of both are Mr. *William Nicholson*, a Benefactor to this Church and other charitable Uses; *Margaret*, Queen of *Scots*; *Hugh de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*; *Robert de Attabeto*, Earl of *Bellemont*; *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *William Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*; the Earls of *March* and *Hereford*, and many other Nobles and Gentry.

The Living is a Rectory anciently in the Patronage of the Lords *Fitz-walters*, and after that Family was extinct, the Lords *Berkley* were in Possession of it, and since them it has passed through many Hands, both of the Nobility and Gentry, and is now settled in the Crown, which has presented twice if not more. *St. Anne Blackfriars*, which is united to it is a Curacy, and had no Tithes belonging to it, but the Inhabitants maintained a Preacher till the Fire, when these Churches were united, and 140 *l. per Ann.* settled by Act of Parliament upon the Incumbent in lieu of Tithes.

3. *St. Mary Magdalen Old-Fish-street*, so called from its Dedication to St. *Mary Magdalen*, mentioned *Luke* 8. 2. and the Street near which it stands. It is judged, that this Church was ancient by a Monument in it dated 1456, and Mr. *Stow* says, That there was 140 *l.* bestowed upon it in repairing in 1630. It was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt in 1685. It is mostly built with Stone, and hath Rails and Banisters about it instead of Battlements. The Inside is well adorned with two neat wainscot Galleries, the King's Arms, substantial Pews and Wainscot, the Pulpit of curious Workmanship, and the Altar-piece equal to those of the best Churches.

St. Gregory by *St. Paul's*, so called from St. *Gregory* the Great, Bishop of *Rome* in 590, who sent *Augustin* the Monk and other pious and learned Men into *England*, to con-

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vert the *Saxons* to the Christian Faith, and it is added by *St. Paul's*, because it stood on the South-Side near the West-End of *St. Paul's*. This Church 24 *Henry* VI. was appropriated to the College of the twelve petty Canons of *St. Paul's* Church for their better Support, and they were the Parsons and Proprietors of it till the great Fire of *London* in 1666, when this Parish was united to *St. Mary Magdalen* abovesaid, but the Petty-Canons are by the Act of 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. to receive and enjoy all the Tithes, Oblations, and Duties as before, and the Parishioners obliged to pay their Quota of 120 *l.* settled upon the Incumbent of *St. Mary Magdalen*.

There is one Benefactor to the Poor of *St. Mary Magdalen*, who has given twelve Peny Loaves, to be distributed every *Sunday* to twelve poor People for ever, which he calls a small Gift, but his Name is not known, He died in 1586, and his Gift is still continued. Among the Monuments preserved by Mr. *Stow*, (for there are none in the new Church) there is one for Queen *Elizabeth*, such an one as was in *Allhallows the Great*, Doctor *William Drury*, Judge of the Prerogative Court. set it up in 1622. *Randolph Barnard* beforementioned, who died *August* 7, 1583, and gave 1 *l. per Ann.* to this Parish, and 600 *l.* to the Poor of the Wards of *Queen Hithe* and *Castle-Baynard*; and *George Coleman*, who lived at *Calais* when the *French* took it by Surprize in 1558, and died in 1600, *Ætat.* 95. In *St. Gregory's* were Monuments for Mrs. *Alison Heriot*, who died *April* 16, 1612. Mrs. *Forthe*, the Wife of Dr. *Forthe*, who died *November* 26, 1589, and *Edward Baker*, Esq; who died in 1602.

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and by the Act of Parliament is made of the yearly Value of 120 *l.* in Lieu of all Tithes. The Churchyard for this Parish is situate in *Lambert-Hill* Lane, and joins to Blacksmiths Hall. 'Tis closed with a brick Wall, and was given the Parish for the Burial of their Dead by *John Juarby*, an Officer of the *Exchequer*, 28 *Henry* VI *Anno* 1448.

2. As to the Halls of Companies Mr. *Stow* tells us, that the Woodmongers had one near *St. Paul's Wharf*, and Stationers another on the North Side of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, in the Place where *Peters-College* stood, but this latter was removed first to *Amen-Corner*, and now stands in *Cock-Alley* in *Leggate street*, and the first we suppose was never built since the late Fire if it were upheld so long; for we find no Account of it.

3. Things worthy of Notice of divers sorts in this Ward both ancient and present.

1. *Beaumont's Inn*, a great House belonging to the antient Family of the *Beaumont's*, 30 *Edward* IV. and about two Years after by that Prince given to *William Hastings*, Lord Chamberlain, and Master of the Mint, but in Mr. *Stow's* Time it belong'd to the Earls of *Huntingdon*, and was called *Huntingdon House*. It stood in *Thames-street*, where was also *Burley House*, belonging to Sir *Simon Burley*, Knight of the Garter.

2. The Prior of *Okeburn* in *Wiltshire's* House, where he dwelt when he came to *London*. It was settled by *Henry* VI with other Lands belonging to that Monastery, which his Father *Henry* V. had appointed as a Priory-alien, upon *King's College* in *Cambridge*; it stood in *Castle-Lane* near *Blackfriars*.

3. *Berkley's Inn* belonging to the Lord *Berkley* in *Addle street*.

4. The Heralds College or Office, situate on the East Side of St. *Bennet's* Hill over-against *Doctors Commons*. It was anciently called *Derby House*; because it was built about 1470, by *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who married King *Henry* VIIth Mother. Queen *Mary*, by the Procurement of the Duke of *Norfolk*, who exchanged Lands for it with the Crown, gave this House with the Appurtenances to the three Kings at Arms, *Garter*, *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy*, and the other Heralds and Pursevants at Arms, and to their Successors for ever, that they might dwell there together, and at convenient Times meet and confer among themselves about the good Government of their Faculty, and keep their Records therein safely, to which Use it has been applied ever since. It is a spacious Building, with a Court in the middle, and on the North-Side is a Court-Room where the Earl Marshal sits to hear all Causes about Honour and Coats of Arms, *&c.* The principal Officer is the Earl Marshal, which Honour is hereditary to the Duke of *Norfolk*. The next

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Officers are *Garter* King at Arms, whose Business it is to attend at the Installment of the Knights of the Garter, to carry the Garter to foreign Princes, marshal the Solemnities of the Coronation, Funerals, *&c.* of the Kings, Queens, and Nobility. King *Henry* V. instituted him.

2. *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, Brother of King *Edward* IV. who instituted this Office. His Business is to marshal the Solemnities of Funerals, *&c.* of such Persons as are under the Degree of Peers Southward of the River *Trent*, as

3. *Norroy* is to do the like for all on the North-Side of that River. They were made a Corporation by the Charter of *Richard* III. but their Privileges were much enlarged by King *Edward* VI. as to be free from Subsidies, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom. By the Union-Treaty *Lyon*, King of Arms in *Scotland*, is second King at Arms in *Great Britain*, and takes Place immediately after *Garter*. There are besides the Kings at Arms six Heralds, some Times calld Dukes at Arms, distinguished by the Names of *Lancaster*, *Chester*, *Windsor*, *Somerset*, *York*, and *Richmond*, Heralds; four Pursuivants, called *Blue mantle*, *Portcullis*, *Rouge Croix*, and *Rouge Dragon*, whose Place is to proclaim War and Peace as the *Roman Fetiales* did, *&c.* and other Officers extraordinary, *viz. Mowbray-Herald*, *Blanch-Lyon*, and *Rouge-Rose*, seven Proctors, and a Marshal of the Court. The Court-Room is embellished with the Pictures of King *Charles* II. two Dukes of *Norfolk*, and the Duke of *Buckingham*, who was killed by *Felton*. Here is a neat ornamental Library, to which *Ralph Sheldon*, Esq; and others in 1684, were Benefactors.

5. *Doctors-Commons*, or the College of Civilians in *London*, situate on the West-Side of *Bennets Hill*, where several learned and grave Civilians are resident, and dwell in a Collegiate Manner. It is the chief Place in the King's Dominions for the Practice of the Civil Law. Here is held

1. The high Court of Admiralty, where the Lord High Admiral, or his Lieutenant, who is called Judge of the Admiralty, and is commonly some Doctor of the Civil Law of great Learning, sits chief Judge, and all Processes and Proceedings run in his Name, and not in the King's, as they do in the Common Law-Courts. This Court was erected about the Year 1675, and in it all Actions proceed by Libel, and the Plaintiff gives Caution to prosecute his Suit, and pay Charges if he be cast; but in criminal Cases, as Piracies, *&c* the Process by the Statute of K *Henry* VIII. is to be by Judge, Jury, and Witnesses, and by a special Commission from the King to the High-Admiral, wherein one of the Judges is to assist. All Proceedings in this Court in Civil Matters are according to the Civil Law; because the Sea is out of the Limits of the Common Law. The Customs and former Decrees of this Court are of Force for deciding present Controversies. Under this Court is a Court of Equity, to decide Differences that happen between Merchants.

2. The Court of Delegates, who are Commissioners under the great Seal, sitting upon an Appeal to the King in the Court of Chancery, from the Sentence given by the Archbishop, or his Official, or the Court of Admiralty. It is so called, because 'tis delegated or appointed by the King's Commission. This is the highest Court for such Civil Affairs as concern the Church, from which there is no Appeal, except a Commission of Review be granted, which is very seldom. The Court is composed of Bishops, Judges, Doctors of the Civil Law, *&c.* appointed especially for that Purpose. The Citations and Decrees run in the King's Name, and the Court is kept in the Common Hall.

3. The Court of Arches, which is the principal and ancientest Consistory belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The Judge of this Court is called the *Dean of the Arches*, and his Jurisdiction extends it self through the whole Province of *Canterbury*, and upon any Appeal he forthwith sends out his Citation to the Appellee. To him is joined a Peculiar Jurisdiction of thirteen Parishes in *London*, called the *Deanery*, exempt from the Authority of the Bishop of *London*, viz *St. Mary le Bow*, from whence this Court of Arches or Bows, takes its Name, because it was anciently kept in this Church at first built on Arches as now it is; but now kept here: *Allhallows*, *Lombard Street*; *St. Mary Aldermary*; *St Pan-*

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cras, *Soper-Lane*; *Allhallows*, *Bread-ſtreet*; *St. John Baptiſt*; *St. Dunſtans in the Eaſt*; *St. Mary Botha*w; *St. Vedaſt*, or *Foſters*; *St. Dionyſe*, *Back-Church*; *St. Michael*, *Crooked-Lane*; *St. Leonard*, *Eaſtcheap*; and *St Michael Royal*. To this Court belong the Doctors of the Civil Law, Advocates, and Proctors of the Commons.

4. The Prerogative-Court, ſo called from the Prerogative of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* throughout his Province, to judge of Eſtates fallen by Will, (in Caſe of Contention) where the Party had 5 *l.* or upward, at the Time of his or her Death, out of the Dioceſe where he or ſhe died, except it be otherwiſe agreed by Compoſition between the Archbiſhop and Biſhops, as it is in *London* Dioceſe at 10 *l. per Ann.* This was once a ſpacious Houſe belonging to *St. Paul's*, and let to the Lord *Mountjoy*; next to ſome College in *Cambridge*, from which it paſſed to the Doctors of the Civil Law, who there commoned together. It was burnt down in 1666, and till it was built again, (which was not till 1672,) the Civilians had Rooms in *Exeter-Houſe*. The Buildings are ſpacious and commodious. Theſe Courts have Judges, Doctors, and Proctors, who are always ready to prepare Pleadings, *&c.* The Doctors are allowed, by taking the Archbiſhop's *Bias*, and the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, to practiſe immediately. The Doctors are in Number thirty-four, and the Proctors thereabout. The Cauſes tried in theſe Courts relate to Blaſphemy, Apoſtacy, Hereſie, Schiſm, Inſtitutions and Ordinations of the Clergy, Service of the Church, Matrimony, Baſtardy, Divorce, Dilapidations, Tithes, Simony, Inceſt, Fornication, Adulteries, Mortuaries, Wills and Teſtaments, and the like.

5. The Prerogative-Office near Doctor Commons, which is kept in *Dean's-Court*, on the North-Side of *Great Carter-Lane*, wherein the Buſineſs relating to the Prerogative Courts is diſpatched, and Wills regiſtred; for which Purpoſe there are ſix Clerks.

6. The Faculty-Office which is kept in *Godliman-ſtreet* by *Carter-Lane*, where Buſineſs relating to the Court of Faculties is diſpatched. This Court belongs to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and in it all Diſpenſations are granted to marry without Bans, to eat Fleſh on Days prohibited, to have two or more Benefices incompatible, for a Son to ſucceed his Father in a Benefice, as by the Statute of King *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 25. *c.* 21. There is a Maſter of this Office.

7. *Sermon-Lane* for *Sheremoniers-Lane*, becauſe here dwelt ſuch as cut and rounded the Plates to be coined or ſtamped into Sterling Pence, for the Mint was then at the *Old Exchange* near to the ſaid Lane.

9. The Biſhop's Palace on the North-Weſt Side of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, where divers Kings have been lodged, and great Houſe-keeping had till the Biſhop's Revenues were leſſened, as appears by the great Hall. The Houſes for the Dean and Prebendaries were over-againſt the Palace. This is all we find notable in this Ward, and ſo we proceed to

25. *Faringdon* Ward without.

This Ward takes its Name from the *Faringdons*, as we have ſaid above in ſpeaking of the other Ward of the ſame Name Number 21. This differs from the other in this, that the former lies all within, but this without the Walls of the City, comprehending the Streets and Lanes between *Newgate* and the Bars in *St. John's* Street and *Holbourn*, and between *Ludgate* and *Temple-Bar*; ſo that it is one of the largeſt Wards of the City. It was ſome Part burnt down by the Fire in 1666, and has an Alderman Sir *Robert Child*, Knt. and his Deputy Mr. *Simon Bickley*, ſixteen Common Councilmen, fourteen Conſtables, fifteen Scavengers, forty-four Wardmote-Men, and three Beadles.

Here are many things of Note, which we ſhall briefly deſcribe in our former Method, beginning with the Churches, *viz.*

1. The Churches of this Ward are four, *viz.* 1. *St. Sepulchres*. 2. *St. Andrews Holbourn*. 3. *St. Dunſtans in the Weſt*. 4. *St. Bridget's*, commonly called *St. Brides* Church.

1. *St. Sepulchre's* Church, ſo called, becauſe it was dedicated to the Memory of our Saviour's Sepulchre at *Jeruſalem*, which was had in ſuch Reverence anciently, that *Godfrey de Bullen* inſtituted an Order of Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, whoſe Office

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fice it was to guard it. The first Foundation of this Church is not known, but we find it was new built *Anno* 1440, and one of the *Pophams*, Chancellor of *Normandy*, and Treasurer of the Houshold to King *Henry* VI. was a great Builder in it; for he erected a fair Chapel on the South-Side of the Quire, and a fair Porch toward the South, as his Arms and other Monuments on the Glass-Windows, and his Image over the Porch, tho' much defaced in Mr. *Stow*'s Time, do prove.

This Church was not burnt down by the great Fire in 1666, but was very much dammified, only the outward Walls and Tower being left standing, which contributed much however to the Rebuilding; so that the whole was repaired and re-edified in 1670. The new Church is built with square Stone and Boulder, and some Brick, strengthened with Buttresses, the Roof is covered with Lead, and the Tower is Stone, and hath at each Angle of the Top four small Spires, and in it ten tunable Bells, (whereas before the Fire it had but six) which make a pleasant Harmony when rung in a Peal; there are Chimes upon them, which go daily at the Hours of four, eight, and twelve, and with them may be rung 3628800 Changes. And besides these there is another Bell used only to toll when the Prisoners condemned are carried from *Newgate* to be executed at *Tiburn*, to perpetuate which one Mr. *Robert Dow* has settled 50 *l.* The Inside is adorned with Wainscot, Galleries, a neat Pulpit, and Door-case, Altar-piece and Communion-Table standing on polished Marble black and white, inclosed with Rails and Banisters.

The Benefactors to the Church and Poor of this Parish are very considerable, *viz.*

For the Repairs and Maintenance of the Church yearly for ever 14 9 *l.*

To the Parish indefinitely, *Ditto* by M. *Reeves*, lately dead, 100 *l.*

To the Poor for Bread, Bibles, and other Uses, 250 *l.*

For a Stock of Money for the Poor's Use by divers Persons, 500 *l.*

Perpetual Annuities by several Men, 55 *l.*

Money to provide Coals and Fuel for the Poor yearly, 118 *l.* 15 *s.*

Beside fifteen Sacks of Charcoal given by one Mr. *Copper*.

The Monuments of this Church preserved by Mr. *Stow* have nothing memorable. Those now standing worth noting are for Mr. *Richard Reeve*, Son of Mr. *Roger Reeve*, who died *August* 21, 1703. He was a great Benefactor to the poor Children of this Parish, and tho' he died in the sixty-third Year of his Age, he saw twenty-one of his Children, and forty-three Grandchildren.

2. *Edward Arris*, Esq; who gave to the Surgeons Company 30 *l. per Ann.* for an Anatomy-Lecture. 34 *l. per Ann.* to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hospital, 100 *l.* to *Christ's-Church* Hospital, and 50 *l.* towards the Rebuilding this Church. He died *May* 28, 1676. *Ætat.* 85.

3. *Anthony Hinton*, Treasurer of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hospital, a Person just and charitable, who died *November* 5, 1678.

Dr. *Bell*, Rector of this Parish, who died *July* 19, 1683, &c.

The Living here is a Vicarage, the Tithes being anciently appropriated to the Prior and Convent of St. *Bartholomew*, and a perpetual Vicarage ordained, of which the Prior and Convent were Patrons till the Suppression, when both of them came to the Crown, and there remained till King *James* I *Reg* 7. gave the Rectory and the Advowson of the Vicarage to Mr. *Francis Phillips*, and others, who sold the Rectory to the Parishioners, to hold of the Crown at a certain Fee-Farm Rent, and the Vicarage to the President and Fellows of *St. John Baptist*'s College in *Oxford*, who continue Patrons of it to this Time. The Revenue of this Church is settled by Act of Parliament at 200 *l. per Ann.* to the Incumbent. Here is 19 *l per Ann.* received from the *Exchequer* yearly, whereof 14 *l.* is for daily Morning-Prayer. Here are also divers Gift-Sermons upon set Days given By Dr. *Bell*, &c.

Dr. *Rowland Lee*, Commissary General to Cardinal *Wolsey*, when he visited all *England* in 1529, and after made Bishop of *Litchfield* for the many Services he did King *Henry* VIII. one of which was the marrying of him to *Anne Bullen*, was Rector of this Parish.

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Mr. *Thomas Gouge*, whom Archbishop *Tillotson* in the Sermon preached at his Funeral, so highly commends for his Piety and Charity, was Vicar of this Parish from 1638 to 1662, when he was ejected for his Non-conformity; but was so tender of the established Church, that as he lamented the obstinate Schism maintained by Dissenters of all Sorts, so he forebore preaching or gathering a Congregation himself, saying, There was no need of him in *London*, where there were so many worthy Ministers, yet set himself to do as much Good as he could otherways, by instructing poor ignorant Children, giving them Bibles, and relieving their Parents. The last Part of his Life he spent in promoting the Knowledge of the Gospel in *Wales*, and to that End procured a new Impression of the Bible and Liturgy of the Church of *England* to be printed in the *Welsh* Tongue, the *Practise of Piety*, the *Whole Duty of Man*, the *Church-Catechism* to be translated into that Tongue, and dispersed through all Parts of *Wales*, most given to the Poor, and the rest sold at low Rates to the better Sort; and tho' he was old, yet he made a Progress into that Country once or twice a Year, to see what good Effect his Charity had, and so stir the People up to make good Use of the Books he gave them or sent among them: He obtained a Licence of the Bishops concerned to preach among them, hoping to do them the more Good that Way, because they had such a deep Sense of his Charity to them while he was in *London*, where his chief Residence was: He for several of the last Years of his Life kept close to the Communion of the Church of *England*, and declared, That he thought himself bound in Conscience so to do. All dissenting Ministers would do well to follow his Example.

2. *St. Andrews Holborn*, or (as Mr. *Stow* calls it, *Oldborn*), so called from its Dedication abovementioned to St. *Andrew* the Apostle, and the Street where it standeth, which being in this Ward, is called the Liberty of *London*, as the rest of that Parish is, 1. The Liberty above the Bars. And 2. The Liberty of *Saffron-Hill*. This Church was rebuilt in 1687, and is a very pleasant and spacious Building. It is well adorned with excellent Wainscot twelve Foot high, Galleries all round, a fine Organ, a large Altar-piece with these Words above the Commandments: *Do this in Remembrance of me*: Regular Pews, a Pulpit curiously wrought, a fine Marble Font with a carved wainscot Cover, and two handsome brass Branches of Candlesticks.

The Benefactions of this Parish to the Church and Poor are very considerable, *viz.*

In Money by several Hands, 1198 *l.*

Annual Rents by divers Persons, 128 *l.* 12 *s.*

Besides thirty Sacks of Charcoal given every Year by Mr. *Richard Hunt*.

The Monuments of Note in this Church worthy our Observation are for

Mr. *Ralph Rokeby*, first Fellow of *Lincolns-Inn*, and Master of *St. Katharines*, who gave to the Prisons of *London*, *Christ's Church*, and *Greenwich-Hospitals*, poor Scholars of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, and the poor Brothers and Sisters of *St. Catharines*, near 1200 *l.* He died *June* 14, 1596.

Michael Lewis, Esq; Reader of *Grays-Inn*, who died 1584.

Mr. *Thomas Thorney*, who gave 10 *l. per Ann.* for ever to this Parish, and died *June* 4, 1614.

Mr. *George Harrison*, who gave to the Poor of this Parish twenty-three Gowns one Year, and as many Shifts another, and two Loads of Coal for forty-six Years after his Decease, which happened

The Monuments of late set up, have nothing remarkable in them.

This Church is a Rectory, was anciently in the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey*, and so continued till the Dissolution, after which King *Henry* VIII. granted it to *Thomas* Lord *Wriothesley*, afterwards created Earl of *Southampton*, in whose Family it remained till *Thomas*, late Earl of *Southampton*, dying without Heirs male, his Estate descended to his Daughters and Coheiresses, of which one of them being married to *Ralph*, Lord *Montagu* of *Bolton*, the present Duke of *Montagu* claims the Patronage of it, tho' he has never presented to it; because the Rectors ever since Dr. *Stillingfleet*, (who was presented by the Earl of *Southampton*) have been promoted to Bishopricks by the Crown, which

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which has on that Account presented two Turns. This Living is thought to be worth 400 *l per Ann.* Here are three Gift-Sermons, one given by *Richard Barton* of *Staple-Inn*, Esq; to be preached on the second *Sunday* in *Easter* Term, for which the Rector is to receive 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and two by *Alexander Stafford*, Esq; who gave by his last Will 20 *s.* for ever for two Sermons, one of them in *Easter-Week*, and the other in *Michaelmas* Term.

Thomas de Cottingham, Rector of this Parish, was Keeper of the great Seal in 1348.

Dr. *Gilbert Worthington*, a famous Preacher, and eminently holy, was Rector in 1443.

Dr. *James Lamb*, made Rector of this Church at the Restoration, was an acute Preacher, skilful in the Oriental Tongues. He died *November* 5, 1664.

Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet*, Rector of this Parish, was Dean of St. *Paul's*, and after Bishop of *Worcester*, one of the Wonders of the World for Learning, as the several Books of his in Print sufficiently testifie; in which not to mention the Titles too numerous for this Place, he shews his Zeal for Christianity and Orthodoxy against *Roman* Catholicks, Socinians, and Sectaries of all Sorts, with such Judgment and Clearness, that so much Learning could not have fallen into a better Hand to manage it for the common Good and Church's Cause.

Dr. *Mew*, late Bishop of *Ely*, and Dr. *Mewingham*, now Bishop of *Chichester*, were both Rectors of this Church.

Dr. *Sacheverel* is the present Rector.

3. *St. Dunstons in the West*, so called from St. *Dunstan* a canonized Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of which see more in *St. Dunstans in the East* in *Tower-street* Ward, and from its Situation Westward in the City. This Church, tho' we find not the Time of its first building, is at least 300 Years old, as appears from a Monument for Mr *Duke*, dated 1421, yet not older than 718, because then St. *Dunstan* died. It was all along a fair beautiful Church, and tho' it escaped the Fire of *London*, it has been so much repaired and beautified in this Century, that it appears almost new. It is built of Brick and Stone, covered with a finishing, and adorned on the Outside with a Dial and Clock-Bell, on which two Savages as big as the Life, well carved on Wood, and painted with knotty Clubs in their Hands strike the Quarters, not only their Hands, but their Heads moving at every Blow, to the great Admiration of the Populace; and in the Inside with wainscotted Walls, Galleries, Pulpit, and Altar-piece, as in the best Churches.

Benefactors to the Church and Poor of this Parish are many, *viz.*

Annual Rents given by several Persons, 269 *l.* 0 *s.* 4 *d.*

In Money by divers Persons for different Purposes near 2000 *l.*

Besides one Load and three Quarters of Charcoal given by Mr. *Knap*, and Mr. *Elsing*.

Monuments preserved by Mr. *Stow*, but not standing, are for Mr. *Richard Nordon*, Citizen and one of the Sheriffs of *London*, who died *March* 23, 1480. *Roger Horton*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, who died *April ult.* 1423. *Thomas Powle*, Clerk of the Crown, and one of the six Clerks of the High Court of Chancery, who died *June* 26, 1601. *William Crowch*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who gave 10 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor for ever, and died *April* 16, 1606, &c. Here was also a Monument for Queen *Elizabeth*, much the same with that at *All-hallows the Great*. The Monuments now standing are for Sir *Richard Hutton*, Judge of the Common Pleas, who died *February* 26, 1638. The honourable the Lady *Margaret Talbot*, who died *March* 31, 1620. *Albertus Otho Solmsius*, a *German* Physician to King *Charles* II. who died *August* 15, 1684. Sir *William Portman*, Lord chief Justice of *England*, in the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, who died *February* 5, 1557. Sir *Robert Houghton*, a Judge of the Common Pleas in King *James* I's Days, who died *August* 3, 1548. *Edward Marshal*, Esq; and *Joshua* his Son, both Master-Masons to King *Charles* II. who gave 10 *l. per Ann.* to this Church for the Reading of Divine Service for ever. The Father died in 1675, and the Son in 1678, with some others of no Note.

This Church is a Vicarage, anciently in the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of *Alnwick*, in the County of *Northumberland* and Diocese of *Durham*, the Monks supplying the Cure till a perpetual Vicarage was in-

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instituted, when they remained Patrons of the Vicarage till the Suppression by King *Henry* VIII. who granted it to the Lord *Dudley*, from whose Family it has long since passed by many Removes to the *Grants*, who now are Owners both of the Rectory and Vicarage. The Revenue of it is computed at 300 *l. per Ann.* but Dr. *Dun* made 448 *l.* Here is 18 *l.* given for a Lecture to be preached every *Sunday* and *Thursday* in the Afternoon, from the Beginning of *Michaelmas* Term, to the End of *Trinity* Term by Dr. *White*, and 7 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for other Sermons. Here were also several Chantries.

4. *St. Bridget*, or (as it is commonly called) *St. Brides-Church*, so called from its Dedication to St. *Bridget*, an holy Virgin and Disciple of St. *Patrick*, famous for many Miracles done by her in her Life-time, and celebrated for her Sanctity after her Death, which happened in 525. This Church at its first Foundation was but small, but about the Year 1480, was enlarged by *William Viner*, Esq; Master of the *Rose*, with a spacious Body and Ile toward the West; *John Ulsthorp*, and others, founded several Chantries in it. It was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt in 1680. It is a strong, pleasant, and well built Church, wainscoted round, neatly pewed, having Galleries on all Sides but the West, where there is a large Door-case with this Inscription over it, *DOMVS DEI* under a Seraph. The Altar-piece is beautiful and magnificent, and over the Window is a Representation of the Church triumphant above the Clouds. The Organ is very fine, and is erected in a curious carved Case.

The Benefactors to the Church and Poor of this Parish are worthy of Remembrance.

The annual Rents of Lands and Houses given by divers Persons 68 *l.* besides an Alms-house given by Mrs. *Anne Raymund* for eight Widows, and five Chaldrons of Coals given by Mrs. *Barbara Sharp*, to be distributed among them.

Money given by several Persons for the Benefit of the Poor 1000 *l.*

Money given by divers Persons for the Support of the Church, 1200 *l.*

Monuments in this Church preserved by Mr. *Stow*, are for

Mr. *James Klaton*, Citizen and Cannoneer, who died *December* 29, 1615. He gave forty Chambers to the Artillery Company, 10 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor of this Parish for twenty-one Years, &c.

Mr. *Edward Truffel*, who died *June* 19, 1613. *Ætat.* 67. Now standing, for

Thomasin, the Wife of Dr. *Dove*, Rector of this Parish, who died *January* 10, 1678.

Dr. *Jasper Needham*, who died *October* 31, 1679. *Ætat.* 57.

Mr. *James Molins*, Master in Surgery, and Doctor of Physick, Servant to King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. whose Family was long famous for Surgery. He died *February* 1686.

Thomas Flatman, the Poet, was also buried here among his Relations.

The Church here was anciently a Rectory in the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, who supplied the Cure, but it being at length appropriated to that Abbey, a Vicarage was ordained, and the Abbot and Convent presented to it till the Dissolution, when King *Henry* VIII. gave them to the Bishoprick which he then erected; but King *Edward* VI. dissolved that See, and turned it into a collegiate Church, which Queen *Elizabeth* restored after Queen *Mary*'s Death who had re-established the Abbey, and settled the Rectory and Vicarage on the Dean and Chapter, who have presented to it ever since. The Revenue of it by Act of Parliament is made 120 *l. per Ann.* Here are three Gift-Sermons 10 *s.* each.

The Rectors of Note in this Parish are, 1. Mr. *John Taylor*, alias *Cordmaker*, who with *John Warn*, Upholsterer, was burnt in *Smithfield* for his Religion, *May* 30, 1555.

Thomas Palmer, sequestred for his Loyalty in 1642, who built and endowed a neat Alms-house in *Westminster*. Dr. *Fuller* says, He found more Charity in this one sequestred Minister than in many who enjoyed other Mens Sequestrations.

Dr. *Howson*, Bishop of *Oxford*, (where see more of him) was born in this Parish. He, among other Works, stated the Pope's Supremacy in four Sermons, &c. so clearly and well, that the *Romish* Party have never thought fit to answer it.

2. There are no Halls of Companies in this Ward, but here are other Buildings of equal or greater Note, *viz.* 1. The two *Temples*. And 2. Seven Inns of Chancery,

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cient. *Furnivals-Inn*, *Staple Inn*, *Bernards-Inn*, *Thavyes-Inn*, *Cliffords-Inn*, *Sergeants-Inn*, *New-Inn*, of which it is neceſſary to give a ſhort Account.

1. Of the two *Temples*, anciently the Dwelling of two religious Orders, firſt of the *Knights-Templers*, from whence they took their Name, and after their Diſſolution, of the *Knights-Hoſpitalers* of *St. John* of *Jeruſalem*, to whom all their Lands and Poſſeſſions were given by the Council of *Vienna* in 1324. Theſe Hoſpitalers had their Head-Houſe for *England* in *Weſt-Smithfield*, and becauſe they did not want ſo large Buildings, they granted them for a certain Rent of 10 *l. per Ann.* to the Students of the Common Laws of *England*, who have held them ever ſince. They were then divided into three Parts. 1. The *Inner-Temple*, becauſe it was ſeated within *Temple-Bar*. 2. The *Middle-Temple*, becauſe it was ſituate between the former. And 3. The *Outward-Temple*, which ſtood without the Bar, was converted into a Nobleman's Houſe, called *Eſſex-Houſe*, which was pulled down, and is now handſomely built into Streets, called *Eſſex-ſtreet*, &c. The Students have now only the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple*.

1. The *Inner-Temple*, which after the Suppreſſion of the Hoſpitalers they held of the Crown, till King *James* I. granted to the Treaſurer, Benchers, and Students the Hoſpitals or Meſſuages of the *Inner-Temple*, and their Aſſigns for ever, for the Lodgings, Education, and Reception of the Profeſſors and Students of the Laws of the Realm, yielding and paying to the ſaid King and his Succeſſors yearly, for the Manſion of the *Inner-Temple* 10 *l.* and for that of the *Middle-Temple* 10 *l.* at the Feaſts of *St. Michael* and *Lady-Day*.

The Orders of this Houſe are,

1. That none be admitted but ſuch as are of good Parentage and Behaviour, for which they are to pay 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and about 13 *s.* 4 *d.* more in Fees.

2. That none be called to the Bar, or be received as an *utter* Barriſter before he be examined by the whole Bench, that ſpecial Regard may be had of them for their Learning.

3. That no Fellow of the Houſe come into the Hall with any Weapon under the Penalty of forfeiting five Pounds.

4. That all that have Chambers be obliged to pay for their Commons about 10 *s.* a Week for a Fortnight every Term, and do exerciſe ſixteen Terms before they be called to the Bar.

5. Parliaments, by which the grand Concerns of this Houſe are managed, are commonly held here about twice every Term. Here the Building of any new Chambers is let for two Lives uſually, and an Aſſignment, and the Habitation of them for one Life.

The Officers of this Houſe are a Treaſurer, Steward, head Butler, head and under Cook, three Porters, Gardiner, *&c.* The Buildings are neat and commodious, divided into ſeveral Courts, the Hall ſpacious, hung about with the Pictures of many Noblemen, and the Garden is very pleaſant, being kept in good Order, and adorned with Flower-Pots, Greens, Graſs-Plots, Terraſs and gravel Walks by the Banks of the River *Thames*.

2. The *Middle-Temple*, which as it had the ſame Original with the *Inner-Temple*, ſo it hath many of the ſame Cuſtoms, and much the ſame Government, what is peculiar to it is,

1. That the Treaſurer, who is annually choſen out of the Benchers, is the principal Officer of this Houſe, and hath Power to admit whom he thinks fit into the Society, (paying 5 *l.* for their Admittance) aſſign them Chambers, receive Rents, and all other Moneys, and diſpoſe of them as he ſees Occaſion, for the Benefit of the Houſe, and pay Salaries to Servants, *&c.*

2. That all ſuch as are admitted into this Society, be perſonally preſent at the two firſt grand Vacations in *Lent*, and in *Summer*, and the two firſt *Chriſtmas*'s after their coming.

3. That the Students every Day in the Term ſhould propoſe and plead in Law-French ſome Point of Law, which ſhall be enlarged upon by an *utter* Barriſter, and the Benchers then declare their Minds in *Engliſh*. As alſo

4. That the Students of the Houſe being met in the Hall do ſit together by three, and one of them propoſing a Law-caſe, the other two ſhall argue thereupon, and then he that propounded the Queſtion ſhall

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ſhall declare his Opinion, and where the Caſe is to be found. This Cuſtom is continued ſtill, and practiſed every Day (except Feſtivals) for the Improvement of the Students in the Knowledge of the Common Law.

5. The Students of this Houſe muſt do Exerciſe twenty-eight Terms before they are qualified for the Bar, and if they have never been in Commons, they are obliged to pay for two Years Commons, but this is not uſually done; becauſe ſuch as come not to Commons, chuſe rather to pay half every Term.

6. The Buildings here are equally magnificent with the *Inner-Temple*, but excels it in its Gate, which has a noble Frontiſpiece, and in a good Library near the Steps of the Hall, (which is adorned with the Coats of Arms of many Noblemen, Readers, and Benchers) to which Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, and others, have given many Books. It is open for all Perſons about ſix Hours every Day. The Subjects of them are chiefly Law, Hiſtory, and Languages. There is an Inſcription over the Door in theſe Words:

ANNO DOMINI 1697.
Bibliotheca ornata & Auctа, Franciſco Morgan, Theſaurario.

There is but one Church to both theſe *Temples*, which is ſo conveniently ſituated that it is equally uſeful to them both. It was founded by the *Knights-Templars* in 1185, and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*. The preſent Structure is thought to have been built in 1240, when it was again dedicated. How the former Building came ſo ſoon to decay is not known. This Church hath been ſeveral Times beautified and repaired, but moſt ſubſtantially and well in 1706, when it was new whitewaſhed and painted, the Pillars of the round Tower wainſcotted, new Battlements and Buttreſſes erected, and the Figures of the *Knights-Templars* cleaned and painted, and the Iron-work incloſing them gilt. It is built after the *Gothick* Order, the Walls Stone, ſtrengthened with Buttreſſes, and has a treble Roof covered with Lead, and ſupported with marble Pillars, which with Stone the whole Floor is paved. In the Inſide 'tis well adorned, being handſomely pewed and wainſcotted, the Altar-piece richly carved, as is alſo the Pulpit. It hath five Iſles, and the Templers ſit, thoſe of the *Middle-Temple* on the South Side, and thoſe of the *Inner* on the North Side of the middle Iſle.

There are many Monuments in this Church very remarkable, the moſt ancient of which are thoſe nine *Knights-Templers*, incloſed within iron Rails, five in one Apertment, and four in the other, drawn in Marble at their full Proportion, ſix of them croſs-legged, as having vowed to go to the holy Land, to fight againſt the *Jews* and Infidels, or having been there; and ſome of them ſeven Foot and a half long. Four of them are ſaid to be three Marſhals, Earls of *Pembroke*, and *Robert Roſe*, a Templer. The other Monuments of Note are, for Sir *William Morton*, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in King *Charles* II's Reign, who dien *September* 23, 1672. Sir *John Vaughan*, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, who died *December* 10, 1684. *James Howell*, Eſq; Hiſtoriographer to the King, who died in 1666. Sir *George Treby*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, who died *December* 13, in 1700. *Edmund Plowden*, Eſq; a great Lawyer, as his Writings ſhew, who died *February* 6, 1584. Sir *Timothy Littleton*, a Baron of the *Exchequer*, who died in 1648. Sir *John King*, one of King *Charles* II's Counſel, and Sollicitor-General to the Duke of *York*, who died *June* 20, 1677. Mr. *John Selden*, the Glory of our *Engliſh* Nation (as *Grotius* calls him) and that worthily, for he had great Skill in both divine and humane Laws, and was an expert Philoſopher, Antiquary, Herald, Linguiſt, Poet, Statesman, &c. He was a Burgeſs in ſeveral Parliaments, where he ſhewed himſelf an Enemy to the Prerogative; and a Member of the Aſſembly of Divines, in which he loved to puzzle thoſe Profeſſors of Divinity and Reformers. He hath many learned Tracts in Print. He died *December* 14, 1654. Dr. *Ralph Brownrig*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, in which he was ſcarce warm, but he was diſplaced in 1642, whereupon he became the Preacher to this Society, which Place he held nineteen Years to his Death, which happened *December* 7, 1657, &c.

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This Church was at first supplied by a Master, and four stipendiary Priests, with a Clerk, whose Allowance was given them out of the Revenues of the Hospital of St. *John of Jerusalem* in *England*; but since the Dissolution of the Monasteries it is supply'd as other Churches, *viz.* By a Minister approved by the Benchers of both Houses, and presented by Patent from the Crown, who is at this Time Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*. Dean of *Chichester*, &c. Son of Dr. *William Sherlock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*. the late Minister or Master, as he is usually called. His Stipend is from the Crown 35 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* per *Ann.* Free-Gift from the *Inner-Temple* 100 *l.* from the *Middle-Temple* 70 *l.* besides a good House for the Use of himself and Family. The Lecturer is appointed by the Treasurers of each House in their Turns, and has 40 *s.* for his Sermon as soon as he has preached it, and the Reader who reads Prayers twice a Day at eight and three, is chosen by the Benchers.

In *Hare-Court* near the *Middle Temple*, is kept the Chirographers-Office, whose Business it is to engross Fines acknowledged in the Common Pleas, and deliver the Indentures to the Parties, and proclaim Fines in the Court in Term-Time.

These *Temples* being the first of the Inns of Court, which comes in the Way of our History, it may not be amiss to treat a little of their Name, and some Generalities common to them all. They are called Inns of Courts, either because they were anciently the City-Houses of the Courtiers, either Lay-Nobles or Bishops, as *Lincolns-Inn* of the Bishops of *Lincoln*; and *Greys-Inn*, of the Lords *Grey* of *Wilton*; or because the Students in their Design by their Knowledge of the Law to qualifie themselves to serve the King as Members of his Court, or to plead at the Bars of the Courts at *Westminster*.

These Inns of Court, which are besides the two *Temples*, *Lincolns* and *Greys* Inns, are accounted as ancient as King *Edward* I. They have eight Inns of Chancery belonging to them, (besides two *Serjeants Inns*) *viz.* *Clements*, *Cliffords*, and *Lyons* Inns belonging to the *Inner-Temple*; *New*, and sometimes *Strands* Inn, belonging to the *Middle-Temple*; *Staples*, *Bernards* Inns belonging to *Greys-Inn*; *Furnivals-Inn* and *Theobalds* belonging to *Lincolns-Inn*.

The Degrees taken by these common Lawyers are,

1. Benchers, who are Sages of the Law in each Society, who govern and manage the Affairs of it. They can make no Laws (not being incorporated) but by Custom their Orders have obtained a legal Force to oblige their respective Societies to observe them.

2. *Utter* Barristers, who from their Standing and Experience do argue doubtful Cases before the Benchers, which is called *Moeting*. They are allowed to take upon them the Managements of Clients Cases out of the Houses at the Bars in *Westminster-Hall* or Assizes, and therefore are called Outer Barristers, to distinguish them from

3. Inner Barristers, who are obliged for three Years in the *Lent* and *Summer* Vacations, after they are called to the Bar, to attend their Exercise, repeat by Heart the Pleadings of the Moot-Cases in *French*, one taking the Part of Plaintiff, and the other of Defendant.

To these Inns of Court most of the principal Gentry of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland* send their Sons after they have been at the Universities to learn Logick and Rhetorick, that they may understand not only the Law in the most regular Way of Study, but other Arts by Conversation with the Ingenious. No Nation in the World can produce such ample Universities for their Laws as these four Societies are, being computed upwards of 1000 (besides the Inns of Serjeants and Chancery) all under certain Rules of Government.

2. *Serjeants-Inns*, the one in *Fleet street* over-against *Fetter-Lane*, and the other in *Chancery-Lane* adjoining to *Cliffords-Inn*. They are for the Use of the Judges, and so many of the Serjeants as there is Room for. The first contains a whole House to each Judge, the other hath only Chambers, most of them newly erected, and to each of them is an handsome Hall, where they dine in Term-Time, and a Chapel adjoining, where the Serjeants in their Turns provide one to preach every *Sunday*. These Serjeants may plead in all Courts, and none

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but they in the Common Pleas. The Judges are usually chose out of them. They are called to this honourable Degree by the King's Mandate, which is directed to such only as the Judges recommend as worthy of it, under a great Penalty of 1000 *l.* They are constituted with much Ceremony, take an Oath at the Chancery-Bar, and give Rings to the King, Queen, Prince, Lord Keeper, &c. They wear Coifs and Party-coloured Gowns for Distinction. They are 1100 Years standing.

3. The Inns of Chancery in this Ward are,

1. *Furnivals-Inn*, so called from the Lords *Furnivals*, whose House it was, and by whom it was at length let out to the Lawyers. This Society is governed by one Principal and twelve Ancients. The Lawyers belonging to this House are obliged to be in Commons a Fortnight in every Term, or pay 2 *s.* They have an Hall and a Garden, sell their Chambers for Life, and have had no Mootings lately. The Office of Bails and *Postea*, which belongs to the Court of King's Bench, is kept in this Inn.

2. *Staple-Inn*, so called, because it was anciently an Hall for the Merchants of the Staple, *i. e.* great Dealers in Wool, to meet in; but hath been an Inn of Chancery ever since 1415, if not longer. It was bought by the Benchers of *Greys Inn* of Mr *Knighton* and his Wife. The Government and Customs of this House are much like the former.

3. *Barnard's Inn*, anciently called *Mackworth's-Inn*, because it was the House of *John Mackworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, and by him given to the Professors of the Law. They are governed as the first, are obliged to be in Commons two Weeks, two Terms, and ten Days the other, and pay 5 *s per* Week if they are absent. At their Commons they appear all in their Gowns and knit Caps, as at all the rest of the Inns of Chancery. They have had no Mootings of late.

4. *Thavys's-Inn*, so called from one Mr. *John Thavy*, whose House it was in the Reign of King *Edward* III and by him let out for an Hostel or Inn for the Apprentices of the Law, as they are called in his Will. It came afterward into the Possession of *Gregory Nichols*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who sold it in 1549, to the Benchers of *Lincolns Inn*, and their Successors, who demised it to the Principal and Fellows of this House for 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* with the same Privilege of Admission as at *Furnivals Inn*. The Gentlemen here are to be in Commons ten Days in issuable Terms, and in the others a Week, or pay for a Week. They have Mootings once in two Years.

5. *Cliffords Inn*, so called from the Family of the *Cliffords*, to whom it was granted by King *Edward* II. It was the House before of *Masculine de Herley*, and escheated to the Crown in King *Edward* I. Reign for a certain Debt, due from the said *Masculine*. *Isabel*, the Widow of *Robert Clifford* let this her House to the Students of the Law for 10 *l.* annual Rent, 18 *Edw.* III. but afterward sold it to the Principal and Seniors of it for 600 *l.* in Money, and a Rent of 4 *l.* a Year, as it now continues. This Society is governed as the former, the Gentlemen are obliged to be in Commons a Fortnight every Term, or pay 4 *s. per* Week. They have Mootings.

6. *New Inn*, so called, in Opposition to the old Inn, belonging to this Society in *Sea coal Lane*, which being greatly decayed, and standing remote from others of that Profession, they procured a Common Inn, called *Lady Inn*, of Sir *John Fineux*, Lord chief Justice of the King's Bench, for a Rent of 6 *l. per Ann.* and they Tenants at their own Will, which hath continued ever since. They are governed by a Treasurer and twelve Ancients. All the Members must be in Commons one Week every Term, or pay. They have Mootings once or twice every Term. To this Inn which joins to *Clements-Inn*, belong pleasant Walks and Gardens

3 Things remarkable of divers sorts.

1. *West Smithfield*, in ancient Records called *Horse Pool*; because it was a large Water, and Horses were commonly brought thither to drink. Near it grew many Elm-Trees, by which was the Place for executing Offenders. After this the Pool was filled up, and it was made a green Field aid level, from whence Mr. *Stow* supposes it took its Name, *Smooth-Field*, corruptly now

now called *Smithfield*. It was from hence forth made Use of for Justings, Tornaments, and Triumphs, which were there performed before many of our Kings, Princes, Nobles, &c as well as Foreigners. Markets also were kept here for Horses and other Cattel. It was paved at the Request of King *James* I. and the Markets are much increased by that Means; for here is every *Monday* and *Friday* the greatest Market for Cattle of all sorts in *England*, and every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* for Hay and Straw. *St Bartholomew's* Priory and Hospital stood near this Field, and being in their Demesne, K. *Hen.* II. granted them the Privilege of a Fair here on the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *Bartholomew*. It was at first much frequented by Clothiers and Drapers, but now is famous for Cattel chiefly, and tho' formerly it lasted a Fortnight for Drolls, Pedlars, &c, yet being found to tend to Lewdness and Debauchery, it has of late been confined to three Days, beginning at that Feast.

2. The Prior of *Sempringham's* Inn or City-house in *Cowbridge* or *Cow Lane* Between this Place and *St. Sepulchres* Church is a Lane that has no Outlet, and is therefore called *Turnagain Lane*, from whence has a Proverb arisen, *He must take him a House in* Turnagain Lane; to express a Man in bad Courses, which will be his Destruction except he reform.

3 *Ely House*, the City-House of the Bishops of *Ely* given them by *William de Luda*, Bishop of *Ely* in 1294, with Condition, that his next Successor should settle 1000 Marks upon three Chaplains to serve in the Chapel there. *Thomas Arundel*, Bishop of *Ely*, repaired it and enlarged it with a great Gate-house and neat Front towards the Street, upon which his Arms were not long since visible. In this House, because it was large and had very commodious Rooms, the Serjeants at Law kept their Feasts twice, one of which is memorable for its mighty Provision, *viz.* Twenty-four great Oxen, 120 fat Sheep, fifty-one great Veals, thirty-four Porks, ninety-one Pigs, ten Dozen of Capons of *Greece*, nine Dozen and half of Capons of *Kent*, nineteen Dozen of course Capons, seven Dozen and nine Cocks, fourteen Dozen and eight of course Cocks, thirty-seven Dozen of Pigeons, fourteen Dozen of Swans, 340 Dozen of Larks, besides Tarts, Pyes, and Sweetmeats.

4 Justice-Hall, or the Sessions-House in the *Old Bailey*, where the Sessions are held eight Times a Year for determining criminal Causes committed within the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*. In this Court the Lord Mayor sits as Judge with the Recorder, but one or more of the twelve Judges, and Justice of the Peace are commonly on the Bench. The Criminals are tried by a Jury of twelve indifferent Persons, and being condemned, have all imaginable Care taken to prepare them for their Deaths, for which they have usually ten Days given them, and the Minister called the *Ordinary of* Newgate, is appointed to assist them. The Solemnity for their Execution begins about Midnight before they are to suffer, when a Person, in the Hearing of the condemn'd Malefactors, thus speaks in the Gate-way:

'You Prisoners within who for your 'Wickedness and Sin are to be put to 'Death too morrow in the Forenoon, give 'ear and understand, That in the Morning at six the biggest Bell of *St. Sepulchres* Parish shall toll for you in manner of a Passing Bell, to the End that all godly People knowing that you are going to your Deaths, may pray to God for Mercy for you; but seeing the Prayers of others will do you no good, unless you heartily lament your Sins, and pray with them I beseech you all, and every one to keep this Night in watching and hearty Prayer to God for the Salvation of your Souls, while there is Time and Place for Mercy, as knowing that to-morrow you must appear before God's Judgment-Seat: So the Lord have Mercy upon you all, and give you an unfeigned Repentance.

As the Prisoners are drawn by *St. Sepulchres-Church Yard*, these Words are spoken to them: 'All good People pray heartily to God for these poor Sinners going to their Deaths, for whom this great Bell doth toll; and you that are now going to your Execution, repent your selves with lamentable Tears, and ask Mercy of the Lord for the Salvation of your own

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'Souls, through the Merits, Death, and 'Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, your only Media-'tor and Redeemer: So Lord have Mer-'cy upon you, Lord have Mercy on you 'all.

5. The *Fleet-Priſon*, ſo called from the Brook or Fleet-Water that runs by it. It is an ancient Gaol; for we find that King *Richard* I. *Reg.* 1. *Anno* 1189, confirmed to *Osbert*, Brother of *William Longchampe*, then Chancellor of *England*, and Elect of *Ely*, and his Heirs for ever, the Cuſtody of his Palace at *Weſtminſter*, and Gaol of the *Fleet* at *London*; as alſo King *John Reg.* 3. to the Archdeacon of *Wells*. This Priſon is aſſigned for the keeping of Debtors from any Part of the Kingdom, as alſo for ſuch as ſpeak any thing in Contempt of the Chancery or Common Pleas. The Rules or Liberties of this Priſon extend from the *Fleet* Canal to *Ludgate-Hill*, and from thence to *Cock-Alley*, the *Old-Bayly*, and *Fleet-Lane*. It hath pleaſant Gardens belonging to it, and is ſo neat and convenient in it ſelf, that many Debtors give Money to be turned over to it. *Fleta*, who wrote that excellent Book of the Common Laws of *England*, which goes under that Name, was committed to this Priſon, and compiled it there while he was confined, and gave it that Name on that Account. He lived about the Beginning of King *Edward* III's Reign.

6. The *Rolls-Chapel*, which was ſome Time the Houſe of the converted *Jews*, founded by King *Henry* III. in a Place where a *Jew* had forfeited his Eſtate to the Crown in 1233. *Reg.* 17. In this Houſe all *Jewiſh* Converts and Infidels who had embraced the Chriſtian Faith, had a ſufficient Maintenance appointed them, under an honeſt Rule of Living, which had ſo good an Effect, that a great Number of them were converted and baptized, and being further inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion, lived under a learned Preſident, but it happening about the Year 1290, that all the *Jews* in *England* were baniſhed out of the Realm, whereby it came to paſs that in about fifty or ſixty Years few of the Converts were left, this Houſe was, with the Church or Chapel granted by Patent to *William Burſtall*, Clerk, Keeper of the Rolls in Chancery, and his Succeſſors for ever, for the Cuſtody of the ſaid Rolls or Records, as it hath continued ever ſince.

7. *Bridewell*, of old Time the King's Palace, where the Court was kept till 9 *Hen.* III. but afterward it removed into *Black-Friars*, yet King *Henry* VIII. entertained the Emperor *Charles* V. there, and the Nobles at the ſame Time lodged in it, that King himſelf upon the Occaſion of the Parliament's meeting in *Black-Friars*, reſiding there, when he alſo created *Henry Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*, Marqueſs of *Exeter*; *Henry Brandon*, Earl of *Lincoln*; *Tho' Manners*, Lord *Roſſe*, Earl of *Rutland*; Sir *Henry Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*; and Sir *Robert Ratcliff*, Viſcount *Fitzwalter*; Cardinal *Campeius* was brought to King *Henry* VIII. here, and Queen *Katharine*, then his Conſort, lodged here, when the Queſtion about her Divorce was argued in *Black-Friars*.

This Houſe King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 7. gave to Sir *George Barne*, Mayor of the City of *London*, the Citizens and Commonalty thereof, to be a Work-houſe for the poor and idle Perſons of the City, with 700 Marks in Land, late the Poſſeſſions of the Hoſpital in the *Savoy*, and all the Bedding and Furniture of the ſaid Hoſpital for the Maintenance of the ſaid Workhouſe, and the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*. This Gift King *Edward* confirmed by his Charter *June* 26, 1553. and Sir *William Gerard* took Poſſeſſion of it in 1555, by the Conceſſion of Queen *Mary* I.

This Priſon and Houſe of Correction is a very ſpacious and commodious Building, with Rooms and Houſes proper for the Uſe it is put to. The Hall is noble, adorned with the Pictures of King *Edward* VI. and his Council, Kings *Charles* and *James* II, *&c.* It was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt in 1668. In it idle Vagrants, looſe and diſorderly Servants, Night-walkers, Strumpets, *&c.* are ſet to hard Labour, and puniſhed according to their Deſerts, but have Cloaths and Diet during their Impriſonment at the Charge of the Houſe.

It is an Hoſpital alſo for indigent Perſons, and twenty Art-maſters (as they are called) being decayed Traders, have Houſes, and are allowed Servants and Apprentices, (which in all ſometimes amount to 140) who

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who are clothed at the Charge of the House, which proves so much to their Advantage often, that the Masters advance their Fortunes, and the Boys, who if they serve their Time faithfully, are allowed 10 *l.* each to carry on their respective Trades, have some of them so prospered in the *World*, as to become Governours of it. The Affairs of both are managed by a President, Alderman, and 330 Governours, who are commonly some of the most substantial and reputable Citizens, and meet every *Friday* in the Court-Room, to determine about the Correction of the Criminals, and ordering other Matters relating to the House unless any extraordinary Affairs hinder. In this Room are Seats for the President and the Governours, and the *Walls* are adorned with Tables of the Benefactors depensilled in golden Letters, who have given many thousand Pounds in Money and hundreds in Lands.

8 *Salisbury Court*, anciently the City-House or Inn of the Bishops of *Salisbury* to reside in at such Times as they were summoned to come to Parliament, or were obliged to attend their other Business in or near the City. It became at length the Dwelling of Sir *Richard Sackvile*, and afterward of Sir *Thomas* his Son, who was made Lord Treasurer and Baron *Buckhurst*. He much enlarged it with stately Buildings, which are now divided into smaller Dwellings, and made a Court. Thus have we finished this Ward, and shall now proceed to

26. And last, *Bridge* Ward without.

This Ward takes its Name from the famous Bridge of *London*, as *Bridge* Ward within, Number ten abovementioned, does, but it is called without, because the Bridge must be passed over to it. The noble River *Thames* separates this Ward from the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, but not from the Freedom which it obtained after this Manner: After the Dissolution of the Abbies, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London* considering how commodious it would be for their City to have the Borough of *Southwark*, (which was then wholly in the King's Hands) annexed to it, first petitioned King *Henry* VIII. to grant it them, but were denied, till they renewed their Petition to his Son King *Edward* VI. who at length in Consideration of 647 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* did give and grant to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens his Lordship and Manor of *Southwark*, with divers Messuages, Lands and Tenements, all Wasts and Strays, Treasure-trove, Traitors Goods, *&c.* the Taste and Assize of Bread, Ale, and Beer, a Fair on the seventh, eighth, and ninth Days of *September*, as also all Manner of Pleas, Actions, Plaints and Suits within the said Precincts whatsoever, of which the Inhabitants of the Borough may implead each other, and be impleaded in the City of *London*, to chuse two Coroners, hold, use, and enjoy all the Toll, Tallage, Picage, and all other the said King's Jurisdictions, Franchises, and Privileges within the Precincts of the said Borough of *Southwark*.

About a Month after this Grant was made and confirmed to the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of *London*, a Court was holden before Sir *Rowland Hill*, Knt. then Lord Mayor of *London*, and the Alderman of the same in *Guildhall*, and the said Town or Borough of *Southwark* was admitted into the Freedom of the said City, and named the Ward of *Bridge* Ward without, Sir *John Aylosse*, Knt. Citizen and Barber-Surgeon being elected by the same Court Alderman of the same Ward, to have the Rule and Government of the Inhabitants of the said Borough, and be numbered as one of the Aldermen of the said City.

Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knt. is Alderman of this Ward in 1720.

This Borough being thus made a Part of the City of *London*, tho' lying in the County of *Surrey*, it is proper to describe it here. It consisteth of divers Streets, Ways, and Winding-Lanes, all full of Buildings well-inhabited. The chief Streets are *St. Olaves*, *Low-Southwark*, *Barnaby*, *St. Tooleys*, *Bermondsey*, and *Kentish* Streets. The things in this Borough most remarkable are. 1. The Churches. 2. Prisons. 3. Of divers sorts.

1. Of the Churches, they were anciently six, but now are only five, *viz.* 1. *St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey*. 2. *St. Mary Overyes*. 3. *St. Thomas* 4. *St Olaves*. And 5. *St. George's*. All which we shall give a brief Description of.

1. *St.*

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1. *St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey*, ſituate in *Barnaby ſtreet*. It is ſo called from *St. Mary* of *Magdala*, Siſter of *Lazarus*, to whom it is dedicated, and the Manor of *Bermondſea* on which it ſtands. It is thought to have been firſt built by *William Ruſus*, who gave it to the Abbey of *St Saviour's*, which being diſſolved by King *Henry* VIII. it became a Pariſh-Church. It was enlarged with the Addition of a South-Iſle in 1610, and a Turret in 1619, but afterward the old Building falling into Decay, the whole was taken down and re-edified at the Pariſh-Charge in 1680.

The preſent Structure is Brick, rendred over with finiſhing, the Windows and Doors are Stone, and the Roof is tiled. The Inſide is paved with Brick in the Iſles, and Altar with black and white Marble, the Walls are wainſcotted, the Pulpit and Pews are neat, and there are Galleries on the North-Side and Weſt-End. On the South-Side is a Table of Benefactors whoſe annual Gifts amount to 17 *l.* beſides an Houſe and Garden. The Monuments of Note are for *Lauſtanus Prevoſt*, Shrive, or Domeſday-Man of *London*, *Holgrave*, Baron of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Thomas Pikeworth*, Sir *Nicholas Blencket*, Mr. *Caſtel*, a great Shipwright, much in Favour with King *Charles* II. who died *June* 26, 1681. Mr *Whitaker*, who died *June* 1, 1654. The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of Mr. *Trapps* of *Surrey*, and is reputed to be worth an 150 *l per Ann.* the Pariſh having in it 150 dwelling Houſes.

2. *St. Mary Overyes*, or *Overres*, i. e. over the River, which is added to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches of the City dedicated to St. *Mary*. This Church was founded by one *Mary* a Virgin, long before the Conqueror, for the Uſe of a Monaſtery of Nuns, to whom ſhe gave the Profits of the Ferry over the River before the Bridge was built. The Houſe was afterward converted into a College of Prieſts and then of Canons Regular, as it remained to the Suppreſſion, when it was purchaſed of the King by the Inhabitants of the Borough, and called *St. Saviours*, and ſoon after confirmed to them by Act of Parliament. It has been ſeveral Times ſince repaired and enlarged, but that which makes this Church admired for its Beauty, is the Expence the Pariſhioners were at in 1703, to repair and beautifie it, when they laid it throughout with Stone, new pewed and gallery'd it on the Weſt, North, and South Sides, erected a fine Altar-piece and Pulpit, railed in the Communion-Table, and ſet it upon a Foot-pace of black and white Marble, incloſed the Choir with Gates, enlarged the South and Weſt-Windows, new glazed them all, added two Bells, cleanſed and white-waſhed the whole; ſo that it is now, tho' an old Building, one of the fineſt as well as moſt ſpacious Churches of the City.

The Benefactors in Rents and Monies have given to this Pariſh and the Poor thereof, annually, to be diſtributed among them 98 *l* beſides the Lady *Clarke*, who gave the Communion-Table and Carpets, and Mr *Auſtin* and his Wife, who gave two Silver Flagons, a Silver Diſh and Chalice for the Communion Bread and Wine.

There are many Monuments in this Church, of which the moſt remarkable are for

1. *Lancelot Andrews*, Biſhop of *Winchester* a renowned Prelate, who died 1626 *Æt.* 71.

2. *Joſeſa*, Lady *Clerke*, Widow of Sir *Robert Clerke*, Baron of the *Exchequer*, who died in 1626.

3. *John Bringham* and *Peter Humble*, two Benefactors to the Poor.

4. *John Traherne*, Gentleman Porter to King *James* I.

5. *John Gower*, a noble Poet and Benefactor to this Church in the Times of *Edward* III. and *Richard* III.

6 Mr. *Richard Martin*, Miniſter of this Church, and Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, and Chaplain to the third Troop of Guards, who died *April* 28, 1702.

7. Mr. *Symms*, who gave 8 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor for ever. He died *Auguſt* 10, 1625.

8. *William* of *Wickham*, the learned and charitable Biſhop of *Winchester*, who died *June* 11, 1595. *William* Lord *Scales*, and *William* Earl of *Warren*. Mr. *Stow* ſays theſe great Men were interred in this Church, but there is no Monuments ſtanding for them.

The Living is impropriate, the Churchwardens taking the Tithes till the Year

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1692, when the Parish of Christ's-Church being taken out of it, the Tithes ceased, and a Revenue not exceeding 360 *l. per Ann.* settled upon this Parish, thus to be applied, viz. 100 *l.* each to two preaching Ministers, 30 *l. per Ann.* to the Masters of the Free-School, and the rest to be laid out in the Reparation of the Church. The Ministers have the Surplice-Fees.

Christ's-Church abovementioned, was founded by Mr. *John Marshal*, who settled 60 *l. per Ann.* upon the Minister, and the Parish contains the Liberty of *Paris Garden*. The Church is well built of Brick, and within is well wainscotted and pewed. The Gallery at the West-End was built by Mr. *Richard Hem*. In the Windows are the Kings, Bishop of *Winchester*'s and Mr. *Marshal*'s Arms. There are several Places of Scripture written upon the Walls by the Pulpit and christning Pew. The Benefactions amount to 15 *l. p. Ann.* There is but one Monument in this Church, viz. for *Mrs Dawling*, who died *May* 14. 1695.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of thirteen Trustees.

3. *St. Thomas*, so called from its Dedication to St. *Thomas* the Apostle, as some think, but others more probably to the Popish Saint *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* whose Translation in 1220, happen'd about the Time this Church was founded. It was anciently a Place of Worship for the Convents and Poor of the Hospital of St. *Thomas* founded by *Richard* Prior of *Bermondsey*, but the Hospital being surrendred to King *Henry* VIII. in 1538, the Citizens of *London* bought it of King *Edward* VI. and made it again an Hospital for poor and lame People, (as it continues to this Day) and converted the Church into a Parish Church, which being grown old and decayed was rebuilt in 1702.

The Church is built of Brick, the Roof is covered with Lead, and the Isles paved with Stone, being eight Steps above the Street. Within it is wainscotted and handsomely pewed, the Pulpit fainted, as is also the Communion-Table, which stands on a Footpace of black and white Marble, inclosed with Rails and Banisters. Here are no Benefactions, nor any Monuments but a Prospect of Queen *Elizabeth*'s at *Westminster*, and the King's Arms near it.

The Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of *St. Thomas*'s Hospital, who chuse one out of the two, which the Parish returns to the Governours. The Revenue is 60 *l. per Ann.* paid by the said Hospital. The Parish contains about 300 Houses.

4. *St. Olave*'s *Southwark*, so called from its Dedication to St. *Olave* abovementioned, and its Situation in this Borough. This Church is built of Stone and Brick, the Roof is flat. It hath four Isles, which are paved with Stone, a neat Organ-Loft and Galleries on the North and South-Sides, the Pews are convenient, Pulpit carved, Altar piece painted in Perspective, and and Communion-Table stands on a Footpace of black Marble and *Purbeck* Stone, inclosed with Rails and Banisters. On the North Side is the Picture of King *Charles* I. painted as at *St. Botolphs Bishopsgate*, and some other Churches.

The Benefactions of this Parish are considerable, amounting annually to 150 *l.* and upwards, and in Monies for Coals and Distributions at certain Times 300 *l.* and upwards. Mr. *Stow* mentions several ancient Monuments standing here in his Time, viz. for Sir *Robert Burcester*, Knt. who died in 1466. *William Benson*, who died in 1603. *Richard Philip*, who died *April* 10, 1412, &c. But there are no Remains of them now. Those which now are standing are only a spacious painted Cenotaph for Queen *Elizabeth* in her Robes of State with her Regalia; Mr. *John Rowsey*, Mr. *George Rooke*, and Mr. *Thomas Malledge*, but nothing remarkable in the Inscriptions.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, and the Parish contains about 200 Houses.

5. *St. George*'s *Church*, so called from St. *George*, to whom it is dedicated, of whom we have spoken above. It is of an ancient Foundation, and belonged (as Mr. *Stow* tells us) to the Priory of *Bermondsey* to whom it was given by *Tomas Ardern*, and his Son *Thomas* in 1122. It was beautified, new pewed and gallery'd, and the South-Isle added by the Parishioners in 1629, and again repaired and beautified in 1682. It is an old Building, but is pleasant and pretty spacious, hath a good Organ, and Altar-piece, tolerably wainscotted and pewed. In the Window at the West-End are the King's

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King's Arms painted in the Glass, and in that of the North Side the Arms of twenty-one Companies, who gave 156 *l.* toward the Repair of the Church.

The Benefactors to this Church and Poor are set up in a japan'd Table, and their annual Benefactions amount to 112 *l.*

The Monuments of Note are for

Mr. *James Savage*, who gave 5 *l. per Ann.* for ever to this Parish, who died in 1588.

Etheldred, Wife of Sir *George Reynel*, Knt. Marshal of the King's Bench, who died in 1618.

Mr. *William Evance*, who gave to the Poor of this Parish 2 *s.* a *Sunday* to be distributed among them in Bread. He died *July* 39, 1590. *Ætat.* 67.

Mr. *Edward Cocker*, the famous Arithmetician.

Mr. *John Hawkins*, an ingenious Mathematician and Writing Master, who is the Author of *Clavis Commercii*, and divers other Tracts. He died in 1695.

The famous Bishop *Bonner*, who died in the *Marshalsea*, is said to have been buried in this Church-Yard, under the East-Window in 1569.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, valued at 60 *l. per Ann.* The Parish contains in it about 743 Dwelling-Houses.

2. The Prisons in this Ward are,

1. The *Clink*, the Gaol or Prison for the Trespassers in these Parts, *viz.* for such as raised Brawls and Frays, or Breakers of Peace upon the Bank of the River on this Side, or in the Brothel-houses, which in ancient Times were allowed and adjoined to it.

2. The *Compter* in *Southwark*, which was anciently a Part of the Church called *St. Margaret on the Hill.* (the other Part being made a Sessions House, where the Assizes were kept, and the Court of Admiralty sate) after the Parish was united to *St. Mary Overyes.*

3. The *Marshalsea*, a Gaol or Prison belonging of old to the Marshals of *England*, and by them removeable at Pleasure, but hath been settled here ever since 1377. It is now the County-Gaol for Felons, the Admiralty-Gaol for Piracy, and other Offences committed at Sea, and the Gaol of the Marshal's Court for Debt and Damages. This Court is kept in the Prison, and was at first intended for determining Causes and Differences among the King's menial Servants, held under the Knight-Marshal, whose Steward is Judge of this Court, to which belong also four Counsellors, and six Attornies.

4. The *King's Bench* Prison, so called, because it is the proper Place of Confinement in all Cases triable in the King's Bench Court, whether for Debt, Damages, Treason, or Murder. Its Rules are of a considerable Extent, and the Allowance better than in common Gaols, for which Reason many Debtors, which are elsewhere confined, do by *Habeas Corpus* remove themselves to this Prison. The Governour of this Prison is called the Marshal of the King's Bench, a Place of good Profit, for which he gives good Security.

5. *White-Lyon* Gaol, so called, because from a common Inn it was converted into a Prison, and made a Gaol for the County of *Surrey*. It is now an House of Correction or *Bridewell* for the said County. It is situate between the King's Bench Prison and *St. George's* Church.

3. Things of Note both ancient and modern, of several Kinds found in this Ward, *viz.*

1. Two Bear-Gardens, the old and new, where were kept Bears, Bulls, and other Beasts to be baited, and Mastives in Kennels to bait them.

2. Bordello's, Stews, or Places then privileged for incontinent Men to repair to the like Women. The Frows of *Flanders* farmed them, they were at first eighteen Houses, but confined in King *Henry* VII. Reign to twelve. The single Women that inhabited them were forbidden the Rites of the Church, while they lived in their Sin, and denied Christian Burial, if they were not reconciled to the Church before their Death, and for these there was a Burial-place appointed called the single Womens Church-Yard. There were many Regulations of them made by the Parliament, which need not be repeated; because those Stews have been long since put down by King *Henry* VIII. in 1546. *Reg.* 36.

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3. In this Ward divers Nobles and great Men had their City-Houſes, *viz.* the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, the Abbot of *Neverly*, the Duke of *Suffolk*, which coming into the King's Hands, was called *Southwark place*. Queen *Mary* gave it to the See of *York* in Recompence for *York-Houſe* taken from that See by her Father. Archbiſhop *Heath* ſold it to certain Merchants who turned it into Tenements which they let for great Rents. The Archbiſhop bought *Norwich Houſe* near *Charing-Croſs* with the Money, and ſettled it on his See. The Abbot of *Hide* near *Wincheſter*, the Abbot of *Lewis* in *Suſſex*, the Abbot of St. *Auguſtines* near *Canterbury*, the Abbot of *Battail*, whoſe Abbey having Grounds thereabout, they maintained a Bridge called *Battail-Bridge*, lying over a Water-courſe that came out of the *Thames*.

4. The *Bridge-Houſe*, ſo called, becauſe it is a Store-houſe for Stone, Timber, and other Materials pertaining to the building and repairing of the Bridge. It ſeems to have been erected and ſet a-part for this Uſe ever ſince the Bridge was built, with Timber. It ſtands on a large Plot of Ground, and contains divers large Buildings for that Uſe. In it alſo were formerly divers Granaries for laying up of Wheat, and other Grain, for the Service of the City; as alſo ten Ovens, whereof ſix were very large, and four not above half ſo big, and a fair Brew-houſe, to ſerve the poor Citizens with Bread and Beer in Times of Scarcity.

The Suburbs of London.

HAving finiſhed our Account of the City of *London*, as far as the Freedom extends, we ſhall come to conſider the Suburbs of it, which we ſhall repute ſuch, not from being without the Walls, but out of the Freedom; becauſe the Wards without the Walls have the ſame Privileges as thoſe within. We call them Suburbs, becauſe they are ſituate about the City, and do as it were ſurround it. We will begin with the Eaſt Side next the *Thames*, and therein we find near the Tower-Poſtern

1. St. *John Wapping*, ſo called from St. *John Baptiſt*, and its Situation in a Street called *Wapping*, anciently belonging to the Pariſh of *St. Mary White-Chapel*. It was at firſt a Chapel built by the Care and Procurement of Meſſieurs *Coytmore*, *Bowrn*, and *Mott*, with the Aſſiſtance of Mr. *Richard Sedgwick*, and other Pariſhioners, to be a Place of Divine Worſhip for that Part of the Pariſh, which was near half in Extent, and ſo full of ſea-faring Men as to be above in People. The Biſhop of *London*, who was then Dr. *John King*, conſecrated it, and it being after found, by a great Addition of Buildings, to be ſo much increaſed as to make a conſiderable Pariſh of it ſelf, an Act of Parliament was paſſed 5 & 6 *Gul. & Mar.* to ſeparate it from *St. Mary White-Chapel*, and conſtitute it a Pariſh of it ſelf, ordaining this Chapel to be their Parochial-Church, by the Name of *St. John Wapping*.

This Church is of the *Tuſcan* and modern *Gothick* Orders, the Walls brick, and the Roof covered with Tile, well pewed, and having an handſome Pulpit, a pretty Gallery, and a great and ſpacious Altar-piece. The Charities in this Church are about 90 *l.* in Money, and about 34 *l. per Ann.* in Rents, beſides the third Part of certain Rents in *White-Chapel*, Mrs. *Bucks* 4 *s.* a-week, and 2 *d.* out of every Shilling given at the Sacrament at *White-Chapel* Church. The Monuments of this Church are for *David Daviſon*, and his Wife *Joanna*, who died ſhe, *March* 31, 1655. he *July* 27, 1661. *Martha*, the Wife of Captain *William Thompſon*, who died *May* 10, 1682. *Nicholas Bradley*, who died *February* 26, 1687.

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It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of *London*, of the yearly Value of 130 *l.* besides Perquisites, which are considerable, because the Parish is populous, containing 1292 Houses.

2. The Abbey of *Grace* founded by King *Edward* III. and of *East-Minster*, (as Mr. *Dawet* in the Life of the same King, *p.* 221. tells us) of which we shall say more in our Ecclesiastical History. Keeping the Wall on the East-Side we come to *Aldgate* without, which beyond the Bars there is in the Suburbs.

3. The Parish and Church of *St. Mary Matfellon*, or *White-Chapel*, so called from its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*, but why *Matfellon* is added we cannot find. It was a Chapel of Ease to *Stepney*, and probably being built with Stone and white Plaister, was called *White-Chapel*: When it was separated from *Stepney*, and made a distinct Parish-Church, we know not. The Foundation of this Church is not discoverable, but it appears to have been in 1336, from the Presentation of a Clerk to this Chapel by the Bishop of *Alba*, Cardinal, and then Parson of *Stepney*, how long before it was built we cannot find. It was enlarged in 1591, and well repaired in 1633, but notwithstanding this in about forty Years it became so decayed and ruinous, that the Parishioners were forced to pull it down and rebuild it, being encouraged to it by the liberal Contributions of divers pious Persons, and especially *William Meggs*, Esq;

The Building of this Church is of Brick, but the Quoins, Window-cases, and Steeple of Stone, with which also it is paved within. The Pews are well made, and the Walls decently wainscotted, having Galleries on the North, West, and South Sides; the Altar-piece is enriched with Carvings, and in the Pediment are the King's Arms with the Helmet, Crest, and Supporters placed. Here is one great but nameless Benefactor, who has given 1000 *l.* for the maintaining and educating poor Children at the two Free-Schools in this Parish. These Schools, which are both kept in one House, were erected and endowed at the Cost and Charge of Mr. *Ralph Davenant*, late Rector of this Parish, who died *February* 16, 1680. and the Management of them settled in the Hands of sixteen Trustees for ever. The Revenue of them being augmented by the abovementioned Gift of 1000 *l.* the Master is now allowed 30 *l. per Ann.* for teaching sixty Boys, and the Mistress 20 *l.* for instructing forty Girls. Here are also two Alms-houses, the one founded by *William Meggs*, Esq; abovementioned, on the South-Side of the Street, being six Apartments, containing twelve Rooms for the same Number of poor Widows of this Parish, who are allowed each 5 *l.* 14 *s. per Ann.* and one Chaldron of Coals; the other is over-against it, and was founded by *George Clerk*, Vintner. It contains eight Apartments for so many poor People who have their Dwellings there, but no Allowance except from the Parish.

The Monuments of this Church are for Mr. *William Meggs*, and *Judith* his Wife, who died, he, *March* 20, 1620. and she, *February* 28, 1662. *Aetat.* 85. Mr. *William Meggs*, their Son, who was the Benefactor to the Church abovementioned, who died *May* 28, 1678. Captain *Francis Maynard*, and his two Sons. He died *January* 25, 1699. Mr. *Thomas Brown*, his Wife, six Sons, and one Daughter. He died *August* 9, 1660. and she, *May* 28, 1681, *&c.*

The Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Lord of the Manor of *Stepney*, who is or lately was one of the *Wentworth*'s Family. It is valued at 300 *l. per Ann.* the Parish containing 1876 Houses. In this Street is also a Court, called *His Majesty's Court of Record for the Manor of Stepney*, of which is Steward. On the North-Side also of this Street is a Prison for the Debtors in the Manor of *Stepney* under 5 *l.* These Suburbs extend to those without the Freedom near *Bishopsgate*, where we observe

4. *Norton Folgate*, a very spacious Street between *Bishopsgate* and *Shoreditch*, it is a Liberty belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, near which was,

5. The Nunnery of *St. John Baptist* of *Haliwell*, of which we shall speak in our Ecclesiastical History more fully, and in *Haliwell-street* now called *Shoreditch*.

6. *St. Leonard*'s Church, so called from an holy Monk St. *Leonard*, who died in 510, and after his Death was had in so great

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great Veneration, that many Churches in this Kingdom were dedicated to him. The Street is called *Shoreditch*, not from the Fable of *Jane Shore*, but from the Family of *Shoreditches*, the Lords of it. This Church is an old Building of Brick and Stone, and is covered with Tile; but being repaired and beautified in 1704, is very decent, having good Pews, a cedar Pulpit, a neat Altar-piece, and Communion-Table enclosed with Rails and Baniſters, and a Gallery at the Weſt-End.

The Benefactors to the Church and Poor of this Pariſh are very conſiderable, *viz.* In annual Rents for ever by divers Perſons, 207*l.* 10*s.* In Money by divers pious Perſons near 400*l.* Beſides the Gift of *Mr. William Thornton*, who gave the Miniſter a Dwelling-houſe, and the Pariſh a Tenement for ever, and walled the Weſt Side of the Churchyard with Brick in 1581. In this Pariſh alſo near *Hoxton-Square*, which is a Prebend belonging to *St. Paul's*, are twelve Alms-houſes founded by Judge *Fuller*, but repaired by the Pariſh for the poor Widows of it who are each of them paid 4*l. per Ann.* and allowed a Sack of Coals. Here are alſo other Alms-houſes of ſeveral Foundations, *viz.* Six with twelve Rooms for twelve Weavers Widows, who have 20*s.* a Quarter conſtantly paid them, and for Winter firing twenty-four Buſhels of Coals each. They were erected by the Weavers Company for the Benefit of their Poor; but Mr. *William Watſon* was a chief Benefactor in 1670.

2. Eight Alms-houſes for eight poor Widows of this Pariſh, who are allowed 5*s.* a Month and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, they were erected about 1658, by the Charge and Appointment of Mr. *John Walker*, Draper.

3 Near the Weavers Alms-houſes are ſix Alms houſes for as many poor Men and their Wives of this Pariſh, who are allowed but 20*s. per Ann.* beſides their Dwelling, they were built and endowed by Mr. *Allen Badger*, *Anno* 1698.

4. Not far from theſe in a Lane Northward, are two Alms-houſes built by Mr. *Lawrence*, but not as yet endowed.

The Monuments of this Church moſt remarkable are for four Ladies; the Wife and Daughters of *Henry* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, and two Sons, and as many Daughters of *Thomas* Earl of *Rutland*; the Lady of *John Scory*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, who died in *Holywell*, *March* 8, 1592. *Margaret*, the Wife of Sir *Alexander St. John*, Knt. Son of *Oliver* Lord *St. John* of *Bletſoe*, who died *Auguſt* 27, 1656. *John Byde*, Alderman, and *Dorothy* his Wife, who died in 1665. and *Thomas* and *John Auſtin* of *Lincoln's-Inn*.

The Living is an Impropriation annexed to the Archdeaconry of *London*, and a Vicarage is ordained, to which the Archdeacon for the Time being, hath always preſented from Time immemorial.

7. *Moor-Fields*, ſo called from the mooriſh and fenny Ground of which they conſiſted, and from which (as Mr. *Stow* tells us from *Fitz-Stephens*) a running Water or Brook paſſed into the City. Theſe Fields were waſte and unprofitable for a long Time, being let but for four Marks a-year, till *Thomas Falconer*, Lord Mayor, built the Poſtern called *Moorgate* in 1415, and having drained the Ground, made Cauſeys for the Citizens to walk on and take the Air; but ſtill there remained nauſeous Ponds and Pools beſides them, till by the Care of *Robert Atchley*, Lord Mayor, and Sir *Thomas Seymour* in the ſame Dignity, they were by Ditches and Sluces ſo drained, that they became ſolid Ground, nouriſhing a pleaſant verdant Graſs, inſtead of Flags, Sedges, and Ruſhes, with which before it was overgrown. Now they are pleaſant Walks and green Plats, and Fields of firm Land very advantageous for the Citizens to refreſh and divert themſelves in.

In theſe Fields, as a very ſuitable Place, did the City of *London* permit the Governours of the Hoſpital of *Bethlehem*, founded for poor diſtracted Perſons, and united to the Pariſh of *Biſhopſgate*, to remove that Hoſpital grown old and ruinous, and too ſmall to hold thoſe Numbers for which it was neceſſary, and build a new Hoſpital for the Benefit of Lunaticks, which was begun in 1675, and finiſhed in 1676. It is a ſpacious Structure built of Brick and Stone, handſomely adorned with the King's Arms and other Ornaments, as Carvings, the City Arms, *&c.* It is 528 Foot long, and thirty broad, having Apartments for 150 Lunaticks.

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The Method of entertaining, continuing, and curing these unhappy Persons is this: When any Person would get any Relation or Friend into this Hospital, he must procure a Certificate signed by the Churchwardens of the Parish where the Lunatick lives, and other reputable Persons who know him or her, and then having obtained of one of the Governours to present it to the Committee, which sits weekly in the said Hospital, if it be approved by the President and Governours then assembled, it is entered in a Book, and an Order granted for their receiving them into the House, upon a Vacancy in their Turn, where the Lunatick is accommodated with a Room in a good Air, suitable Medicines and Diet, without any Charge.

There is also Care taken that no distracted Person be abused by the Servants of the House, who attend them according to their Sexes, Men-Servants the Men, and Women-Servants the Women, and no loose Person is suffered to abide in, nor any Spectators to come in after Sun-sitting, and the Servants are particularly enjoined to keep good Hours. The Persons who are always to reside in it are a Steward, who is the Supervisor, to see that all good Orders are kept; a Matron, a Nurse, three Men and three Women Servants. When the People are cured, (as there are near fifty yearly) they are sent to the Parish or Persons who petitioned for their Admission, and gave Bond to receive them back, which is always done, and no Tickets given the Persons cured, as is pretended. The Governours are the same as those of *Bridewell*. Following the Wall we come to *Cripplegate*, where we find nothing memorable in the Suburbs but

8. *White* and *Red-Cross* Streets, both of them taking their Names from Crosses set up in them as was usually in Popish Times in Multitudes of Places. In the former King *Henry* V. founded a Brotherhood of St. *Giles*, who 'tis likely set up the Cross there. From *Cripplegate* the Wall leads to *Aldersgate*, in the Suburbs of which we find

9. *Little Britain*, famous for Booksellers who dealt chiefly for many Years in old Books, by which some of them were so enriched, that they got great Estates, and particularly Mr. *Littlebury* and Mr. *Nicholson*, who lived both at the King's Arms. It was anciently called *Britain street* from the Duke of *Britain*, who lived there.

10. In this Suburb (as Mr. *Stow* tells us) was an Hospital for the Poor, but being a *Cluniack* Priory, and so alien, it was suppressed by King *Henry* V. who gave it with the Lands and Goods to the Parish of *St. Botolph*, and a Brotherhood of the *Trinity* was there founded, which was suppressed by King *Henry* VIII. or King *Edward* VI. Queen *Katharine*, Consort of King *Henry* VIII. built a Chapel upon an Hill where a Windmill had stood in this Parish, and named it *Mount Calvary*, but King *Henry* VIII. after her Divorce, pulled it down and set up another Windmill in its Place. Leaving these Suburbs we go along with the Wall, and come to the Suburbs without *Newgate*, in which we find many things worthy of our Notice, as

1. The *Charter-House*, anciently a *Carthusian* Monastery, founded by Sir *Walter Manny* in 1371. but being upon the Dissolution of the Abbies seized into King *Henry* VIII. Hands, and given by him to Sir *Thomas Audley* his Chancellor, it passed in Marriage with his Daughter *Margaret* to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, from whom it descended to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, and from him was called *Howard-House*. *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; being no less charitable than vastly rich, was about this Time designing to erect and endow an Hospital for the good Instruction of the Young, and Sustentation of the Old, and pitched upon *Hallingbury Bouchiers* in *Essex*; but hearing that this House was to be sold, which he knew not only to be seated in a good Air, but beautified with spacious Gardens, Walks, and Orchards, and contains four or five large Courts, it came into his Mind, that this House would very well suit his pious Intention, and thereupon purchased it at the Charge of 13000 *l.* *May* 9, 1611.

Having thus altered his Mind as to the Place, he procured his Grant which he had gotten for *Hallingbury* to be changed to *Howard-House*, which was confirmed by Act of Parliament, 3 *Car.* I. Mr. *Sutton*, in his Life-Time settled the main Parts of this great Charity. 1. As to the Government or Management of it, appointing sixteen Governours, whom he named, a Master, Preacher,

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Preacher, School-master, Usher, Steward of the Courts, Physician, Manciple, Register, Receiver and Auditors. 2. The Persons to be maintained by it, *viz.* eighty poor Persons, Gentlemen by Descent and in Poverty, Soldiers, and Merchants impoverished by Misfortune, and none to be less than fifty Years old, except maimed Soldiers, who may be admitted at forty Years old; and forty Boys, not under ten Years old at their Admittance, nor above fourteen. 3. The Estate which is to maintain all these Persons, *viz.* Twenty good Manors in *Essex*, *Lincolnshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Cambridgeshire* and *Middlesex*; but he did not live to see the poor Brothers and Boys in Possession of it, yet his Will was exactly fulfilled by his Executors *Mr. Richard Sutton* and *Mr. John Law*. The Revenue settled upon this House besides the Purchase Money abovementioned, is 5500 *l. per Ann.* and this was not all his Wealth, for he, by his Will, gave away in Legacies to several Relations and Friends 14000 *l.* How he arrived at such a vast Estate concerns not us to enquire, yet if we consider what great Places he had, what advantageous Employments he engaged in, and how great a Merchant and Dealer he was, managing all his Gains with the greatest Thrift, who may be glad he got so much who bestowed it so well.

The Chapel to this Hospital was built after Mr. *Sutton*'s Death, tho' with his Money; for he gave 15000 *l.* for the Building it, and the other Uses of his Hospital. It is built of Brick lined with Wainscot, paved with Tile, pewed with Oak, hath an Organ, the Arms of Mr. *Sutton* in two of the Windows, an handsome Altar-piece and Communion-Table inclosed with Rails and Banisters. Mr. *Sutton*'s Tomb is very sumptuous, having cost 1500 *l.* it stands in the North-East Angle of the Chapel, in which are other Monuments for *Francis Beaumont*, Esq; late Master, Mr. *Law*, one of Mr. *Sutton*'s Executors, and Dr. *Patrick*, the Preacher twenty-four Years. Here are Prayers daily twice a-day, at ten in the Morning all the Year, and at two in Winter, and five in Summer in the Afternoon. Mr. *Sutton* married Judge *Popham*'s Daughter, and had with her 20000 *l.*

2. The Priories of *St. John of Jerusalem*, and *St. John Clerkenwell*, which belong to our Ecclesiastical History, to which we therefore refer them.

3. *Greys-Inn*, so called, because it was the City-house of the noble Family of the *Greys*, from 1315. to the latter End of the Reign of King *Henry* VII. but it is probable they had for some Time disused it, or had some other House in the City, because we have good Proof that the Students of the Law held this House by Lease under the Lord *Grey* of *Wilton* from King *Edward* III's Time, and ever since; for tho' it was sold to the Monks of *Shene* soon after, yet they continued the Lease at the Rent of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* till the Dissolution, when coming to the Crown, King *Henry* VIII. granted it to the said Students in Fee-Farm at the same Rent, which is paid yearly into the *Exchequer* at this Day.

The chief Orders of this House are,

1. That none be admitted of this Society but Gentlemen by Descent, and those not till they have paid all Duties which amount in all to about 6 *l.* 10 *s.*

2. That such as are admitted to Chambers take them for twenty-one Years when built, and fifty-one if to be builded.

3 Moots to be held three Days every Week except Holidays.

4. That if any Gentleman be expelled the House, he shall not be readmitted but by the Order of the Pension (or Parliament) and pay 40 *s.* for Re-admittance.

5. That none be called to the Bar till he has been seven Years admitted, twenty Terms in Commons, have a Chamber in his own Right, and done all the Exercise.

As to the Building, it consists of four Courts, *viz.* 1. *Coney-Court*, a fair new Square of noble Buildings. 2. *Hollow-Court*, on the South-Side of the Hall. 3. *Field Court*, between *Fulwood's-Rents* and the Walks. 4. *Chapel-Court*, between *Coney-Court* and the Chapel, which stands on the South-Side of it. This sacred Building which was beautified and repaired in 1688, is a decent Place for divine Worship, and hath belonging to it a Preacher who is allowed quarterly 40 *l.* by the Treasurer. 2. A Lecturer, who is paid 10 *l.* a Quarter by the Preacher, and a Reader, who reads

Prayers

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Prayers every Day at eleven a-clock and three. The Hall is a noble Building, having a Roof framed like *Westminster-Hall*, and adorned with Multitudes of Noblemens Arms. The Garden is very spacious, and the Walks airy and pleasant.

4. *Lincolns-Inn*, situate on the West-Side of *Chancery-Lane*, built by the Bishop of *Chichester Ralph Nevil*, but coming into the Possession of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, he made it his Inn or City-House for a while, but about 1310, introduced the Students of the Law, 'tis probable, for his Lease only, which he had of the Bishop of *Chichester*; for we find that the Students after some Time took a Lease of *Robert Shirbourn*, Bishop of *Chichester* for 99 Years, and afterward *Sampson* another Bishop of the same See, in Consideration of a Fine of 520 *l.* conveyed to the Benchers this House, Garden, *&c* in Fee.

As to the Buildings of this House they consist of five Courts, *viz. Searls-Court*, a fine new Square, with very pleasant Chambers in the Middle of which is a Fountain, which has a Clock with three Dials on the Top, and is inclosed with iron Rails and Banisters, and four other Courts without any particular Names. The most remarkable Part of all the Buildings is the Chapel, which is a strong and neat Edifice so elevated upon Pillars and Arches that it affords open Walks underneath. The Ornaments are the same as is usual in Churches, but the Windows with their curious painted Glass are extraordinary, and deserve a brief Description.

1. The North-West Window contains four Lights, and in them the Pourtraiture of *Abraham* laying his Hand on his Son *Isaac*'s Head; *Moses* with two Tables of the ten Commandments in his Hand written at large; St. *John Baptist* and St. *Paul*.

2. The middle Window on the North-Side hath also four Lights. and in them the Effigies of *Jeremiah*, with a Staff in his right and Bottle in his left Hand; *Ezekiel* in the Habit of a Priest with a Church in his Hand; *Amos* the Prophet in a Shepherd's Habit, and *Zacharias* the Prophet.

3. The North-East Window contains also four Lights, in which are the Figures of *David* playing on his Harp; *Daniel* the Prophet, *Eli* the Prophet pointing a Sword toward the Horizon, and *Isaias* the Prophet, holding a Book in his right, and Saw in his left Hand.

4. On the South East, the Window which contains four Lights, has the Pictures of St. *Peter* with a Key in his right Hand; St. *Andrew* with an open Book in his right Hand; *James* the Great, and St. *John* the Apostle and Evangelist, with a Cup in his left Hand.

5. The Middle Window on the South-Side hath the Pourtraitures of St. *Philip* with a Cross in his right Hand, and a Book in his left, and near it the Figures of *Faith* and *Hope*; St. *Bartholomew*, St. *Matthew*; and the Figures of *Prudence* and *Truth*, and Sir *Thomas* with a Spear in his Hand.

6. The West Window on the South-Side which hath also four Lights, contains the Effigies of *James* the Less, with a Book in one Hand and a Fuller's Club in the other; St. *Simon*; St. *Judas*, holding a Book closed, and St. *Matthias* with an Ax in his right Hand.

7. The West Window contains the Coats of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, from whom this House has its Name, and sixty-seven Gentlemen who have been Readers in this Society.

8 The East Window is painted with the King's Arms nine Foot square, signed *W. R.* and the Coats of twenty-one Gentlemen who have been Treasurers since the Readers have been discontinued. Under the Figures of the other Windows are the Arms and Names of those Gentlemen, who were at the Charge of them, who were almost as many as Lights.

In the Cloister under this Chapel are several Gentlemen buried.

The Preacher of this House has 31 *l.* every Term, and Prayers are read here daily at eleven a-clock in the Morning, and five in the Afternoon.

The Gentlemen upon their Admittance into this House pay for all Fees 5 *l.* and doing their Exercise, are called to the Bar in seven Years after. They are to be in Commons a Fortnight every Term, or pay 18 *s.* for a Licence. Here are pleasant Walks and Gardens, and in the Benchers Garden is a Fountain, with the Figure of a Mermaid,

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out of a Reed in whose right Hand issues a large Stream, which ascends a considerable Height, and may be divided at Pleasure; as also the Figures of *Neptune* standing on a Pedestal boldly cut, and *Hercules* curiously represented in Stone. And in *Lincoln's-Inn* Walks are the Statues of *Julius* and *Augustus Cæsars*, *Pompey* and *Mark Anthony* with a Dagger, with which he slew himself, placed quadrangularly.

5. *Cursitors Office*, situate in the East-Side of *Chancery-Lane* near *Cursitors-Alley*, which takes the Name from that Office. The Cursitors (or Clerks of Course as they are called 18 *Edw.* III.) are twenty-four in Number, being a Corporation, among whom the Counties of *England* are divided. It is their Business to make out all original Writs into the County, for which they are Cusitors, and this is the general Office for all of them; but the Cursitor for *London* and *Middlesex* has also an Office in *Symonds Inn*.

6. *Blackfriers* in *Holborn* near the *Old Temple*, which was their first House in this City, but after removed to a new House built for them near *Ludgate* in 1276, which tho' now suppressed, gave Name to the Street so called at the Day, of which we shall say more in our ecclesiastical History.

The Ecclesiastical History.

WHEN Christianity was publickly received in this Island, there were six-and-twenty Episcopal Sees, over which presided three Archbishops, *York*, *St. David's*, and *London*. The Province of *York* took in the Northern Parts of *England* and all *Scotland*, *St. David's* the whole Dominion of *Wales*, *London* the remaining Parts of *Britain*.

We have not a perfect Catalogue of the Archbishops of *London*, 'tis confessed; yet since in History we meet with many of their Names, we shall mention what we find remarkable concerning them. And

1. *Theanus*, ('tis said) assisted by *Cyranus*, Cup-bearer to King *Lucius*, built *St. Peter's* Church in *Cornhill*, and there fixt his Archiepiscopal See.

2. *Elanus* was his Successor, who was brought up at the College of *Avilla*, and sent by *Lucius* with an Embassy to Pope *Eleutherius*. 'Tis said he built a Library near *St. Peter's Cornhill*, and converted many of the *Druids* to the Christian Faith.

3. *Cadar*.

4. *Obinus*,

5. *Comanus*.

6. *Palladius*.

7. *Stephanus*.

8. *Restus*.

9. *Theodwynus*, or *Dedwynus*.

10. *Theodredus*.

11. *Hilarius*.

12. *Restitutus*, a married Man, Bishop in *Britain*, who subscribed the Decrees of the Council of *Arles* under *Constantius*, *Constantine's* Son. A. C. 350. When he return'd home he brought with him the Canons of this Council, one of which is mentioned by *Bale*, *viz.* If Deacons declare at their Ordination their Intention to marry, it shall be lawful for them so to do, and yet remain in their Office.

12. *Guitelinus*. When the *Romans*, tired with the Incursions of the *Scots* and *Picts*, left this Kingdom, this Bishop hastened as fast as he could into *Little Britain*, and perswaded King *Aldroenus* to send his Brother *Constantine* with an Army thither, who expell'd those Foreigners and quieted the Kingdom.

14. *Festidius*, mentioned by *Gennadius*, in his Catalogue of Worthies, who calls him a Bishop of the *British* Islands. He flourished in the Time of *Honorius* and *Theodosius*, about the Year of our Lord 420, when the State

State of the *Britons* was very much declining.

15. *Podius*, who was privately kill'd, as 'tis thought by the Contrivance of *Hengist* first King of the *Saxons* here, because he forbad or hinder'd the Marriage of *Vortigern* King of the *Britons* with *Rowena*, *Hengist*'s Daughter, who was at that Time a married Man. *A. C.* 436. After the *Saxons* had got Poſſeſſion of this Kingdom, a People that were Enemies to the Chriſtian Religion, the true Worſhip of God was ſtill preſerved among the Remnant of the native *Britons*, and *London* is ſaid to have had its Biſhops for 360 Years (tho' privately) even to the Time of *Auſtin* the Monk, who was ſent hither by Pope *Gregory*. There is only one of theſe Archbiſhops mentioned by our Hiſtorians, and that was

16. *Theonus*, who was firſt Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, and tranſlated to *London*, *A. C.* 555. In the Year of our Lord 580. he is ſaid to have fled into *Wales*, with all his Clergy, together with *Thadiucus* Archbiſhop of *York*.

The Biſhops of London.

AFTER St. *Auſtin* had fixt the metropolitan See at *Canterbury*, the chief City and Seat of the Kings of *Kent*, under whoſe Empire were the petty Kings of the Southern and Eaſt *Saxons*, it ſeem'd adviſeable to conſtitute a Biſhop of the City of *London*, the noble Mart of the whole Iſland: And no Body was looked upon more proper than

1. *Mellitus*, Abbot of a Monaſtery in *Rome*, who was ſent over with divers others to plant Chriſtianity in this Iſland. He was conſecrated *A. C.* 606, and allotted the whole Kingdom of the Eaſt *Saxons*, *viz.* the City of *London* and the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, and the Deanery of *Braughing* in *Hertfordſhire* for his Diocese. He ſoon after converted K. *Sebert* to the Chriſtian Faith, who is ſaid to be the Founder of the Church of *Weſtminſter*, and to have dedicated it to St. *Peter*. His Tomb is there to be ſeen at this Day. In the Time of *Mellitus* *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, built a Church in *London*, and dedicated it to St. *Paul*, which was enlarged by Biſhop *Erkenwold*, and others; and about 500 Years after was burnt down. *Maurice*, Biſhop of *London*, began to rebuild it from the Ground, which in Time, and by the Care and Induſtry of ſeveral Biſhops, came to that great Magnificence and Splendor that very few in Chriſtendom exceeded it; but in the Year 1561, the Steeple, which was of a very great Height, was ſet on Fire by Lightning, which burnt great Part of it, and touched the Roof of the Church, and much damaged the Walls. This Church was made a Cathedral by the ſaid King *Ethelbert*, who endowed it with the Manor of *Fillingham* in *Eſſex*, and ſeveral other Eſtates. *Mellitus* was expelled from his Diocese by the Sons of *Sebert*, who relapſed into Paganiſm, but recovered his See again, and upon the Death of *Auſtin* the Monk he was tranſlated to the See of *Canterbury*, where he ended his Days. He was ſucceeded by

2. *Cedda*, after the Church had been vacant and deſtitute of a Biſhop about thirty Years, even to the Time of K. *Sigibert*, who was converted to Chriſtianity by *Oſwig*, K. of *Northumberland*, and by his Advice he placed *Cedda* in this See. He was a learned and pious Biſhop, and behaved himſelf in his Office with Diligence and Care. He built a Monaſtery at *Leſſingham* in the North of *England*, which he had ſcarce finiſhed but he was taken with a malignant Diſtemper that there raged, of which he died, as did almoſt all the Monks he had juſt placed there. He died *October* 26, 664. and was buried in his Monaſtery at *Leſſingham*. *Bede* ſays a great deal of this Biſhop in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory: *L.* 3. *c.* 22 & 23.

3. *Wina* ſucceeded him, who about this Time happened to have a Difference with the King of the Weſt *Saxons*, and was forced to leave the Biſhoprick he had there: He fled

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fled to *Wulfhere* King of *Mercia*, of whom 'tis said he bought the Bishoprick of *London*. He is the first Simoniacal Bishop I remember in History. When and where he died does not appear; but it is certain he was also Bishop of *Winchester*, and that he there was buried. Next to him was

4. *Erkenwold*, Son of *Offa* King of the East *Saxons*, a Man famous for Piety and Learning. He spent his whole Patrimony in building and endowing of Monasteries. He built one for Monks at *Chertsey*, and another for Nuns at *Barkin*, and made his Sister *Edelburg* the Abbess. He laid out a great deal of Money on his Church of *St. Paul's*, enlarged its Revenues very much, and obtained great Privileges of the Crown for it. He died about the Year 685, when he had sate eleven Years, and was sainted after his Death. His Body was inclosed in a very rich Coffin, and set upon the high Altar of his own Church, where it remained till within these eighty Years. After him the following Bishops succeeded in Order,

5. *Waldherus*, mention'd by *Bede. Eccl. Hist. l.* 4. *c.* 11. He is said to have invested *Sibbi*, King of the East *Saxons*, with the Monks Habit.

6. *Ingwaldus*, *Bede's* Contemporary. He was one of the Bishops that consecrated *Tatwin* Archbishop of *York*.

7. *Egwulphus*. *Malmsbury* calls him *Egtulphus*, Bishop of the East Angles, who was present at the Council of *Cuthbert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at *Clovesho*, i. e. *Abington*, *Berks*. *Anno* 747.

8. *Wighed*.

9. *Eadbright*.

10. *Edgar*. He was Witness to King *Offa's* Charter given to the Church of *Rochester*.

11. *Kenwulchus*.

12. *Eadbaldus*.

13. *Heebert*, alias *Heathobertus*. He died *Anno* 802.

14. *Osmundus*, alias *Osmynus*. He lived *Anno* 833.

15. *Ethelnothus*. He was present at the Council of *Celcuth*, *Anno* 816.

16. *Coelbertus*. He was consecrated by *Wilfred* Archbishop of *Canterbury* before 820.

17. *Renulfus*, alias *Ceorulfus*. He made his Profession to *Ceolnoth*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

18. *Guithulfus*. He subscribed the Charter of *Crowland*, and lived *Anno* 881.

19. *Eadston*. He lived *Anno* 860.

20. *Wilfus*. He subscribed the Royal Charters given the Monastery of *Hide* at *Winchester*, *Anno* 900.

21. *Ethelwardus*.

22. *Elstan*. He died as some said in 898, or as others 900.

23. *Theodredus*, surnamed *The Good*: After the demolishing of the wooden Chapel in the Place where St. *Edmund* was buried, he laid the Foundation of a noble Church, which afterwards he seems to have finished. He was buried in an high Tomb near the Window of the Church called before the Fire *St. Faith's*.

24. *Wulstanus*.

25. *Brithelmus*, He subscribed the Charter of *Abingdon*, and died *Anno* 958.

26. *Dunstanus*. He was translated to *Canterbury*, *Anno* 961. of whom you may see more under that Title.

27. *Alfstanus*. He was Bishop from *Anno* 961 to 996, when he subscribed the Charter of *Wolverhampton*, but died that Year.

28. *Wulfstanus*. He subscribed the Charter of *Rochester*, *Anno* 998.

29. *Alhunus*. He was Preceptor to King *Ethelred's* Children *Edward* and *Alfred*, and went with them into *Normandy*, *Anno* 1013.

30. *Alwy*. He subscribed two of *Canutus's* Charters, *viz.* to the Monks of *Ely*, and those of *Canterbury*.

31. *Elfwardus*, or *Alwardus*, Abbot of *Evesham*; he held his Abbey with this Bishoprick by *Canutus's* Favour. When he grew old, he had a Mind to leave his See and live among his Monks at *Evesham*; but they would not receive him. At which he brought back again a great many Books and Church-Ornaments, that he had designed to have given them, and gave them to the Monastery of *Ramsey*, where he died *July* 25, 1044. and lies buried.

32. *Robert*, a *Norman*, who was made by the Favour of King *Edward*. He was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, *A.* 1050. After which Translation *Spearhafocus*, Abbot of *Abingdon*, was nominated to

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be his Succeſſor, but the King would not let him be conſecrated: And therefore one

33. *William* was made Biſhop: He was a *Norman* alſo, and came into *England* with *Emma* the King's Mother. He had ſcarce enjoyed his Biſhoprick two Years but Earl *Godwyn*, and his Sons, were taken into Favour, and a great many *Normans* thought it ſafe for them to go out of *England*, among whom was *Robert* the *Norman*, and *Uſſus* Biſhop of *Lincoln* and this *William*: Yet he for his Mildneſs, good Temper, and other valuable Qualities was ſoon recalled to the great Advantage of his Dioceſe. For he obtain'd the Confirmation of the ancient Privileges granted by former Kings from *William the Conqueror*, to the Citizens of *London*. In Memory of which they built him a ſumptuous Tomb in the Middle of the Nave of his Church, at which they commemorated their Benefactor every Year, as may be ſeen in the Inſcription. He was Biſhop twenty Years, and died *A. C.* 1070. Upon his Death

34. *Hugo de Grivalle*, a *Norman*, was made Biſhop by *William the Conqueror*, who ſoon after fell into a Leproſie, and for that, by the Advice of his Phyſicians, he was gelt; but his Eunuchiſm would not ſave his Life: He died *January* 13, 1088.

35. *Mauritius*, Chaplain to the King *William the Conqueror*, and afterwards his Chancellor, was conſecrated Biſhop of *London*, *A.* 1087. A Man not of the beſt Morals, but worthy of our Notice, for his bringing his Church of *St. Paul*'s to the Bigneſs it was before the Fire. It happened that great Part of the City of *London* was burnt in the Year 1086, and among the reſt the Church of *St. Paul*'s, built by *Erkenwold*. This Biſhop laid the Foundation of a new Church, ſo large and ſpacious that every Body looked upon it as a raſh Undertaking, to begin a Building which they all ſaid would never be finiſhed. He begg'd of the King the Relicks of the great Tower that ſtood in the Place, where afterwards Archbiſhop *Kilwardby* built his Monaſtery for *Dominicans*, to which the King added alſo the Caſtle at *Stortford*; and the Farms that belong'd to it towards his Building. Yet notwithſtanding for the twenty Years he was Biſhop he ſeem'd to make but ſmall Progreſs in this great Work, tho' he attended it with all the Diligence and proper Methods he was able. He died *September* 26, 1107. He was ſucceeded by

36. *Richard de Beaumis*, by ſome called *Rufus*. He was a great Favourite of *Roger Montgomery*, Earl of *Salop*, and by his Means was made Biſhop of *London*, and was conſecrated at *Pagham*, *Anno* 1108. He was ſoon after made Preſident of *Wales* by the King, and Governour of the County of *Salop*. He wholly minded the Building of his Church, bought and pulled down the Houſes that ſtood near it, and laid the Area of them to the Churchyard, round which he built an high Wall. He was Biſhop near twenty Years, as was his Predeceſſor, and all that Time ſpent the Revenue of his Biſhoprick upon the Church, but at laſt grew tired of ſo immenſe and tedious a Charge, and reſolved to turn his Liberality another Way. By the Change of his Manor of *Landſworth*, he procured the Place called *St. Oſyth*, and there built a Monaſtery for Canons regular, valued at the Diſſolution at 758 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d. Engliſh* Money, or 2324 *French* Crowns. He purpoſed to reſign his See, and live or rather to die a Canon of this Monaſtery, for being taken with a Palſie he found he could not live long, and while he put off his Deſign from Day to Day, he died before he executed it on *January* 16, 1127. and was buried at *St. Oſyth*. After him

37. *Gilbert*, a Canon of *Lyons*, was made Biſhop, who for his great Variety of Learning is called by *Platina*, *Univerſalis*. *Florentius Wigornienſis* calls him very good and very ancient; others give him this Character, That he was egregiouſly rich, covetous, and learned. He died as he was going to *Rome* in the Year 1133. They will certainly eſteem him a Biſhop not of the loweſt Rank that read his Epiſtles to St. *Bernard*. After the Death of *Gilbert*, *Anſelm*, Abbot of *Burg* was choſen Biſhop by the Chapter, but ſuch Crimes were objected to him, that he was thought not only incapable of this, but of his Abbey too. The King was angry with his Electors for not receiving one he had a Mind to put upon them, and confin'd their Wives till they had made him

Atone-

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Atonement for their Misdemeanor. Whence 'tis plain, the Clergy had Wives till the Time of *Anselm*. The Church in the mean Time was without a Bishop seven Years. At last by the Command of *Maud* the Empress, who at that Time had taken King *Stephen* Prisoner, and call'd herself Mistress of the *English*,

38. *Robert de Sigille*, Abbot of *Reading*, or as others, Archdeacon of *London*, was elected and consecrated *Anno* 1140. In a Year or two after King *Stephen*'s Freedom, he was taken in his House at *Fulham* by one *Gulfud de Mandevick*, one of King *Stephen*'s Captains, and was forced to redeem himself with a large Ransome. He was Bishop ten Years, or thereabouts. St. *Bernard* in his Epistle to Pope *Innocent* in his Behalf, calls him his old Friend, his faithful Servant, his devoted Son. *Ep.* 211.

39. *Richard Beaumis*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, Nephew to the abovementiond *Richard Beaumis*, one of those marry'd Canons just now mentioned, was chosen Bishop of *London* about the End of *October* 1151, and died *Anno* 1161. He was succeeded by

40. *Gilbert Foliot*, Abbot of *Gloucester*, or as *Bale*, Abbot of *Leicester*. He was made Bishop of *Hereford Anno* 1149. where he presided twelve Years, and by the King's Importunity he was translated to *London*, *Anno* 1161. In all the Contentions and Quarrels between the King and *Becket*, he stood on the King's Side, he faithfully and constantly attended his Councils, which angered the Pope, and was the Cause of his being twice excommunicated: First, for gathering the Revenues of *Thomas Becket*'s Adherents, who were banished, and carrying them into the King's Treasury: And then for being suspected to be the King's Adviser in the Death of *Becket*. He died *February* 18, 1187. He was a very prudent, and as Times then went, a learned Man, as his Writings, set down by *Bale*, prove. The next to him was

41. *Richard Nigellus*, Son to *Nigellus* Bishop of *Ely*, who was Nephew to *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury*. His Father had purchased of *Henry* II. the Place of chief Treasurer for 400 Marks for him, which he discharged with so much Skill and Faithfulness, that at the King's Death he had 100000 Marks in the Treasury, which every Body thought by the continual Wars, in which that King was engaged, was totally exhausted. For which the King, who did not live long after it, got him chosen Bishop of *London*, and he was consecrated *December* 31, 1180. He laid out a great Deal of Money upon his Church, (where he founded two Chantries, one at the Altar of St. *Thomas*, the other of *Dionys*) and Palace. He filled the Chair nine Years, and died *September* 10, 1198.

42. *William de Sancta Maria*, Canon of *St. Paul's*, Secretary to King *Richard* I. was consecrated Bishop *June* 22, 1199. He was one of those Bishops, that in the Pope's Name interdicted the whole Kingdom, and pronounced the Excommunication against King *John*, who for that Reason banished him five Years, and demolished the Castle of *Stertford*, which *William the Conqueror* gave to the See of *London*, *Anno* 1212. He left his Bishoprick of his own Accord, *January* 26, 1221. And

43. *Eustachius de Fauconbridge* was chosen by the Canons *February* 25. following, and consecrated at *Westminster April* 25, 1222. In his Time there was a Controversie between his Canons and the Monks of *Westminster*, and 'twas determined that the Monks should be exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, and enjoy the Church of *Stanes*: But the Canons of *St. Paul's* to have the Manor and Church of *Sunbury*. Before his Ordination *Eustachius* was one of the Judges, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Treasurer, and twice Embassador to *France*. He was a great Benefactor to his Church, and there lies buried. He died *October* 31, 1228. He was succeeded by

44. *Roger*, surnamed *Niger*, Archdeacon of *Colchester*, who was consecrated together with *Richard* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Hugo*, Bishop of *Ely*, by *Jocelyn* Bishop of *Bath*, on *June* 10, being *Trinity-Sunday*, *Anno* 1229. *Parisiensis* gives him the Character of a very worthy Man, famous for his Diligence, his Eloquence in Preaching, his Hospitality, Kindness, and good Temper, to which we may add his Courage and Greatness of Mind. An Instance of which was his opposing the Demands of the Pope by *Rustandus*, his Nuncio in a Synod held

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in *London*, in which none of the other Bishops dared appear, insomuch that he caused the Nuncio to go home without gaining his End. *Roger* for this suffer'd very much; for he was soon after accused of frivolous and false Crimes, was conven'd to *Rome*; but after a long Time and at a great Expence did at last extricate himself from that Difficulty. He excommunicated also the Kings Ministers for stopping the Passage of *Walter Maloclericus*, Bishop of *Carliste*, who was going beyond Sea, and when he had done, went and told the King what he had done, and published the Sentence of Excommunication even at the Court. And another Instance was, That whereas *Hubert de Burgo* Earl of *Kent*, happen'd to be out of Favour with the King, who was resolved to get him into his Custody, and he for his Refuge fled to some Church in *Essex*, where he was found by the King's Messengers, and taken away by Violence with the Cross in one Hand, and the Wafer in the other, and carried to the Tower. The Bishop look'd upon this as an injurious Way of proceeding, and would not let the King alone till he had sent him back to the Place whence he was taken. Which was look'd upon to be a Means of the Preservation of the Liberty and Life of the said Earl, who had deserved well of the Kingdom. He was afterwards restored to Favour, and to all his Honours. *Roger* died at *Bishopshall* in the Parish of *Stepenheath*, *September* 29, 1241. others say *December* 3, 1243. The Inscription upon his Tomb seems to determine it to 1240. About the End of *December* following,

45. *Fulco Basset*, Dean of *York*, was chosen into the See of *London*, but was not consecrated till *October* 1244. because the King had a Mind to prefer *Peter* Bishop of *Hereford* to this Bishoprick, He was Brother to Baron *Gilbert*, who was killed by a Fall from his Horse in hunting, and who left one Son that died soon after, and so the Estate came to *Fulco Basset*, *Anno* 1241. He is blamed by our Historians for not siding with the Barons, otherwise he was esteemed a good, prudent, pious, and vigilant Pastor; faithful to his King, and tho' he was against the Barons in their Wars, it is not to be imputed to his Cowardice; for upon Occasion given him in the Synod of *London*, held *Anno* 1255. he inveighed against the Avarice of the Pontifical Power, and declared he would sooner lose his Head than bring a Burden upon his Country insupportable. At which the King was very angry, and told him he was a Traytor, and came of a traiterous Family: To which he answered, That the Pope and the King could take away his Mitre and Crown, but they could not take away his Shield and his Sword. This couragious Prelate died of a pestilential Disease, and was buried in his own Church, *May* 25, 1258. and was succeeded by

46. *Henry de Wingham*, Chancellor of *England* and *Gascoign*, Dean of *Tottenhall* and *St. Martins*, and twice Embassador to *France*. He refused the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, because at that Time it was under several Controversies and Disputes; but accepted *London*, and was consecrated in *June*, and died *July* 13, 1261. and was buried near Bishop *Faucombridge*. He founded a Chantry of two Priests in his Cathedral, at the Altar of St. *Michael*, to pray for his Soul. Their Maintenance to be received yearly out of the Church of Great *Wakering* in *Essex*, by the Abbot of *Bileigh*. Upon his Death

47. *Richard Talbot*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, was elected and confirmed Bishop *September* 20, 1262. but was not consecrated; for he died a few Days before *Michaelmas* following. And

48. *Henry de Sandwich*, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, was consecrated Bishop of *London* at *Canterbury*, by *John* Bishop of *Winchester*, together with the Bishop of *Salisbury*. He is said to be excommunicated by *Ottobon*, the Pope's Legate, for assisting the Barons against their lawful King. He went to *Rome* to obtain Absolution, where he staid almost seven Years before he could get out of the Pope's Clutches. He died *September* 16, 1273. and was buried in his own Church. And was succeeded by

49. *John Chrishall*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and some Time Archdeacon of *London*, afterwards Keeper of the Great Seal, and then Treasurer of *England*. He was consecrated *April* 29, 1274. and died *February* 10, 1279. In his Time the new Work at the

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the East End of *St. Paul's* was built and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, at whose Altar in the Nave of the Church he founded a Chantry, and endowed it with 40 *s.* to be paid on the Day of his *Obit* out of the Vicarage of *Halsted* in *Essex*. *Fulco Lovell* was then elected but renounced it, and left it to

50. *Richard de Gravesend*, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, who was consecrated by *John* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at *Coventry August* 12, 1282. This Bishop being imployed by the King, *Edward* I, as his Embassador in *France*, the Archbishop assigned the Dean and Treasurer of *St. Paul's* to be his Coadjutor. He first instituted the Office of Sub-Dean in his Cathedral, and ordered that the Chancellor of it should read a Divinity-Lecture, and for that Reason that none should bear that Office but a Doctor or Batchelor of Divinity. He in his last Will gave 10 *l. per Ann.* for a Chantry for his Soul, and keeping his Anniversary. He was a Benefactor to the University of *Cambridge*. He founded the Monastery of *Carmelites* at *Malden*, and died at *Fulham*, *December* 9, 1303. and was buried in his own Church. And upon St. *Matthias's* Day next following

51. *Radulphus de Baldock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, was chosen by the Consent of the whole Chapter; but his Consecration was deferred upon the Account of his being summoned to *Rome* at the Protestation of three Canons, (who having been suspended by the Archbishop were denied their Vote) against his Election; but he was at last consecrated by *Petrus Hispanus*, a Cardinal at *Lyons*, by the Command of Pope *Clement* V. on *January* 30, 1305. He appropriated the Church of *Tilling* in *Middlesex*, to the Chancellor of *St. Paul's*, appointing 10 *l.* to be paid to a Vicar *per Ann* for supplying the Cure. He was not an unlearned Man: He wrote the Annals of *England*, and a Book of the Statutes and Customs of his Church. He gave 200 Marks in his Life-Time towards the Building the East-End of his Church, and a great deal more at his Death. 'Tis observable that in the laying the Foundation were found a great Number of Ox-heads, whence the learned *Camden* conjectures, that the Temple of *Diana* stood thereabouts, which agrees with a Passage in St. *Gregory's* Epistle to St. *Austin*, *Ep.* 71. This Bishop was brought up at *Merton College* in *Oxford*, and died at *Stepney*, *July* 24. 1313. and is buried in *St. Mary* the Virgin's Chapel, under a Marble. He founded a Chantry for two Priests at the Altar of *St. Erkenwold*. After him

52. *Gilbert Segrave*, of the noble Family of the *Segraves* in *Leicestershire*, bred at *Oxford*, and Precentor of *St. Paul's*, was consecrated Bishop of *London*, *November* 25, 1313. He founded the Shrine of St. *Erkenwold*, and laid the first Stone of it himself, and in the new Fabrick built several Altars. He was a Man of Learning, as the Testimonies of it he has left behind him, prove. He enjoyed this See about three Years.

53. *Richard Newport*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, was then consecrated in his Room, *March* 26, 1317. and died *August* 24, 1318. And

54. *Stephen de Gravesend* was consecrated *January* 14. following, and presided in this See about twenty Years. He bravely opposed the Attempt made by the Archbishop to enlarge his Authority, tho' he had the Pope's special Licence, but was forced at length to submit; but this did not dismay him so, but he found the Monks of *Canterbury* to yield to the Composition of chusing the Dean of the Province in the Vacancy of the metropolitical See. He openly opposed the deposing of King *Edward* II. and refused for a Time to swear to his Son *Edward* III. He was accused and convicted of an Attempt to release King *Edward* II. from his Imprisonment, but pardoned He died at *Stortford*, and was buried by his Uncle *Richard* in his own Cathedral, *April* 27, 1338.

55. *Richard Bintworth*, or *Wintworth*, Canon of *St. Paul's* was chosen, and confirmed *May* 23, 1338. and was consecrated at *Lambeth*, by the Bishop of *Chichester*. He was Chancellor of *England*, and died *December* 8, 1339. He was succeeded by

56. *Ralf Stratford*, Canon of *St. Paul's*, and Nephew to Archbishop *Stratford*, who was consecrated at *Canterbury March* 12, 1339. according to our Account. He bought a Piece of Land near *Smithfield*, called *Nobodies*, and made it a burying Place. He was born at *Stratford* upon *Avon*, where he dedicated

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dicated a Chapel to St. *Thomas*. In his Time the Roof of *St. Paul's* was burnt by Lightning. He died at *Stepenheath*, when he had ſate about fourteen Years. Next to him

57. *Michael Northburg*, Doctor of Law, was choſen *June* 7, 1315. After he was conſecrated, he gave 2000 *l.* towards a Monaſtery for *Carthuſians* at *London*, which was laid out and finiſhed by Sir *Walter Mayny*, *Anno* 1370. who beſtowed much of his own Eſtate upon it. He did at *Coptford* in *Eſſex*, *September* 8, 1361.

58. *Simon Sudbury*, alias *Tibald*, ſucceeded him, he alſo was Doctor of Law. He founded a College to St. *Gregory* at *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, his native Place, from whence he took his Name. About fifteen Years after he was tranſlated to *Canterbury*, and left his Biſhoprick to

59. *William Courtney*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, who alſo ſucceeded him in *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1381. He was Son of *Hugo Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*, and gave himſelf to the Study of the Law. After he went into Orders he had given him three Prebends, *viz.* of *Exeter*, of *Wells*, and *York*, then the Biſhopricks of *Hereford*, of *London*, and *Canterbury*. His chief Actions, while he was in this See, were, he hindered the Clergy from granting the King a Subſidy in a Synod at *London*; he too haſtily publiſhed the Bull of Pope *Gregory* II. againſt the *Florentines* at *St. Paul's Croſs*, without acquainting the King, *viz.* *Edward* III. who ſo highly reſented it, tho' he alledged the Pope's Command, that he was forced to revoke thoſe Words by another's Mouth, and was hardly excuſed doing it with his own. He convened *John Wickliffe* by the Pope's Order in *St. Paul's* Church, but was ſo overawed by *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, and other great Men, that he did nothing but enjoin him Silence and all his Followers. The Duke reviled the Biſhop at this Meeting, which ſo incenſed the Citizens that they had torn the Duke to pieces, had not the Biſhop interceded for him. He was made a Cardinal in 1378. according to *Walſingham*. He was tranſlated from this See in 1375, and died *July* 31, 1396. He was ſucceeded here by

60. *Robert Braybrook*, who was conſecrated *January* 5, 1381. and was appointed Chancellor of *England* in *September* following, but held not that Place above half a Year. He ordained that St. *Paul's* Converſion and Commemoration ſhould be celebrated throughout his Dioceſe with as much Solemnity as the greateſt Feſtivals, and that the Clergy of his Dioceſe ſhould attend the Proceſſion of thoſe Days in their canonical Robes; he united ſeveral Chantries in his Cathedral, becauſe the Maintenance of them ſingle was inſufficient; he retrenched the extraordinary Feaſtings of the Canons Reſidentiary, and obtained of the King that Reſidence in his Church ſhould be obſerved according to the Uſe of the Church of *Sarum*. He died *Auguſt* 27, 1404. and was buried in *St. Mary's* Chapel. His Body after the late Fire of *London* in 1666, was dug up, whole and uncorrupt, as if it had been lately buried: It was very light and had Hair on the Face, and is now buried in the Walls of the new Church. It was ſeen by many with Admiration. The Canons then choſe one *Thomas Langley* to be their Biſhop, *October* 20, but the Pope nominated

61. *Roger Walden*, at the Requeſt of Archbiſhop *Arundell*, and he was made Biſhop *December* 10, 1404. Scarce any Body ever underwent ſo many Viciſſitudes of Fortune as this Man. From a very low and poor Condition, he was made Dean of *York*, and Treaſurer of *Calais*, the King's Secretary, and high Treaſurer, and then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Room of *Thomas Arundel*, who was baniſhed; but King *Richard* II. being depoſed within two Years Time he was deprived of all, and was a Biſhop without a Biſhoprick; for about five Years when *Thomas Arundel* being reſtored by King *Henry* IV. procured this Biſhoprick by the Pope's Proviſion for him, but he would not accept of it till he had the King's Licenſe, but he enjoyed it but a Year, and died in 1405. He lies buried in the Priory of *St. Bartholomew* near *Smithfield*.

62. *Nicholas Bubwith* was then conſecrated into this See at *Mortlack*, *September* 26, 1406. by Virtue of the Pope's Proviſion, and ſoon after declared Treaſurer of *England*. He was tranſlated hence to *Saliſbury*, *Auguſt* 31, 1407. and then to *Bath*, *October* 5.

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63. *Richard Gifford* was made Bishop of *Bath Anno* 1401. by the Pope's Proviso, but because the King was against it, he surceased his Claim, and was made Bishop of *Worcester*, where he sate six Years, and was then translated to *London*, *October* 13, 1407. In the Year 1414, he preached in *Latin* before the Emperor and Cardinals at the Council of *Constance*, where Cardinal *Columna*, (who after his Election assum'd the Name of *Martin* V.) was declared sole and true Pope, he gave the first Vote for him. In this Council thirty Electors of a Pope were added to the Cardinals, of which *Richard Gifford* was one. He in the Opinion of some was designed for Pope. He gave 1000 Marks to the poor Scholars of *Burnel's-Inn*, afterward from this Bishop's Gift called *London-College* in *Oxford*. He changed the Celebration of Divine Service *in usum sancti Pauli*. into that of the Church of *Sarum*. He died *August* 30, 1421. and was buried between St. *Erkenwald's* Shrine and Sir *Christopher Hatton*, Chancellor of *England*.

64. *John Kemp* succeeded him: He was first Bishop of *Rochester*, then of *Chichester*, and then Bishop of *London*, *February* 27, 1421. From hence he was translated to *York*, *Anno* 1425. and was made Cardinal of St. *Albine*, and after twenty-eight Years went to *Canterbury*, where he sate but a Year and half before he died, which happened *March* 22, 1453. He gave 500 Marks to the Divinity-Schools at *Oxford*. The next in Order was

65. *William Grey*, Doctor of Law, Dean of *York*, made Bishop of *London* by the King's Command, without the Pope's Consent, *May* 26, 1426. And from thence translated to *Lincoln*, *Anno* 1431. While he was Bishop of *London*, he restored the College of *Hale* in *Hertfordshire* for a Master and four Canons, and made it a Cell to *Elsing-Spittle*, *London*. His Successor was

66. *Robert Fitz-hugh*, Doctor of Law, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, twice Embassador in *Germany*, once to the Pope. He was consecrated *September* 16, 1431. In 1434, he was sent by King *Henry* VI. to the Council of *Basil*, and soon after his Return was elected Bishop of *Ely*, but died suddenly at St. *Osith*, *September* 22. and is buried under a Marble near the Bishop's Throne in *St. Paul's*. After him

67. *Robert Gilbert*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *York*, Master of *Martin College* in *Oxford*, was by the Pope's Provision promoted to this See, and consecrated *A* 1435, and died in the Beginning of *July* 1448.

68. *Thomas Kemp*, Nephew to the Archbishop *Kemp*, one of the Proctors in the University of *Oxford*, was then made Bishop by Pope *Nicholas* V. He was consecrated in the Palace of the Archbishop of *York* at *Westminster*, by his Uncle *John Kemp*, then the Possessor, *February* 8, 1449. He enjoyed this See forty Years, and died *March* 18, 1489. He was buried between two Pillars in the Nave of his Church. He built the Pulpit at *Paul's-Cross*, and laid out a great deal of Money upon the Divinity-School at *Oxford*, said to be built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*. He founded and endowed a Chantry for one Priest at the Altar of the Holy Trinity, and the Office of Penitentiary, to which he united the Church of *Chigwell* in *Essex*, and the Prebend of St. *Pancras* for ever. He was succeeded by

69. *Richard Hill*, who was chosen by the Canons *August* 19, 1489. consecrated *November* 15. following, and sate about six Years, and is buried under a Marble in the Middle of the Nave of his Church towards the North. He had a long Controversie with *John Morton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about proving the Wills of such as at their Death had Goods in divers Dioceses, but had the worst of it, the Archbishop obtaining his Prerogative. Then

70. *Thomas Savage*, born of a Knightly Family in *Cheshire*, and educated at *Cambridge*, was translated from *Rochester* hither by papal Provision, *Anno* 1496, and from hence removed to *York*, *Anno* 1501. He much enlarged and endowed the Church of *Maulefield*, the Place of his Nativity, and founded and endowed a College of secular Priests on the South-Side of it. His Heart was buried in a Chapel of the Church built by him. To him succeeded

71. *William Warham*, Doctor of Laws, who was consecrated Bishop of *London* in the Beginning of the Year 1502, in which he appropriated the Church of *Wethersfield* in *Essex*, to the collegiate Church of *Stoke*

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by *Clare*, and at the End of 1504, was translated to *Canterbury*, after which he was made Keeper of the Great Seal, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, which great Office he held twelve Years. He was Archbishop twenty-eight Years, and died *August* 22, 1532.

72. *William Barnes*, or *Barnes*, *Custos Rotulorum*, brought up at *Oxford*, succeeded him, and was consecrated Bishop of *London* at the Beginning of 1505, and died about the End of the same Year. And

73. *Richard Fitz-James*, Doctor of Laws, and Bishop of *Chichester*, succeeded him. He was of a noble Family in *Somersetshire*, educated at *Merton College* in *Oxford*, where he was Master, and built a handsome Lodge for himself and his Successors. He was made Bishop of *Rochester* in 1496, of *Chichester* in 1504, and removed hither in 1506. He laid out a great deal of Money in repairing *St. Mary's* in *Oxford*, and *St. Paul's* in *London*, and was a Cofounder with his Brother Sir *John Fitz-James* of the Schoolhouse of *Brewton* in *Somersetshire*. He died in the Year 1521, and is buried in his own Cathedrals between two Pillars under a Marble near the Belfrey towards the North, destroyed by the Fire in 1561.

74. *Cuthbert Tunstall*, Doctor of Laws, educated at *Cambridge*, *Custos Rotulorum*, and of the Privy Seal, was consecrated in the Room of *Richard Fitz-James*, *October* 19, 1522, and was translated to *Durham*, *March* 25, 1530. He was a very famous Man for his Skill in the learned Languages and Mathematicks, and was a profound Divine. He was succeeded by.

75. *John Stokesley*, educated at *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, who being returned from *Rome*, whether he had been sent Embassador about the King's Divorce, had this Bishoprick bestowed on him. He was enthroned on *July* 19, 1530 and was buried in *St. Mary's* Chapel. Next to him comes

76. *Edmund Bonner*, that bloody Persecuter, who in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, burnt so many pious and holy Persons of both Sexes. He is said to be a Bastard by one *Savage* a Priest, and another Man's Wife. He was of *Broadgate-Hall* in *Oxford*, where he was made Doctor. At the Beginning of the Reformation he seem'd not averse to the purer Way, and was preferred by *Cromwell* himself. He was Archdeacon of *Leicester*, Commissary or Delegate in Archbishop *Cranmer's* Court, and Bishop of *Hereford*, and thence he was made Bishop of *London*; before his Consecration to that See *April* 3, 1540. He wrote a Preface to *Gardiner's* Oration *de Vera Obedientiâ*, in which he condemned the Primacy of the Pope, approved the Divorce, and pronounced the Vows of Monks to be superstitious. After the Death of the King he behaved himself very remiss, negligently, and sluggishly in all Matters of Reformation, and was often admonished of it by the King's Counsellors. And being to preach at *Paul's-Cross*, he did it so coldly, and omitted what he was chiefly ordered to dwell upon, so that he was imprison'd and deprived, *October* 1, 1549. Upon the Accession of Queen *Mary* he was restored, and by her made Master of the Slaughterhouse, in which he acquitted himself so well, that 'tis observable he order'd more to be burnt in his Diocese than all the Bishops in *England* had done: And *Hooper*, who accused him to the King's Counsellors, must therefore be the first of them. This bloody Hangman suffer'd nothing in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time but the Loss of his Bishoprick: For in that he was imprison'd, it only preserved him from being stoned as he went along the Streets: Neither indeed could it be call'd Imprisonment, since he lived as well as ever, and had Gardens and Orchards to walk in. He died *September* 5, 1569, and was buried among Thieves and Cut-throats in *Barking*-Church Yard.

77. *Nicholas Ridley*, one of the Commissioners that deprived him the first Time, was appointed *Bonner's* Successor in his first Deprivation. He was of an ancient and noble Family in *Northumberland*, bred up at School at *Newcastle*, sent from thence to *Cambridge*, where he was made Doctor of Divinity, and Master of *Pembroke-Hall*, and Bishop of *Rochester* in the first of *Edward* VI. on *September* 5, 1547. He was also some Time Fellow of *University-College* in *Oxford*. After *Bonner's* Deprivation he was unluckily translated from *Rochester* to *London*. Upon Queen *Mary's* coming to the Crown, in that *Ridley* had accepted the Place of the

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beloved *Bonner*, and of his own Accord resolutely opposed Queen *Mary*'s Title, *&c.* 'Twas resolved, that *Ridley* must suffer. And accordingly after a long and learned Disputation at *Oxford*, in which he strenuously defended the Doctrine of Christ, he was burnt at *Oxford* with *Latimer*, *October* 16, 1555.

78. *Edmund Grindal*, upon the second Deprivation of *Bonner*, was made Bishop of *London* by Queen *Elizabeth*. He was a Native of St. *Bees* in *Cumberland*, and a Student of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow, Proctor, and Master. He was Chaplain to Bishop *Ridley*, and then to the King. In Queen *Mary*'s Reign he was a voluntary Exile in *Germany*, but upon Queen *Elizabeth*'s Accession obtain'd this Bishoprick. He was consecrated to the See of *London*, *December* 21, 1559. translated to *York*, *May* 20, 1570. and thence to *Canterbury*. Next to him in this See was

79. *Edwyn Sands*, Doctor of Divinity, Master of St. *Catharine-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and Vice-Chancellor when Queen *Jane* was proclaimed, for which he was imprisoned; but by the Intercession of Friends being released, he fled into *Germany*, and continued there all Queen *Mary*'s Reign. Upon his Return in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time he was made Bishop of *Worcester*, *December* 21, 1559. and translated to *London*, *July* 13, 1570. and six Years after to *York*. He was succeeded in the Bishoprick of *London* by

80. *John Elmer*, descended of a good Family in *Norfolk*, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Cambridge*, Archdeacon of *Lincoln*. He was consecrated *March* 24, 1576. and made the Queen's Almoner in 1588. He was a learned and judicious Man, but no Lover of the Puritan Faction, who as little affected him. He died at *Fulham*, *June* 3, 1594. and was buried in the East-Part of his Church. His Successor was

81. *Richard Fletcher*, D. D. Fellow of *Corpus Christi* in *Cambridge*, Dean of *Peterborough*, King's Chaplain, and Bishop of *Bristol*, *December* 14, 1589. From thence he was translated to *Worcester*, *February* 1593, and soon after hither. He died suddenly in his Palace at *London*; for he was well and dead in a Quarter of an Hour, *June* 15, 1596. He fell into the Queen's Displeasure by marrying a second Wife the Lady *Baker*, and is said to have died in a Discontent by smoking Tobacco immoderately. He was buried in his own Church. The next Bishop was

82. *Richard Bancroft*, D. D. of *Jesus-College* in *Cambridge*, preferred to the See of *London*, and consecrated *May* 8, 1597. was made a Privy Counsellor to King *James*, and Chancellor of *Oxford*. He was a Man of singular Wisdom, and very zealous in the Defence both of Church-Liberties, and Discipline. He was translated to *Canterbury*, *December* 1604, and died of the Stone, *November* 2, 1610. And

83. *Richard Vaughan* succeeded him in *London*. He was Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of *Bangor*, then of *Chester*, and then of *London*, *January* 1604. He died *March* 30, 1607. and was buried in *Thomas Kemp*'s Chapel, one of his Predecessors. He was Chaplain and Confin to Bishop *Elmer*, a very deserving Man, and noted for his Learning, Readiness in Preaching, and other Gifts.

84. *Thomas Ravis*, D. D. Dean of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, consecrated Bishop of *Gloucester*, *March* 17, 1604. was translated to *London*, *May* 19, 1607. and died *December* 14, 1609. and was buried near *Kemp*'s Chapel. And was succeeded by

85. *George Abbot*, D. D. Dean of *Winchester*. He was was first Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and in a Month's Time was preferred to this Church about the End of *January* 1609. Neither did he sit here, but in a Year after was made Archbishop of *Canterbury*. After his Translation

86. *John King*, D. D. Student, and afterward Dean of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, and Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, whose Grandfather was *Robert King*, the first Bishop of *Oxford*'s Brother, was consecrated into the See of *London*, *September* 8, 1611. He was a Man of solid Gravity and Piety, and of such an excellent Volubility of Tongue, as well as Invention, that King *James* called him *The King of Preachers*. He died *March* 30, 1621. and was buried in the South-Isle of his Cathedral over-against the Quire.

87. *George Montaigne*, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded him. He was translated from *Lincoln* hither, *July* 20, 1621. but continued

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here no longer than 1627, when he was removed to *Durham*, and three Months after to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, where he ſate but one Year, or thereabouts, and then dying, gave Place to Dr. *Samuel Harſnet*.

88. Dr. *William Laud*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, ſucceeded him in this Dioceſe, in which while he preſided he was choſen Chancellor of *Oxford*, and furniſhed the Library there with 1300 *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, and *Perſian* Manuſcripts, and choice Antiquities, procured the Univerſity a new Charter, and compoſed it a Body of excellent Statutes. He procured of King *Charles* I. the Gift of many Impropriations in *Ireland*. In 1630, he ſet upon the Repair of *St. Paul's*, allowing not only a great Sum to begin it, but engaging to pay 500 *l.* a-year to the carrying it on ſo long as he was Biſhop of *London*, which happened to be but about four Years when he was removed to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, among whoſe Archbiſhops you may find a more large Deſcription of him. His Succeſſor was

89. Dr. *William Juxon*, a Civilian. He was elected Biſhop of *Hereford*, but this See being vacant by the Promotion of Dr. *Laud*, he was elected to this See before his Conſecration there. He was ſoon after made one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and in 1635, Lord Treaſurer, which Place he held till 1641, when he ſuffered by the Rebels as other Biſhops did. In 1648, he attended his Majeſty in his moſt diſconſolate Condition, and was with him on the Scaffold when he was beheaded, after which he retired to his Manor of *Little Compton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, where he dwelt for the moſt Part, tho' with no ſmall Diſturbance, till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when he was repoſſeſſed of this See till *September* 20, 1660. and was then tranſlated to *Lambeth*, being made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

90. *Gilbert Sheldon*, D. D. ſucceeded him, and tho' he was a Man of a generous Spirit, yet remained ſo little a while Biſhop of this See, that he did little remarkable, but following his Predeceſſor to *Canterbury*, where he was choſen Chancellor of *Oxford*, did wonderful Things for that Univerſity, of which ſee his Life among the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*. He ſate in this See not quite three Years, and was tranſlated *Auguſt* 31, 1663, to *Canterbury*.

91. *Humphrey Henchman*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, ſucceeded him, and was about the ſame Time made Almoner, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council. He died *October* 1675. and was buried in the Pariſh-Church of *Fulham*. He was for his Wiſdom and Prudence much valued by King *Charles* II. whoſe Eſcape after the Battle of *Worceſter*, he admirably well managed, eſpecially when his Majeſty came in a Diſguiſe near *Salisbury*. He built the Chapel in the Biſhop's Palace in *Aldersgate-ſtreet*, now called *London-Houſe*.

92. *Henry Compton*, D. D. Biſhop of *Oxford*, ſucceeded him. He was the youngeſt Son of *Spencer Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*. He was a very grave and pious Perſon, a zealous Promoter of the Church and Clergy's Intereſt. He pulled down a large ruinated Church at *Peſhy* in *Eſſex*, and built a neat Pariſh-Church, large enough for the Inhabitants, almoſt at his own Charge, and was a great Benefactor to the Proteſtant Refugees of Foreign Parts. He died at *Fulham*, and lies buried under a plain Stone in the Church-yard there.

93. Dr. *John Robinſon* ſucceeded him, and is the preſent Biſhop. He has already ſignalized himſelf by ſeveral Embaſſies into the Northern Kingdoms, and for being one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Peace at *Utrecht*, and is daily rendering himſelf more eminent to the Clergy in general, and to the Univerſity of *Oxford* in particular, which makes him loved and deſired.

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The Monasteries in and about the City of London, *and the Suburbs thereof.*

1. THE *Minoresses*, from whence the Street called the *Minories* takes its Name, being a Monastery of Nuns of the Order of St. *Clare*, founded by *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, *Leicester*, and *Derby*, Brother to King *Edward* I. in 1293. They were brought out of *France* by the Instigation of the Lady *Blanch*, Wife to the said *Edmund*. Pope *Boniface* VIII. by his Bull exempted this House from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as it continued to the Suppression, when Dame *Elizabeth Savage*, the last Abbess of it, surrendered it to King *Henry* VIII. It was then valued at 318 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* *Dugd.* 342 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.* ½ *Speed.* and 418 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* *per Ann. Stow.*

The Site of this Nunnery was by Act of Parliament, granted to *John Clarke*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and his Successors for ever, to be held of the Crown by Fealty and a Payment of the yearly Rent of 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Ann.* by equal Portions at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day* into the King's Court of Augmentations.

2. *St. Mary Graces*, or *New-Abbey*. This House was founded by King *Edward* III. who having in a Tempest at Sea been in great Peril of drowning, vowed to build a Monastery to God and the Lady of *Grace*, if through God's Grace he came safe to Land; which accordingly obtaining, he founded a Monastery for an Abbot and Monks of the *Cistercian* Order in the Churchyard of the Holy Trinity within *Aldgate*, (which *John Corey*, Clerk, had purchased to bury such in as died of the Plague in 1348.) and endowed it with all those Messuages, with their Appurtenances on *Tower-Hill*, which he had from *John Corey*, in pure and perpetual Alms. *William de S. Croce*, late Abbot of *Gerendon*, of the *Cistercian* Order, was at the King's Desire made the first Abbot of this House. This King gave this Abbey the Name of *Eastminster*, and afterward gave the Manors of *Gravesend*, *Leyborne*, and others, with the Advowsons of their Churches to it, all which were, after some Time, confirmed to the said Abbot and Monks by King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 22. upon Condition, That they should pray for his Soul alive and dead, his Grand-father, &c. This House continued in great Prosperity till the Dissolution by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 30. 1539. when it was surrendered to the Crown, being then valued at 546 *l.* 4 *s.* *Dugd.* 602 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* *per Ann. Speed.*

The Site of this Abbey was granted by King *Henry* to Sir *Arthur Darcy*, Knt. who pulled it quite down; but of later Times there was a large Storehouse, built for Victuals, and convenient Ovens made for baking of Bisket for the Royal Navy, and it continues the Victualing-Office for the King's Ships to this Day.

3. *Trinity-Christ's-Church* within *Aldgate*. This Priory was founded by Queen *Maud*, Consort of King *Henry* I. in the Place where *Swerdus* had some Time before began to erect a Church, in Honour of the Cross and St. *Mary Magdalen*. *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by whose Advice the Queen had erected this House, was farther instrumental in the Endowment, and perswaded her Majesty, by the Grant and Confirmation of the King, to make this Church of *Christ* within the Walls of *London*, to be free and acquitted from the Subjection to any other Person or Church except the Bishop of *London*, and Church of *St. Paul*, to the Honour of God, and the Canons Regular, which she had established there under *Norman*, the first Prior, for ever; for the Redemption of their Souls, and of their Parents. By the same Charter that devout Queen gave to the Prior and Canons the

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Gate called *Aldgate*, and the Soke thereunto belonging, with all the Cuſtoms, as ſhe held the ſame, and two Parts of the Revenues and Rents of the City of *Exeter*, (which Mr. *Stow* calls 25 *l.* Blanks) with a Command that the Canons ſhall well, peaceably, and freely poſſeſs thoſe Lands with all their Cuſtoms and Liberties.

This Priory ſoon after its building became ſo eminent for the ſtrict Devotion of the Monks that not only certain Burgeſſes of *London*, the Progeny of thoſe Knights which King *Edgar* had made a Guild, call'd the *Knighten Guild*, (before ſpoken of in the *Portſoken* Ward) ſurrendered all their Lands to it, and became Members of that holy Society, but divers Kings, Queens, Nobles, and others, endowed it with large Poſſeſſions, that it ſurpaſſed all the other Priories in *London* and *Middleſex* in Lands and Ornaments, and ſo continued to the Diſſolution, when it was ſurrendered by the Prior *Nicholas Hancock* to King *Henry* VIII. by Compoſition, (but for how much we find not) and given by that Prince with the Church, Lands, and Plate to Sir *Thomas Audley*, then Lord Chancellor, and lately created Lord *Walden*. After his Death this Priory paſſed by Marriage with *Margaret*, the Heireſs of the ſaid Lord, to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who reſiding in it, it was from him called *Dukes-Place*. His Son *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, by the ſaid *Margaret* ſold it to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, who built the Church there, and continue ſtill Lords of the Manor and Patrons of the Church.

4. *Papey*, a Fraternity or Brotherhood of *St. Charity* and *St. John* the Evangeliſt, for poor Prieſts called *Papes*, founded in 1430, by *William Oliver*, *William Barnaby*, and *John Stafford*, Chantry-Prieſts in *London*, for a Maſter, two Wardens, certain Chaplains, Chantry-Prieſts, Conducts, and other Brethren and Siſters that ſhould be admitted into the Church of *Auguſtine Papey in the Wall*. Theſe Brethren being lame and poor, were allowed Chambers, Bread, Drink, and Coals, and an old Man and his Wife to ſerve them, and keep the Houſe clean. This Brotherhood was ſuppreſſed (among others) in King *Edward* VI's Reign, and their Houſe became the Dwelling ſucceſſively of Mr. *Morris* of *Eſſex*, Sir *Francis Walſingham*, principal Secretary of State, Mr. *Berret* of *Eſſex*, and others.

5. *St. Mary Spittle*, a Priory and Hoſpital founded by *Walter Brune*, Sheriff of *London*, and *Roſia* his Wife for Canons Regular of *St. Auguſtine*, *William* of *St. Mary* Church, Biſhop of *London*, dedicated it to the Honour of Jeſus Chriſt, and his Mother the Virgin *Mary*. This Hoſpital was endowed with ſeveral Lands and Tenements in and about the City of *London* by the ſaid Founders, and *Walter* the Alderman, *William de Ely*, *John Blaundy*, and *Wymarke de Ebe-gate* were Benefactors to it. King *Edward* I. alſo for the Health of his Soul gave and granted to this Hoſpital two Meſſuages and divers Acres of Land in *Shafford*, with the Advowſons of that Church, and *Wogheneſh*, *Puttenham*, and *Dunsfield* in the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, and gave them Licenſe to appropriate the ſaid Churches, and hold them to themſelves and Succeſſors, in perpetual Alms. The Priors of this Houſe were elected by the Biſhops of *London*.

The Priory of *Bykenore*, in the Pariſh of *Danbury* in the County of *Eſſex*, founded by King *Henry* II. with the Manor and Church, and their Appurtenances, the Building being much decayed, and the Houſe deſolate, one Canon only being left, was by King *Henry* VII. given to the Prior and Convent of this Hoſpital and their Succeſſors for ever, and *Richard Fitz-James*, Biſhop of *London*, appropriated it to them, upon Condition, that they ſhould maintain one Chaplain, a regular Prieſt, and one of the Brethren of their own Houſe, who ſhould continually reſide there, to pray for the Souls of the Kings *Henry* II. and VII.

This Houſe was a Place of great Relief to the Needy; for there were ſtanding at the Suppreſſion thereof 180 Beds for the Poor well furniſhed; but Hoſpitals, tho' always neceſſary and commendable among the Reformed as well as Catholicks, fell with the Monaſteries, and this was diſſolved with others by King *Henry* VIII. who found the yearly Value to be 478 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* *Dugd.* 557 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* *Speed.* *William Meyer* then Prior, ſurrendered it, and had a Penſion of 80 *l.* *per Ann.* allowed him during Life. King *Henry* VIII. gave the Site of it, with

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with the Church and all its Appurtenances, to *Stephen Vaughan*, Esq; from whose Family it p ſſed by Marriage to the *St. Johns*, Earls of *Bullingbrooke*.

6. *St. Helens* Priory, an Houſe of black Nuns or *Benedictines*, founded by *William Fitz-William*, a Goldſmith, by the Licence of *Alard*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and the Chapter of the ſame Church, who had then the Patronage of the Church, to which the Priory was annexed. *William de Basing*, one of the Sheriffs of *London* in 2 *Edward* II. was a great Benefactor to this Prioiy, augmenting both the Revenues and Buildings. *Reginald Kentwood*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, with his Chapter, made ſeveral Conſtitutions for the Nuns of this Houſe in 1439. Theſe Nuns were called *Black*; becauſe all their Habit, *viz.* a Coat, Cloak, Cowl, and Veil were black. This Priory was ſurrendered to King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 30. and was then valued at 314 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 376 *l.* 6 *s. per Ann. Speed.* King *Henry* VIII. gave the Site of this Priory and Church to *Richard Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, who either had it for a Time only, or for Life, which not long after ended; for King *Edward* VI. granted it to the Biſhops of *London*, and Queen *Mary* confirmed it; but it ſeems it was not long after granted back and ſettled on the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who are now Patrons of the Church, which is now made Parochial, and Ordinaries of the Place. The Nuns Hall and other Houſes belonging to it, was purchaſed by the Leather-ſellers, and is now made their common Hall.

7. *St. Auguſtine's* Priory, founded by *Humfrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, *Anno* 1253. and again rebuilt in 1351. by another of his Name. He died in 1361, and was buried in the Quire. *Reginal Cobham* was a Benefactor to the Monks of this Houſe, giving them his Meſſuage. Many Nobles and Perſons of Eminence were buried in this Priory-Church, of which Mr. *Stow* gives us a long Catalogue. The Monks of this Order, (ſays Dr. *Fuller*) were eſteemed great and able Diſputants, and are ſtill remembred for this Excellency in *Oxford*, where the Act performed by the Candidates for their Maſter's Degree is called *Keeping of Auguſtines*. Their Habit was a long Gown with broad Sleeves, a fine Cloath Hood, and under them either black or white Garments, over which they had a leathern Girdle faſtened with an ivory Claſp This Houſe was ſurrendered to King *Henry* VIII. *November* 12, *Reg.* 13. and was then valued at 57 *l Stow.* 57 *l.* 5 *s. per Ann. Dugd.*

8. *St. Anthony's* Hoſpital, ſome Time a Cell to *St. Anthony* of *Vienne* in *France*, granted to them by King *Henry* II. but afterward made independent on it, was founded for a Maſter, two Prieſts, a School-maſter, and twelve poor Men. The School and Alms-houſes ſtood near it. King *Henry* VI. was very bountiful to this Houſe, giving to the Maſter (who was then Dr. *John Carpenter*) and his Brethren, and their Succeſſors for ever, the Manor of *Poinington*, and certain Penſions out of *Milburn*, *Burnworth*, *Charlton*, and *Up-wimbourn* in *Hampſhire* towards the Maintenance of five Scholars educated at *Eaton* and *Oxford*. King *Edward* IV. granted them a Licence to have Proctors, Choriſters, and other Servants, like the Prior and Convent of St. *Anthony* of *Vienne*, and annexed their Hoſpital to the Chapel of *St. George* at *Windſor*. This Hoſpital was valued at the Suppreſſion, at 55 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann. Windſor-College* is ſaid to have loſt by the Diſſolution of this Houſe 1000 Marks in the Profit made by St. *Anthony's* Pigs, and the Univerſity of *Oxford* ſome of its beſt Scholars by the Decay of the School, which was remarkable for ſending of the ripeſt Youths to it, of which Sir *Thomas Moor*, and the Archbiſhops *Whitgift* and *Heath* were.

9. *St. Lawrence Pountney*, or *Poultney*, a College of *Jeſus* and *Corpus Chriſti*, for a Maſter and twelve Chaplains, founded by *John Poultney*, Mayor, and confirmed by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 20. who had the Year before, *viz. July* 1, 1345. granted Licence to the ſaid *John* to give and aſſign to the ſaid *Cuſtos* and Chaplains, celebrating Divine Service in the ſaid Church, the Advowſons of the Churches of *Nepton*, *Weſt-Tilbury*, *Chewle*, and *Spelhurſt*. This College at the Suppreſſion was valued at 97 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d. per Ann.* being ſurrendered to King

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Edward VI. and the Church being left ſtanding was made Parochial, as it now remains.

10. *Jeſus Commons*, a College of Prieſts well furniſhed with Braſs, Pewter, Napery, and Plate; as alſo with a fair Library well ſtored with Books; all which were given to a certain Number of Prieſts, that ſhould have their Commons there, and as one left his Place by Death or otherwiſe, another ſhould be admitted into his Room. But this Order (as Mr. *Stow* tells us) being diſcontinued for about thirty Years before he wrote his Survey, the College was diſſolved and turned into Tenements. This College ſtood near *Elbow-Lane* in *Dowgate* Ward.

11. The Friery of the Brethren, *De Penitentiâ Jeſû Chriſti*, or *Fratrum de Sacco*, ſituate on the South-Side of *Lothbury*. It had been formerly a Synagogue of the *Jews*, but being defaced by the *Londoners*, who riotouſly fell upon and murdered 700 of them for their Extortion, theſe *Fratres de Sacco* got into Poſſeſſion of it. They were an Order of begging Friers, derived out of the *Franciſcans*. It was inſtituted for ſuch married Perſons as deſired to do Penance, by St. *Francis*, and confirmed by Pope *Nicholas* IV. They were called *Fratres de Penitentiâ*, or *ſacca*; becauſe they wore Sackcloath in Token of Repentance. They had Wives called *Sorores de Penitentia*, but were obliged by their Profeſſion to abſtain from them certain Days in every Week. Theſe Friers flouriſhed ſome Time in *England*, and had many good Scholars, being encouraged and protected by King *John*, and *Eleanor* the Queen to King *Edward* I. but the Council of *Lyons* having decreed, That there ſhould from thenceforth be but four Orders of begging Friers, *Dominicans*, *Minorites*, *Carmelites*, and *Auguſtines*; the Friers of the *Sack* were diſcouraged, and ſoon came to nothing, and *Robert* Lord *Nuzmaker* obtained of King *Edward* I. that they might aſſign their Houſe and Chapel to him to join to his Manſion.

12. *Elſing-Spittle*, which ſtands in *Gay ſtreet Lane*, where of old Time was a Nunnery, which being much decayed and uninhabited, *William Elſing*, Mercer, *Anno* 1329. laid the Foundation of an Hoſpital in the Place of it for the Suſtentation of 100 blind Men, to whom he gave ſeveral Houſes in St. *Alphage*, *Aldermanbury*, &c. The ſame *William* afterwards turned this Hoſpital into a Priory of Canons Regular, and became the firſt Prior of it himſelf. His Son *Elſing* gave 12 *l. per Ann.* to it for the finding of three Prieſts. The Patronage of it was in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who united the Church of *Aldermanbury* to it, but upon Condition that the Dean and Chapter ſhould prefer the Rector of the Hoſpital and firſt and ſecond Prieſts.

This Hoſpital conſiſted at firſt of a Rector and four ſecular Prieſts, beſides poor miſerable People, but afterwards the Founder, by Licence of the Dean and Chapter, and Conſent of the Biſhop of *London*, changed the ſaid ſecular Prieſts into Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, to be governed by a Prior, who was to preſide over five Canons. *William Grey*, Biſhop of *London*, who was the Patron and Ordinary of the College of *Thele* in *Hertfordſhire*, conſiſting of a Maſter and four Chaplains, finding that the Maſters of the ſaid College had ſuffered much of the Lands to be loſt, obtained a Licence of King *Henry* VI. to unite it with this Priory of *Elſing-Spittle*, to provide two Canons Regular in the Church of *Thele*, and three in the ſaid Priory, to pray for the Souls of the Founders. This Priory, which was ſurrendered 22 *Hen.* VIII. was then valued at 193 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 293 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d. Speed.* 'Tis now converted into *Sion College*, which ſee.

13. *St. James in the Wall*, a little Cell belonging to the Abbey of *Garendon* in *Leiceſterſhire*, which furniſhed this Houſe with certain Chapleins out of their Monks. *William de Lion* was a Hermite here. Near this Cell was a Well called *Monks-Well*, which ſtill gives a Name to *Monks-Well* (or as 'tis now corruptly called *Mugwell*) Street near *Cripplegate*. This Hermitage was purchaſed of King *Edward* VI. by *William Lamb* a Gentleman of the King's Chapel, who gave it with other Tenements to the Cloathworkers of *London*, to have a Miniſter to ſay Divine Service. They were valued then at 50 *l. per Ann.* He died in 1577. From him it is now called *Lamb's Chapel*.

14. *St. Giles*, a Fraternity or Brotherhood of our bleſſed Lady, *Corpus Chriſti* and St. *Giles*,

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Giles, founded by Queen *Maud*, Wife to King *Henry* I. and repaired by *John Pilcorne*, 5 *Edward* III. In the Church of *St. Giles* King *Henry* V. founded another Brotherhood to St. *Giles* in *White-Cross-street*, in the Place where formerly had been an Hospital of the *French* Order of St. *Giles*, which the King, who had the Patronage of it, suppressing, gave the Lands belonging to it to the said Brotherhood, for the Relief of the Poor.

15. *St. Martin le Grand*, in *Aldersgate-street*, a fair large College of a Dean and secular Canons or Priests, founded by *Ingelricus* and *Edwardus*, (or *Gerardus*) his Brother, *Anno* 1056, and confirmed by *William* the Conqueror, by his Charter dated 1068. *Reg.* 2. by which he exempts them from all Ecclesiastical and Temporal Jurisdiction, and gives them the Privilege of Sanctuary to save harmless and defend all such Persons as being guilty of Treasons, Felonies, Trespasses, Murders, *&c.* should fly thither for Safety. *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, repaired this College at a great Expence in 1367. *Edmund Hemenhale*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, founded a Chantry in it. King *Henry* VII. *Reg.* 18. gave this College or Church of *St. Martins* with the Sanctuary, and all its Prebends, Advowsons, Canonries, and all other its Gifts to the Monastery of *St. Peters Westminster*, to which Church it was continued after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when it was made a Bishop's See, and after when it was converted into a collegiate Church, as it now remains, and it preserved a distinct Liberty within the City of *London*, to which the Sheriffs Power extends not; but all Processes executed therein are directed to the Constable of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, in their Liberty of *St. Martin le Grand*, *London*. This Liberty being without the Jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs of *London*, the Inhabitants have a Court of their own within their own Precincts, of which they have a Steward or Judge, with Attornies attending it, and a Prison, to which such as are convicted or arrested, are committed. Foreigners may dwell and use their Trades here. The Deans of the College were anciently the Patrons of these Churches in *London*, viz. *St. Alphage*, *St. Anne's Aldersgate*, and *St. Katharine's Coleman-street*, which Queen *Mary* gave to the Bishops of *London*, and their Successors; *St. Nicholas Colesabby*, which Queen *Elizabeth* gave Mr. *Reve* and Mr. *Rowlin*, and their Heirs; *St. Botolphs Aldersgate*, and *St. Leonard Foster-Lane*, which now are in the Church of *Westminster*.

16. *Grey-Friers*, or *Franciscans*, so called from their grey Garments which they wore. They came out of *Italy* in 1224. (8 *Henry* III.) and five of them arriving at *London*, were entertained some Time by the preaching Friars in *Oldbourn*, and afterward by *John Travers*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in his own House. At length *John Iwen*, Mercer, purchased a void Plot of Ground near St. *Nicholas's* Shambles in *Farringdon* Ward within, and with the Help of other Benefactors, erected them a Friary there, most at his own Charge, and appropriating the same to the Commonalty of *London*, became himself a Lay-Brother in it. Queen *Margaret*, Wife to King *Edward* I. was a great Benefactor to this Priory and Church, as were also *John de Dreux*, Earl of *Britain* and *Richmond*, and divers Mayors, Aldermen, and others. In the Church of this Monastery were buried four Queens, four Dutchesses, four Countesses, one Duke, two Earls, eight Barons, and thirty-five Knights. At the Suppression it was valued at 32 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann. Speed.* and the Church was made Parochial.

17. *Black-Friers*, so called from their Habit, which was a black plaited Cloak with a black Hood; but they had three other Names, *viz. Dominicans*, from St. *Dominick* their Founder, *Preaching-Friers*, given them by Pope *Innocent* III. from their Office, and in *France*, *Jacobins*; because their first Convent was in St. *James's-Street*. They came into *England* about *Anno* 1221. being twelve in Number, and had their first House in *Holbourn* near the *Old Temple*; but *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, having obtained two Lanes near *Baynards-Castle*, and the Tower of *Montfichet*, caused the same to be demolished, and with the Stones built them a new Church, to which they removed out of *Holbourn*. King *Edward* I. and his Queen *Eleanor*, were great Benefactors

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factors to this new erected Priory, by whom it was so much enlarged that divers Parliaments, and other great Meetings were holden in it. This Priory enjoyed many large Privileges, needless here to recite; because they are abolished with the dissolved Priory, all but Freedom from Arrests by the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs of *London*, which is retained at this Day. It was valued at the Suppression at 104 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d. per Ann. Speed.*

18. *St. Bartholomew's* Priory, standing on the East-Side of *Duke Lane* in *Smithfield*, founded by one *Rahere*, a pleasant, witty Gentleman, called then the *King's Minstrel*, about *Anno* 1102. for Canons of St. *Augustine*, of whom he became the first Prior, and governed them twenty-two Years. King *Henry* I. granted to *Rahere* and his Canons of this Church, and to the Poor of the said Hospital, many great Privileges and Immunities, and among the rest a Fair upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of St. *Bartholomew's* Festival, and confirmed to them all the Lands and Churches given to them by other Benefactors. This Priory being much decayed by Time, was in a Manner new built, and the Offices and Lodgings repaired by Prior *Bolton*, in 1410. It was surrendered to King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 30. and was then valued at 653 *l.* 15 *s. per Ann. Dugd.* 757 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d. Sped.* and given to *Richard* Lord *Rich*, in free Socage, and to his Heirs, which Queen *Elizabeth* confirmed to them.

Katherine, Widow of *William Hardell*, by the Grant of King *Henry* III. built herself a Recluse or Ancherage near the Chapel of this Priory twenty Foot square, where she spent the rest of her Life in humble Devotion and Solitude.

The Hospital belonging to this Priory was refounded by King *Henry* VIII. who gave 500 Marks *per Ann.* for the Relief of sick and infirm Persons, and by the additional Benefactions of many charitable Persons, it is now become an excellent Provision for sick, wounded, and diseased Persons, which it receives from all Parts of *England*, furnishes with all Necessaries so long as they continue there under Cure, and restores many to their former Health and Strength. We are informed that some Years above 2000 have been so cured.

It is a large and spacious Building containing seventeen Wards, each of them having in them from twelve to twenty-three Beds for diseased People, and such as are cut of the Stone. It has been lately repaired and beautified, with a fine Frontispiece towards *Smithfield*, having the Figure of King *Henry* VIII. in a Nich, and of two Cripples on the Pediment.

19. *White-Friers*, or *Carmelites*, having their first Name from their Habit, and the other from Mount *Carmel in Syria*, where they built their first Chapel. They came first into *England* about the Year 1243, and had their first House at *Newnden* in *Kent*. Sir *Richard Grey*, Knt. Ancestor of the Lord *Grey* of *Codnor*, soon after built them a Priory in *London* on the South-Side of *Fleet-street*, between the new *Temple* and *Salisbury-Court* in *Farringdon* Ward without. King *Edward* I. gave the Ground, and *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*, new built it in 1350. Sir *Robert Knolles*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Banbury*, was a great Builder in this Monastery, and lies buried in the Body of the Church, as were also *Robert Mascal*, Bishop of *Hereford*; *Stephen Patbrington*, Bishop of *St. David's*; many Nobles, Knights, and Esquires in other Parts of it. It was valued at the Suppression at 26 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d. per Annum.*

20. The *Temple*, called in our Writers the *New Temple*; because before the building of this House in *Fleetstreet*, the Knights Templers had an House in *Oldbourn*, built as some Authors assert, by *Molmutius Dunwallo*, a *British* King; but this *New Temple* was founded by the Knights Templers in the Reign of King *Henry* II. and dedicated to the Virgin by *Heraclius* Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, in 1185. It was a military Order, begun by *Hugo de Paganis*, and eight others, who having made their Vow to the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, *Baldwin* II. gave them an House near the Temple of *Solomon*, from whence they took their Name of *Templers*, or *Knights of the Temple*. It was the Design of their Institution to defend the Pilgrims, who came to visit Christ's Sepulchre, and the Temple of *Jerusalem* from the cruel Insults and Plunderings of Infidels. Their Habit was ordered by the Council of *Treys* in *Champaign* to be white, and Pope *Eugenius* ordered a red Cross to be set on their

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Cloaks. They flourished so much at first, that they had, in Process of Time, 5000 Houses or Convents, richly endowed, but by their Prosperity growing insolent, they refused to submit to the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, plundered the Christians as well as Infidels, and betrayed *Frederick* II. into the Hands of the Souldan of *Egypt*, which, with other Crimes, being proved against them before Commissioners appointed by Pope *Clement* V. and King *Philip* the Fair, their whole Order was abolished by the Council of *Vienna*, *Anno* 1312. The Great Master, *James Molai* was burnt at *Paris*, and divers others of them were executed in other Places; but all denied the Crimes laid to their Charge; and *Molai* with his last Breath cited the Pope to appear before God's Tribunal within 40 Days, to answer for this Action; which accordingly happened. This Order hereupon was disannulled in *England*; and the Knights of this House being condemned to perpetual Penance, were sent into Monasteries, where they behaved themselves modestly. This House, with all the Lands belonging to it in the City and Suburbs, was given to *Aumer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, by *Edward* II. with Remainder to the King and his Heirs; by which Entail it came again to King *Edward* III. who gave it to the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John Baptist* of *Jerusalem*, as the said Council had ordered. These Knights soon after granted the said House to the Students of the Common Law, who have held it ever since, as we have shewn above.

21. *St. Mary Overyes*, at first an House of Sisters, founded by a Maiden, named *Mary*, who left them for their Maintenance the Profits of the Ferry over the *Thames* before the Bridge was built. This House for Women was afterwards converted into a College of Priests by a noble Lady, named *Swithin*. They built a Wooden Bridge over the *Thames*, and kept it in Repair, till a Benefactor was found, who built another of Stone. In 1106 this Church was turned into a Monastery of Canons Regular by *William Pont de le Arch* and *William Dauney*, *Norman* Knights; but they were hardly settled, when *William Gifford*, Bishop of *Winchester*, brought in Secular Canons; King *Hen.* I by his Charter, gave them the Church of St. *Margaret's*, *Southwark*, which King *Stephen* confirmed, and gave them *William Pont de le Arch's* House by *Dowgate*. Divers of the Families of the Earls of *Warren* and *Mowbrays* were Benefactors to this Priory, and *Cicely*, Countess of *Hereford*, gave them her Lands at *Ketebrooke*. All which King *John* and *Richard*, Bishop of *Winchester* confirmed. It was valued at the Suppression at 624 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d. per ann. Dugdale.*

22. *St. Thomas's* Hospital, first founded by *Richard*, Prior of *Bermondsey*, in the *Selkerer's Ground*, against the Wall of the Monastery, in 1213. He named it an Almery, or Almshouse, for Converts and poor Children; but *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, *ann.* 1215, converted it into a Priory for Canons Regular, and so increased the Rents, that they amounted to 344 *l. per ann.* yet to hold of the Abbot of *Bermondsey*, as it continued to the Year 1428; at which Time the Master of the Hospital made an Agreement with the Abbot for all his Lands to be independent at a certain Rent. This Hospital was surrendered to King *Henry* VIII. *Regn.* 30. when the Visitors found the Value to be 266 *l* 17 *s.* 6 *d. per annum.*

King *Edward* VI. gave this decay'd Hospital to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of *London*, who began to repair it in *July*, 1552, for poor, impotent, lame, and diseased People; and it was fitted up with such Expedition, that in *November* following the Sick and Poor were admitted. It is most of it new built, and contains three quadrangular Courts in one, which has three Wards, *viz. Lydia's*, holding 13 Beds, *Queen's-Ward* 27, *Dorcas Ward*, 23; another, which has Houses and Apartments for the Ministers, Treasurers, Steward, Cook, and Butler; the third a great Square, in the Middle of which stands the Figure of Sir *Robert Clayton*, who was the Instrument of repairing the Buildings. In this Court are eight Wards for the Infirm, 1. *Isaac's* Ward. 2. *Jacob's*. 3. *Job's*. 4. *Tobias's*. 5 *Noah's*. 6. *Jonas's*. 7. *King's*. And 8. *Abraham's*, having in them all about 180 Beds. Near this, in a little Court, are the Salivating Wards, *Lazarus's* and *Susanna's*, having in them 33 Beds. and *Cutting* Ward. (where is the Room for Cutting of the

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Stone) with seven Beds. The Governors of this Hospital are the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and 250 others.

23. *Bermondsey*, a Monastery of *Cluniacks*, dedicated to St. *Saviour*, founded by *Alwin Child*, Citizen of *London*, in 1081. Many were the Benefactors to this House: King *Henry* I. *anno* 1127, gave to the Monks here the Manors of *Bermondsey*, *Rotherith*, and *Dulwich*, the Hide of *Southwark*, and other Lands, and *Willielmus Maminot* gave them a Moiety of all *Greenwich*. King *Hen.* II. in 1159, confirmed to them the Donation of divers Churches, as *Camberwell* and others. King *Henry* III. *anno* 1268, granted to these Monks a Market every *Monday*, at their Manor of *Charlton* in *Kent*, and a Fair on *Trinity Sunday* yearly. The Manor of *Bermondsey* was Ancient Demesne of the Crown, and all the Lands and Tenements belonging to it were impleadable in this Court only, and not at the Common Law. *Camberwell*, *Rotherith*, the Hide of *Southwark*, *Dulwich*, *Wadden* and *Reyham*, with their Appurtenances, are in this Manor. The Prior of *Charity* in *France* having appointed the first Prior of this House, this Priory became a Cell to that, and so was accounted a Priory Alien. But in 1380, 4 *Ric.* 2. this Priory was made Denizen for 200 Marks paid to the King, and *Attelborough* became the first Abbot of it. This House, when it was surrendered to King *Henry* VIII. in 1539, was valurd at 474 *l* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* ½ *per annum*, *Stow. Dugd.*

24. *Crutch'd Friars*, or *Crossed Friars*, in *Latin*, *Fratres Sanctæ Crucis*, so called, because at their first Institution they usually carried a Cross in their Hands, which was after made of Scarlet Cloath, and fixed upon their Habit, which was blue, on the Breast, according to Pope *Pius* II.'s Appointment in the Council of *Mantua*. This Order first came into *England* in 1244, and had their first Cloister at *Colchester* in *Essex*: But their greatest Monastery was in this City, in *Hart-street*, near *Tower hill*. It surrendered *Nov.* 12. 30 *Henr.* VIII. and was then valued at 52 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per ann.* and the Site was given to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, two Years after. The Statutes by which this Fraternity was governed, are still extant.

25. St. *John Baptist* of *Haliwell*, situate near to the Liberty of *Norton Folgate*, in *Bishopsgate street*, founded by a Bishop of *London*, but not known who, for Nuns, of the Order of St. *Benedict*. It took its Name from a Well of sweet Water, within the Compass of it, which being in Repute among the common People for its Virue, was called *Holiwell*. These Nuns were endowed with Lands given them by divers Benefactors, which King *Richard* I. confirmed to them. *Stephen de Gravesend*, Bishop of *London*, in 1318, was a great Benefactor to this House, which, being much decayed, was almost rebuilt in the Reigns of King *Henry* VII. and VIII. by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, who endowed it with fair Lands, and lies buried in a Chapel built by him for that Purpose. In the Glass Windows of this House were curiously painted, and not long since legible, saith Mr. *Weever*,

All ye Nuns of Haliwell,
Pray for the Soul of Sir Thomas Lovel.

This House was surrendered to King *Henry* in 1539, 31 *Hen* VIII. and then valued at 293 *l.* 10 *s.* and 3 *d per ann. Weever.* 293 *l. Stew.* 347 *l.* 1 *s* 3 *d. Speed.* And the Site was given *Reg.* 36. to *Henry Webb*.

26. *St John of Jerusalem* at *Clerk's-Well*, *(Fons Clericorum)* now *Clerkenwell*, a Nunnery, founded by *Jordanus Briset*, Baron, and *Muriel*, his Wife. It was dedicated to God, *St. Mary*, and all the Saints, and given to *Robert*, his Chaplain, in Alms, with 14 Acres of Land, discharged from all Claims of the Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, that he might build a religious House, as he saw fit, for God's Service, which having done, he placed Nuns in it. *Matilda de Ros*, *Richard* and *Gerard de Cannile*, *Henry de Essex*, and others were Benefactors to it, and *Richard*, Bishop of *London*, confirm'd their Gifts, *anno* 1194, as did also the Heirs General of the Founder, who gave them other Lands, lying round their Nunnery, which King *Henry* II. confirmed. It was valued at the Suppression at 262 *l.* 12 *s. per ann.*

27. The Hospital of *St. Giles in the Fields*, without the Bars of the Old Temple, *London*, founded by *Maud*, Queen to King *Henry* I. for Lepers, and endowed with 3 *l. per annum*. It was a Cell to *Burton-Lazers* of *Jerusalem* in *Leicestershire* At this Hospital the Prisoners, going to their Execution, were presented with a great Bowl of Ale, to drink of it as they pleased, for their last Refreshment in this Life.

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The MARTYRS of this City.

MANY of the Martyrs, who were Inhabitants of other Counties, being brought up to *London*, to be tried and examined by Archbiſhop *Arundel*, Biſhop *Gardiner*, *Bonner*, and others, and executed in *Smithfield*, *London*, we ſhould not only be obliged to repeat much of what we have related in other Counties, but be too copious in this, if we ſhould ſpeak here of all the Martyrs who ſuffered in this City; and therefore we ſhall confine our ſelves to give an Account here of ſuch Martyrs only, as were Inhabitants as well as died in this City, unleſs we can find no other Place to mention them in, and that as briefly as we can, taking them in Order of Time.

William Sautre, or *Chatris*, Pariſh Prieſt of the Church of *St. Oſyths*, or *Scithes*, the Virgin, in *London*, was accuſed before Archbiſhop *Arundell*, of holding theſe Concluſions, *viz.* That he would not worſhip the Croſs on which Chriſt ſuffered, but Chriſt that ſuffered on it. 2. That a Man, who had made a Vow to viſit the Shrines of St. *Peter* and St *Paul*, or the Tomb of *Thomas Becket*, *&c.* was not bound to keep his Vow, but might diſtribute the Expences of his Vow to the Poor. 3. That a Prieſt or Deacon is more bound to preach the Word of God than ſay the Canonical Hours. 4. That after Conſecration, the Bread in the Sacrament remains of the ſame Nature it was before, and did not ceaſe to be Bread. Appearing before the ſaid Archbiſhop, he was chiefly examined about the Sacrament of the Altar, Whether, after Conſecration, there remained very material Bread or not? To which Queſtion he anſwered ſomething waveringly awhile, and ſaid, That it ceaſed to be Bread ſimply, yet remained Bread holy and true; for it was Bread of Life, and the very Body of Chriſt. But this Anſwer not ſatisfying the Archbiſhop, he was preſſed by him to anſwer, Whether the Bread were not tranſubſtantiated into the very Body of Chriſt, ſo that the Nature of Bread ceaſeth? To this Queſtion, often urged, he anſwered at length, That after Conſecration remained very Bread, and the ſame Bread which was before the Words pronounced. This Anſwer diſpleaſed the Archbiſhop, who adviſed him to ſubmit to the Judgment of the Church, and receive Catholick Information; but he refuſing to revoke his Opinion, Sentence was paſſed upon him judicially, as guilty of the Crime of Hereſy, and an Heretick Convict; whereupon being degraded from his Prieſthood, he was burnt in *Smithfield*, *Feb.* 28. 1400. This was the firſt Martyr that ſuffered for *Wickliff*'s Doctrines, a little after the Act *de Hæretico comburendo* was made, but before it was in Force generally; for Mr. *Fox* ſeems to intimate, that a ſpecial Decree of King and Parliament was procured by the Importunity of the Clergy for his Execution.

John Badly, an Artificer in *Black-Friars*, *London*, was nine Years after this accuſed of Hereſy, and being examin'd by Archbiſhop *Arundell* about his Opinion in the Sacrament, which was ſaid to be, that the Bread, after Conſecration is not the true Body of Chriſt, he anſwered, That it was impoſſible that any Prieſt could make the Body of Chriſt as he believed, and could never do otherwiſe while he lived. Many Arguments were uſed by the Archbiſhop to perſwade him to recant this Opinion; but he refuſed, and argued againſt it, That there was but One God in Trinity, but if every conſecrated Hoſt were the Lord's Body, there were twenty thouſand Gods in *England*: Whereupon the Archbiſhop beſought him in the Bowels of *Jeſus Chriſt*, to forſake his Opinions, and cleave to the Doctrine of the Church: But he not ſubmitting, was pronounced an open and publick Heretick; and being ſoon after delivered to the Se-

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cular Power, was burnt in a Pipe or Tun in *Smithfield* (a Ceremony of Cruelty peculiar to him only.) The Statute, called The Statute *Ex Officio*, ordering and appointing the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, or his Commiſſary, to arreſt or detain in Priſon Perſons ſuſpected of Hereſy, till they recant or renounce their Opinions; and in Caſe they refuſe, to call in the Aſſiſtance of the Sheriffs, to execute the Sentence pronounced upon them by the Ordinary or Commiſſary, was made about this Time.

Richard Hoveden, Woolwinder and Citizen of *London*, a Follower of *Wickliffe*, was queſtioned for his Opinions, and being by no Perſwaſions to be won from them, he was by the Rulers of the Church condemned for Hereſy, and burned hard by the Tower of *London*, *anno* 1430

Joan Boughton, Widow, and Mother of the Lady *Young*; ſhe was above eighty Years of Age, and held eight of the ten Opinions of *Wickliffe*, whom ſhe accounted a Saint, ſo piouſly, that all the Doctors of *London* could not turn her from them, or any one of them: Some of her Friends and Neighbours uſed to tell her, that ſhe would be burnt for her Obſtinacy and falſe Belief; but ſhe valued not ſuch menacing Words, but defy'd them; ſaying, That ſhe was ſo beloved of God and his holy Angels, that ſhe was not afraid of the Fire. She was afterward burnt in *Smithfield*, *April* 28 1494, and in the midſt of the Fire cry'd out to God to take her Soul into his Hands. The Night after ſhe was burnt moſt of her Aſhes were taken away by the Lovers of the Doctrine ſhe ſuffered for.

Richard Hunne, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, and Freeman of the ſame, who having had a Controverſy with the Parſon of *St. Mary Matfelon* (now *White Chapel*) about the Bearing Sheet which covered his Child at its Burial, and was claimed by the ſaid Parſon for a Mortuary, but denied by *Hunne*, was in Revenge accuſed of Hereſy, and being apprehended and impriſoned in the *Lollards-Tower*, belonging to *St. Paul's*, was at length examined by Dr. *Fitz-James*, Biſhop of *London*, upon theſe Articles, 1. That he taught, that Tithes were not ordained to be due by God's Law. 2. That he obſtinately defended, That Biſhops and Prieſts were the Scribes and Phariſees that crucify'd Chriſt; and that they are Preachers but no Doers of the Law. 3. That he had in his Poſſeſſion divers Books prohibited by the Law, as the Goſpels, Epiſtles, and Revelations in *Engliſh*, *Wickliffe's* damned Works, *&c.* What Anſwer *Hunne* gave to theſe Articles we find not; but after he was remanded to Priſon, he had not been there above two Nights but he was found hanged in his Chamber by the Sumner's Boy, who uſually carried him Meat; the Boy, and ſome others that were with him, ſeemed ſurprized at this Accident, and went preſently to acquaint Dr. *Horſey*, the Biſhop's Chancellor, with it, who preſently getting his Officers and Servants about him, went to the Priſon to ſee what was done, and forthwith ſpread it abroad among the People, That *Richard Hunne* had deſperately hanged himſelf: The Citizens of *London* knowing the Honeſty and Goodneſs of the Man, vehemently ſuſpected ſome foul Dealings, and thereupon cauſed the Coroner to ſummon a Jury, ſearch the Body, and examine ſtrictly into the Matter, which they accordingly did, and found, by good and ſufficient Evidence, that Dr. *Horſey*, the Chancellor, *Charles Joſeph*, the Sumner, and *John Spalding*, the Bellringer, had privily and maliciouſly committed this Murder, and indicted them as malicious Murderers, and they were tried as ſuch; but by Cardinal *Wolſey's* Intereſt with the King were pardoned; yet thus far acquitting *Hunne* of his Self-Murder, that his Goods (to the Value of 1500 *l.*) were reſtored to his Children.

Thomas Bilney, who for a Sermon, which he preached at *St. Magnus's* Church in *Whitſun* Week, in 1507, was charged with theſe and the like Articles. 1. That Chriſtians ought to worſhip God only, and no Saints. 2. Set up no Lights before their Images. Nor, 3. Make any Pilgrimages to them. 4. That Kings and Princes ſhould deſtroy the Images of Saints, as *Hezekias* did the Brazen Serpent. 5. That there had been no good Pope this 500 Years. And, 6. That the Preachers before this Time have been Antichriſts. Theſe Articles were given to Mr. *Bilney*, that he might make Anſwer to them, as he accordingly did; but not at all ſatisfactory to the Biſhops, his Judges, who being

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ing assembled in the Chapter-house at *Westminster*, advised him to abjure and recant his Opinions; but he answered, *Fiat Justitia, &c.* Let Justice and Judgment be done in the Name of the Lord. And, *Hæc est dies, &c.* This is the Day that the Lord hath made, let us rejoice and be glad in it. The Bishop of *London*, after Deliberation had with his Brethren, rose up, and putting off his Cap, said, *In nomine*, i. e. In the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. *Amen Exurgat Deus*, Let God arise, and let his Enemies be scattered; and then pronounced Sentence, That Mr. *Bilney* is convict of Heresy; but deferring his Condemnation awhile, he was perswaded by Mr. *Farmer* and Mr. *Doncaster*, his Friends, to recant, which he accordingly did; but was soon after seized with such Trouble of Conscience for it, that he was near the Point of Despair, and continued in such deep Sorrow for near two Years, when he took up a Resolution to preach up the Doctrine he had renounced, which having done in several Places, he came at length to *London*, where he was apprehended, degraded, condemned, and burnt in a Valley without *Bishopsgate*, called, The *Lollards-Pit*, *Anno* 1513.

John Tewksberry, Leatherseller of *London*: He was converted by Reading *Tindal*'s Testament, and a Book called, *Wicked Mammon*: Out of which Bishop *Cuthbert Tunstall*, having selected several Assertions, examined *Tewksberry* about them, *viz.* Whether Faith only justifieth a Man? To which he answered, That if he should seek to be justified by Works, he should do wickedly; for Works follow Faith, and Christ redeemed us all with the Merits of his Passion. 2. That the Law of God suffereth no Merits. To which he answered, That's plain enough. 3. That the Law of God requires Things impossible of us. To this he answered, That the Law of God commands us to love God with all our Hearts, and our Neighbour as our selves, which no Man could ever do. 4. That there is no Law but to him that believeth, and is justified by Faith. To which he answered, He found no Ill in it. 5. That good Works must be done without any Respect to Profit to be had by them. To which he said, It is Truth. 6. That Alms deserve no Reward of God: To which he said, It is true. 7. That the Sects of Monks, *Franciscans*, *Dominicans*, *&c.* are damnable. To this he replied, St. *Paul* speaks against them. These Answers the Bishop reputed to be Heresy, and prayed him to reform, and forsake his Errors; which he was at length prevailed with to recant; but being encouraged by the Constancy of *Richard Bayfield*, who about this Time was burnt in *Smithfield*, he returned to his former Profession; and having new Articles objected to him, *viz.* That his former Abjuration was forced. 2. That he read the Books called, *The Obedience of a Christian Man*, and *Wicked Mammon*, since his Abjuration. 3. That Christ is a sufficient Mediator, and so no Prayers are to be made to Saints. 4. That there is no Purgatory after this Life, for Christ is a sufficient Purgation to us. 5. That he believed that the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament, after Consecration, are not the same Body in Flesh and Blood, which was born of the Virgin *Mary*. For these Articles he was condemned for an Heretick, and burnt in *Smithfield*, *December* 20. 1529, being the Even of St. *Thomas*'s Day.

James Baynham, Gent. and Student of of the *Middle Temple*, who married Mr. *Fisher*'s Widow. He was a virtuous Man, and of a godly Conversation, much addicted to Prayer, a great Reader of the Scriptures, and Maintainer of the godly, visiting Prisoners, and giving Counsel to the Poor without Money or Reward. He became first suspected by his Marriage, and was at length accused to Sir *Thomas More*, the Chancellor, who caused him to be apprehended, and kept him a while a free Prisoner in his own House, hoping to prevail with him to change his Opinions; but when he saw that would not do, he cast him into his Prison, whipped him at the Tree of *Troth*, (as it was called) and sent him to the Tower to be racked, which was done till he was almost lamed; after which he was examined upon certain Interogatories, by *John Stokesley*, Bishop of *London*, about Purgatory, Prayer to Saints departed, Confession of Sins to a Priest, the Sacraments of Unction and Marriage, *&c.* To which he reply'd, That the Blood of Christ purgeth

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from all Sin; That *Jesus* is our only Advocate with the Father, That we may confess our Sins one to another, and that as many as repent and are baptized shall be saved, and that Matrimony is a lawful Order of Christ's Church, whereby Men take to themselves Women and sin not. These Answers shewed his Opinion to be contrary to the common Doctrines of the Church, which the Bishop disliking, summoned him again before him, and asked him, Whether he would persist in his former Assertions, or return to the Catholick Church? telling him, now was the Time to save himself or cast himself away; which last Words so frighted him, that he said he would submit himself, and so having abjured his former Opinions, and done Penance, he was released from Prison; but he had scarce continued a Month, but he much bewailed his Fact of Abjuration, and could never be quiet in his Conscience till he had asked God and the Congregation Pardon, and publickly declared his Sorrow, that he had denied God, in St. *Austin's* Church, and desired the Congregation's Prayers for him. After this he was soon apprehended, and having some Time been cruelly handled in Prison, he was burnt in *Smithfield*; and Mr. *Fox* relates of him, that when half his Arms and Legs were consumed, he declared that he felt no more Pain in the Fire than if he were in a Bed of Down.

John Frith, a learned and excellent young Man, one of those who were selected to fill Cardinal *Wolsey's* New College at *Oxford*, but being found by some Writings and Conferences of his, that he did not believe Christ's Bodily Presence in the Sacrament, nor a Purgatory; because Man consists but of two Parts, a Soul and Body, the former of which is purged by the Word of God, thro' the Merit of Christ, and the latter by Afflictions; and unless Man has a third Part, he needs no Purgatory. The Bishops, before whom he appeared and was examined about these Opinions, advised him to recant them; but he refusing, the Sentence of Condemnation was passed on him, and he was burnt in *Smithfield*, *July* 4. 1532.

Robert Packington, a Mercer in *Cheapside*, a Man of Substance, and very devout; for he used every Day to go to Prayers at the Church of *St. Thomas of Acres*, now called *Mercers-Chapel*; and as he was crossing the Street in a misty Morning, about Five of the Clock, was shot dead: Several Labourers, standing at the End of *Soper-Lane*, heard the Noise of the Gun, but saw not the Person that shot it. For some Time the Murderer lay hid; but at length, Dr. *Incent*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, being upon his Death-bed, confessed, that he had hired an *Italian* for 60 Crowns to do the Feat, repenting himself greatly for it. The Cause of this Hatred to him was, that being one of the Burgesses for the City in Parliament, he had spoken there sharply of the Covetousness and Cruelty of the Clergy, who therefore bore him a Grudge, which Dr. *Incent* paid him by thus killing him.

Mr. *Collins*, a Student of the Law in this City, who having a beautiful but unchaste Wife, which left him to live with her Paramour, took it so heavily that he ran mad. In this Condition he came into a Church, where a Priest was saying Mass, and according to Custom lifted up the Host above his Head; *Collins* seeing this, takes up his Dog, and lifts him up above his Head, in Imitation of him, which so anger'd the Priest, that he had him tried and examined for this Misdemeanor, which was adjudged so gross, that he was condemned to the Fire, and burnt in *Smithfield* with his Dog, *Anno* 1538.

John Porter, a lusty young Man, and diligent in reading the Bible, after it was set up in St. *Paul's*, was imprisoned for expounding it, by Bishop *Bonner*, and died with cruel Usage; as was also *Thomas Summers*, a Merchant, in the Tower, for having *Luther's* Books in his Possession, where he also died.

Thomas Tomkins, a Weaver in *Shoreditch*, being accused of Heresy to *Bonner*, and by him seized and imprisoned, where he was very cruelly used, was brought to Examination before the said Bishop, who produced a Note under his Hand, subscribed with his Name, to this Effect; That in the Sacrament of the Altar, under the Forms of Bread and Wine, there is not the very Body and Blood of *Jesus Christ* in Substance, but only a Remembrance thereof, his very Body and Blood being in Heaven; and asked him, Whether he acknowledged that

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that Subscription to be his? *Tomkins* own'd it, and the Bishop perswaded him to relinquish those Opinions; but *Tomkins* refusing to revoke them, he was condemned for Heresy, and executed in *Smithfield*, *March* 16. 1555.

William Hunter, an Apprentice with a Silk-Weaver in *Coleman street*, who being ordered to receive the Communion at *Easter* by the Parish Priest, and refusing so to do, was desired by his Master to leave him, lest he should come into Trouble for him, for he was very much threaten'd to be brought before the Bishop; whereupon *William* retired to his Parents at *Burntwood* in *Essex*, where being found reading the Bible in *English* in *Burntwood* Chapel, by the Vicar of *Weild*, they fell into Discourse about the 6th Chapter of *John*; wherein the Vicar said he might see, that in the Sacrament of the Altar is Christ's natural Body and Blood; to which *William* replied, that he understood it as the Carnal *Capernaites* did, who thought Christ would have given them his Flesh to feed upon; which Opinion our Saviour corrected, saying, *The Words which I speak unto you are Spirit and Life*. At which Words the Vicar answered, that he found he was an Heretick; and forthwith informed one Mr. *Brown*, a Justice of the Peace, of him, who sent him to Bishop *Bonner*, by whom, after several Examinations and Conferences, he was condemned for Heresy, and burnt at the End of the Town of *Burntwood*, in the Place where the Buts stood, *March* 26, 1555.

John Warn, Upholsterer, of the Parish of *Walbrook*, who had these Articles objected to him, *viz.* That he did believe stedfastly that in the Sacrament of the Alter there is not the true natural Body of our Saviour in Substance, but that the Substance of the Bread and Wine remaineth after Consecration; That if the Catholick Church believes that in the Mass there is a Sacrifice, that Faith is naught, and against the Truth of Scripture; That having a great Shag Spaniel he shaved his Head, and laughed at him, as like a Priest; That the last Lent he had not gone to Church, heard Mass, confessed, nor received the Sacrament; and, That he had been formerly condemned for Heresy, and was pardon'd by King *Henry* VIII. but had not changed his Opinions. All which Articles the said *John Warn* did own and confess. Being brought before the Bishop he was advised by him to recant his Opinions; but he answered, That he never would depart from them, unless he were fully convinced by the Holy Scripture. The Bishop seeing that neither Promises nor Threatnings would prevail with him, passed his Sentence of Condemnation, and being delivered to the Sheriffs, he was burnt with *John Cardmaker*, *May* 30. 1555.

There were many other Citizens, and Inhabitants of *London*, who suffered for the Truth of the Gospel; but being most of them condemned for their Opinion, contrary to the real Presence in the Sacrament, it may be sufficient for our Purpose briefly to name them only, that they may wear the Honour of their Constancy.

John Leaf, an Apprentice to a Tallow-Chandler in the Parish of *Christ's-Church*, *London*, a youth about 19 Years old; he suffered with Mr. *Bradford*, of whom we shall speak in *Yorkshire*, the Place of his Nativity, because we find not his settled Abode.

James Trevisam, of the Parish of St. *Margaret- Lothbury*, who being accused of denying to receive the Sacrament while he lay sick, was buried in *Moorfields* after his Death.

William Wiseman, Cloathworker of *London*, who died in the *Lollards-Tower*, *December* 13. 1555. He was thought to be murdered, and the Coroner's Inquest sate on him; but no Signs of it appeared; and therefore his Death was generally imputed to Famine and hard Usage.

Thomas Brown of St. *Bride's* Parish in *Fleetstreet*, who being at *Fulham*, was required to be present at Mass; but refusing, was summoned before the Bishop, to hear the definitive Sentence, which as he was about to do, he said to *Brown*, that he and his Fellows reported, that he sought their Blood; to which *Brown* replied, That he is indeed a Blood sucker, and wished that he had as much Blood as in the Ocean for him to suck; whereupon *Bonner* proceeded to condemn him for Heresy; and he was burnt in *Smithfield*, *Jan.* 27. 1556.

Isabel Foster, Wife of *John Foster*, Cutler of the same Parish; she was imprisoned for not

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not coming to Church, and perſiſting in her Opinions, oppoſite to Popery, was condemned as an Heretick, and burnt in *Smithfield*, *Jan.* 27. 1556.

Joan Laſford, of *Little Allhallows* in *Thames-ſtreet*; ſhe was accuſed of not coming to Maſs; or receiving the Sacrament, or being confeſs'd above a Twelvemonth before, ſaying that her Conſcience would not ſuffer her to do otherwiſe. She, being about twenty Years old, was for theſe Crimes (as they were accounted) taken and kept in the Biſhop's Priſon, where ſhe was tempted by Promiſes and Threatnings, to renounce her Opinions; but ſhe would not, and was thereupon condemned for Hereſy, and burnt in *Smithfield*, *Jan.* 27. 1556.

William Sloch, who being impriſoned in the *King's-Bench* for the Doctrine of the Goſpel and Confeſſion of the Truth, died in the Priſon, and was buried in the Back-ſide of it.

Lyon Gawch, a Broker in *London*, who ſuffered with twelve others at *Stratford le Bow*.

John Rough and *Cuthbert Simpſon*, the Paſtor and Deacon of the Proteſtant Congregation in *London*, and *Margaret Mearing*, one of their Auditors, who ſuffered in 1557. *Bonner* himſelf could not but own, that *Cuthbert Simpſon* was a Man of the greateſt Patience he ever knew; for tho' he was racked thrice in one Day in the Tower, and endured much Sorrow in his own Houſe, yet he never ſaw his Patience broken.

Roger Holland, a Merchant-Taylor of *London*, ſerving his Apprenticeſhip in *Watling ſtreet*. He was lewd in his Youth, and a violent Papiſt; but being afterwards converted, became zealous for the Truth, and being apprehended with ſome others, was burnt in *Smithfield*, *May* 1558. It is very remarkable of him, that before he parted with *Bonner*, who had condemned him, that he thus ſpake to him. *God will ſhorten your Hand of Cruelty, that you ſhall not moleſt his Church, and that ſhortly too, as all ſhall perceive, and after this Day none ſhall be put to Fire and Faggot.* *Bonner* replied, That he was mad, and in Anger would be thought a railing Prophet; that he knew that he and all his Fellows would gladly ſee him hanged, but he ſhould live to burn, and would burn all of them that would not worſhip the Sacrament of the Altar: *Roger's* Prediction came to paſs; for there was none after him executed in *Smithfield*.

Nicholas Burton, Citizen and Merchant of *London*, dwelling in the Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew* the Leſs, peaceably following his Buſineſs and Trade at *Cadiz* in *Spain*, was taken up by Treachery, and put into the Inquiſition; where, after much cruel Uſage, he was put in Priſon, and being condemned for Hereſy, was ſent to *Sevil*, and burnt, *Octob.* 1557.

The Charity-Schools of the City of London, *with the Number of Children educated in them, and Revenues to maintain them.*

Pariſhes.	*Schools.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Revenues.*
All Hallows Lombard-ſtreet	1	40		Subſcript. 30 *l.* Gifts 215 *l.*
All-hallows Staining		6		A Gift of the Chamber of *London.*
St. Andrew's Holborn, *Cl.*	4	90	120	Gifts 349 *l.* Subſcript. 478 *l.*
St. Anne's Alderſgate, *Cl.*	1	30	20	Subſcript. 50 *l.* Gifts 100 *l.*
St. Anne's Black-Friars, *Cl.*	2	40	30	
St. Anne's Weſtminſter	2	52	52	Gifts 75 *l.*
St. Bartholomew the Great	1	20		Subſcript. 60 *l.*
Billingſgate-Ward	1	40		Subſcript. 30 *l.* Gifts 60 *l.*

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Parishes.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Revenues.
St. Botolph Aldersgate	2	50	50	Subscript. 105 l. Gifts 21 l.
St. Botolph Aldgate within	5	115	80	Subscript. 175 Gifts 62
St. Botolph Bishopsgate	2	30	6	Subscript. 21 Gifts 37
St. Bride's	2	50	50	Subscript. 200 Gifts 78
Broadstreet Ward	2	50	30	Subscript. 67 Gifts 25
Castle-Baynard Ward	1	30		Subscript. 29 Gifts 65
St. Clement Dane	2	70	40	Subscript. 97 Gifts 47
Cordwainers Ward	2	50	30	Subscript. 60 Gifts 73
Cripplegate Ward Within	2	50	25	Subscript. 120 Gifts 63
Dowgate Ward	2	30	20	Subscript. 130 Gifts 30
St. Dunstan's in the West	2	50	40	Subscript. 163 Gifts 120
St. Edmund the King				Subscript. 25 to put out Apprentices.
Faringdon Ward	2	60	40	Subscript. 150 Gifts 120
St. George Southwark	1	50		Subscript. 24 Gifts 40
St. Giles's Cripplegate	2	120		Subscript. 54 Gifts 47
Ditto	3	40	50	Subscript. 26 Gifts 110
St. Giles's in the Fields	4	136	101	Subscript. 250 Gifts 830
St. Helen's Bishopsgate	1	40		Subscript. 10 Gifts 115
St. James Clerkenwell	2	70	30	Subscript. 100 Gifts 30
St. James Westminster	4	102	80	By the Revenues of the Chapel and Gifts.
St. John at Wapping	2	40	30	Subscript. 45 Gifts 85
St. Katharine's by the Tower	2	35	15	Subscript. 25 Gifts 60
St. Lawrence Poultney	1	18		
St. Leonard Shoreditch	2	50	50	Subscript. 42 Gifts 21
St. Mary Magd. Bermond.	1	50		Subscript. 90 Gifts 20
St. Mary Overee	2	60	50	Subscript. 200 Gifts 115 *per ann.*
St. Mary Rotherithe	1	20		
Ditto.	1	25		
St. Mary White-Chapel	2	60	40	Subscript. 20 Gifts 40
St. Michael Crooked-Lane	3	40	70	Subscript. 38 Gifts 45
Norton-Folgate	1	60		Subscript. 19
St. Olave Old Jewry	1	30		
St. Olave's Southwark	1	60	60	Subscript. 56 Gifts 79
St. Paul Covent-Garden	2	30	20	Subscript. 127 Gifts 62
Queenhithe Ward	1	20	20	Gifts 24
St. Sepulchre's	4	84	71	Subscript. 230 Gifts 60
St. Stephen Walbrooke	1	24		Subscript. 6 Gifts 25
St. Thomas Southwark	1	30		Subscript. 25 Gifts 30
Tower Ward	2	60	60	Subscript. 200 Gifts 496
Vintry Ward	1	50		Subscript. 86

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Weſtminſter.

WESTMINSTER is a diſtinct City from *London*, and ſtood anciently a Mile diſtant from it, but now extends its Suburbs ſo cloſe to *London*, that it ſeems to be a Part of it. It was anciently called *Thorney*, from the Thorns growing in it before the Buildings were ſo much enlarged; but now it is called *Weſtminſter* from its Weſterly Situation on that Side of *London*, and the famous Minſter, or great Church, called by the Name of St. *Peter's*. This City is not governed, as *London*, by a Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, *&c.* but by an High-Steward, Deputy-Steward, High Bailiff, Burgeſſes, *&c.* The Dean and Chapter of St. *Peter's*, who have a great Authority in civil Matters, chuſe the High-Steward, who is commonly one of the chief Nobility, and holds that great Office for Life: He chuſeth his Deputy, who is always ſome eminent Lawyer, at leaſt of the Degree of a Barreſter at Law, and ſometimes a Serjeant, and the High-Bailiff: The Burgeſſes are choſen by the ſeveral Wards.

This City hath properly but one Pariſh, called St. *Margaret's*, but hath ſeveral others, which are reckoned a Part of it, called the Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, of which we ſhall now treat. The City, properly ſo called is divided into nine Wards, which are governed by ſeven Burgeſſes: The Wards are, 1. *Peter-ſtreet*, and 2. *Mill Bank*, or the *Horſe-Ferry*, which have but one Burgeſs. 3. Sanctuary and Deanery. 4. *Upper Kingſtreet*. 5. *Lower Kingſtreet*. 6. *New Palace-Yard*, which have each of them a Burgeſs; as hath alſo, 7. *Long-Ditch*; but, 8. *Petty-France*, and, 9. *Tuthill-ſtreet*, have but one Burgeſs. The Liberties of *Weſtminſter* contain, 1. St. *Martin's* in the Fields Pariſh, which is divided into ten Wards, which are governed by three Burgeſſes. 2. St. *James's* Pariſh, which hath two Burgeſſes. 3. St. *Ann's* Pariſh, which is ruled by two Burgeſſes. 4. *Covent-Garden*, and its Eaſt and Weſt Diviſions. 6. St. *Clement Dane's*. 7. The Dutchy Liberty, in which are four Wards, the Royal Church, Middle, and *Savoy* Wards, which have each their Burgeſſes. 8. St. *Martin le Grand*, which, tho' it be near the Middle of the City of *London*, is in the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, and votes accordingly for Parliament Men. What is worth Notice in every of them we ſhall in Brief account for, obſerving our former Method in treating of the Churches firſt, and then of other Things remarkable in them. We ſhall begin with the City it ſelf.

1. *The*

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1. *The City of* WESTMINSTER.

EXtends from *Stafford-House* along the Canal to the Horſe-Guard; and from thence croſs the Way, half the Gate of *Whitehall*. The Number of Houſes in the nine Wards of it are 3039. The only Church in it is

St. *Margaret's*, ſo called from its Dedication to St. *Margaret*, an Holy Virgin of *Syria*, before deſcribed. This Church ſtood at firſt in the South Iſle of the Old Abby; but was removed by King *Edward* the Confeſſor, to the Place where it now ſtands, for the better Accommodation of the Monks, about 1050. This Building within about 250 Years was become ſo ruinous, that the Merchants of the Staple of *Weſtminſter*, and the Inhabitants of the Pariſh were obliged to pull it down and rebuild it all but the Chancel, which the Abbots of *Weſtminſter* took upon them to re-edify. About 200 Years after, the Lady *Billing*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Billing*, rebuilt a great Part of it, eſpecially the South Iſle; ſince which it has been repaired and beautified, and much altered, moſt at the Charge of Perſons of Quality, and a South Gallery, built at the Coſt of Sir *John Cutler*, Knight and Bar. for the Poor of the Pariſh.

This Church is an Old Building of Stone, very ornamental, having a ſpacious Tower, with Pinnacles, the Roof cieled with Timber, handſome Galleries, and Organ-Loft, a Pulpit carved and fronted, and the Walls wainſcoted ſix Foot high, as the Pews are, made with Oak. The Houſe of Commons, upon *Nov.* 5. *Jan.* 30. and the other great Days come to this (as the Lords do the Abby) Church, where is a Seat prepared for the Speaker. The Altar-Piece is the Commandments placed between the Lord's Prayer and Creed, and in the Middle of the Pediment is a Shield; with the Sacred Word, GOD, done in *Ebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Engliſh*, all encloſed with Reils and Ruſtiers, within which ſtands the Communion-Table on a Marble Foot-pace.

The Benefactions to the Church and Poor of this Pariſh are many, *viz.* Annual Rents, 450 *l.* and in Sums of Money near 7000 *l.* Among the former is a Settlement of 50 *l. per annum*, given by King *Charles* II. and payable out of the Exchequer; and among the latter Mr. *Nicholas Butler*, who gave for ſeveral pious Uſes 1490 *l.* and the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* 2700 *l.* Here are many Monuments, but only theſe for Perſons of Note. 1. For the Lady *Billing*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Billing*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; after whom ſhe had another Husband, as ſhe had one before; all whoſe Effigies are drawn by her on her Tomb, who died *March* 14. 1499. *John Mackull*, Phyſician to King *James* I. who died in 1622. Dr. *Lawrence Womock*, Biſhop of *St. David's*, who died *March* 12. 1685. *Ætat.* 73. Mr. *Emery Hill*, who by his Will gave ſeveral Houſes for the Relief of the poor Children in the King's Alms houſe in *Tuthill-Fields*, 100 *l.* to build three Alms-houſes in *Petty-France*, and 3 *l.* 7 *s. per ann.* for the Teaching of other poor Children of this Pariſh, and 100 *l.* for Coal, for the poor Houſekeepers, beſides what he gave in other Places for charitable Uſes. He died *June* 27. 1677. *Mary*, Lady *Dudley*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, and Grandchild to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who died *Auguſt* 21. 1600. Mrs. *Joan Barnet*, who beſtow'd upon twenty poor Widows of this Pariſh 40 *l. per ann.* in Houſes, to be diſtributed among them quarterly, ſhe died *May* 6. 1674. Mr. *Robert Peter*, Auditor of the Receipt, who gave 100 *l.* and Mr. *Edward Engliſh*, who gave 12 *l. per ann.* for ever, ſet up by their Wives, who alſo gave 100 *l.* for the ſame Uſes. *Cornelius Vandun*, Yeoman of the Guard to King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*,

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zabeth, who built twenty Houſes for twenty poor Widows. He died *Sept.* 4. 1577. *Ætat.* 94.

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, ſaid to be worth 400 *l. per ann.* In this Pariſh is 1. an Houſe of Correction or *Bridewell*, ſituate at the End of the Green-coat Hoſpital, which has this Inſcription over the Gate.

> Here are ſeveral Sorts of Work for the Poor of the Pariſh of St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, as alſo Correction according to Law for ſuch, as will beg and live idly in this City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1655.

2. An Hoſpital, going by the Name of *Immanuel* Hoſpital, founded by the Lady *Anne Dacres*, for ten Men and as many Women, (who have Liberty each of them to bring up one poor Child) of whom, according to the Settlement ſeventeen are to be of this Pariſh, one of *Hays*, and two of *Chelſea*; ſhe gave 100 *l. per ann.* for their Maintenance, out of the Manor of *Bromſburton* in *Yorkſhire*, *Dec.* 17. 1601. till 199 Years are expired, and then the whole Manor is given to augment this Foundation, which is 600 *l. per ann.*

2. St. *Peter's* Church, ſo called from the Apoſtle St. *Peter*, to whom it was dedicated by *Sebert*, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, who was the Founder of it. A Temple of *Apollo* is ſaid to have ſtood in the ſame Place in the Times of the Pagan Emperors, but being demoliſhed by an Earthquake in the Times of *Antoninus Pius*, King *Lucius* built out of the Ruins of it a ſmall Chriſtian Church, *Anno* 170, which was deſtroyed in the Perſecution carried on by *Dioclefian*. After this, this Part of *Weſtminſter* lay waſte a long Time, inſomuch that it was overgrown with Buſhes and Thorns, and being almoſt encompaſs'd with the *Thames* and *Long Ditch*, was called *Thorn-y-Iſland*. In this Condition it continued to the Year 605, when *Sebert* being converted to Chriſtianity, did, by the Advice of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, erect a Chriſtian Church, which he dedicated to St. *Peter*; and at the Deſire of *Mellitus*, Biſhop of *London*, founded a Convent, which had not ſtood long before it was deſtroyed by the *Danes*, and ſo remained till King *Edgar*, *Anno* 958, repaired it, and *Dunſtan* put in a few Monks.

Edward the Confeſſor entering upon the Throne, found this Church and Monaſtery much decayed, and being a pious Prince, cauſed it to be pulled down to the Ground, and built anew the Church in the Form of a Croſs, which having called his Nobility to the Dedication of, he endowed in their Preſence very largely, and granted it great Immunities, *viz.* To be a Sanctuary for ever, a Convent of Benedictines immediately under the King, and a Repoſitory for the *Regalia*, as rich Veſtments, Golden Crowns, Sceptres, *&c.* to be uſed at the Coronation of Kings and Queens, many of which are ſaid to be yet in the Cuſtody of the Dean and Chapter; which he after ratified by three ſeveral Charters. King *Henry* III. rebuilt the Church more ſumptuouſly, adding a Chapel, which he dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin; but King *Henry* VII. pull'd it down, and built a much more magnificent one in the Place, at the Expence of 1400 *l.* ordering by his Will, that none but the Royal Family ſhould be buried in it. *Leland* ſays, That it was in thoſe Days the Wonder of the World.

The Government of this Church was at firſt under Abbots, till King *Henry* VIII. upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries put it under, 2. the Ordering of a Dean and Prebendaries, *William Benſon*, the laſt Abbot, being made the firſt Dean; but after him in 1540, it was changed into by the ſame King, 3. an Epiſcopal See, *Thomas Thirlby* being made Biſhop of it. He much delapidated the Buildings, and ſpent the Revenues, which ſo diſpleaſed King *Edward* VI and his Council, that he removed *Thirlby* to *Norwich*, and after to *Ely*, by his Letters Patents diſſolved the Biſhoprick, and by Act of Parliament made this Church of St. *Peter* a Corporation and a Body Politick, conſiſting of 4. one Dean and twelve Prebendaries, and named it the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter*, *Weſtminſter*: But this Conſtitution was ſoon altered by Queen *Mary*, who reſtored, 5. the Abbot, and fourteen Monks in 1556, making *John Feckenham*, Dean of St. *Paul's*,

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Paul's, Abbot of it: But this Settlement was as ſhort as the former; for Queen *Mary* dying in 1558, Queen *Elizabeth* reſtored, 6. the Dean and twelve Prebendaries in 1559, conſtituting it a Collegiate Church, and placing therein a School-maſter, forty Scholars, twelve Alms-men, a Library-keeper, *&c.* as it hath continued ever ſince, except in the Times of the Uſurpation.

The Church is a magnificent Pile, adorned on the Outſide with the Statues and Figures of all the Princes, that contributed towards the Building it, placed in eighteen Niches cut in the Buttreſſes, between the Croſs-Iſle, and Weſt End of the Church, of which there are only eight remaining; and the North End of the Croſs Iſle was adorned with the Effigies of the Twelve Apoſtles, and eight more, as big as the Life, which are all taken away; beſides a prodigious Number of ſmall Figures. The Inſide alſo is very beautiful, having ſtately Pillars and ſumptuous Arches, a lofty neat Roof, rich Shrines, ſtately Monuments, and ancient Tombs, with artfully cut Statues of Princes, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, a neat Choir, and noble Altar-piece; the Windows are many and ſpacious, anciently adorned with painted Glaſs, but many of them defaced, and the Galleries handſome. The Length of this Church, from the Weſt End to the Steps aſcending to *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel, is 360 Foot, as Mr. *Keep* meaſured it; and the Length of *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel is 122 Foot, which added makes the whole Building 482 Foot long; the Breadth of the Nave is 75 Foot, of the Croſs 195, and of *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel 62 Foot.

In this Church are ten Chapels, beſides thoſe of *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *Henry* the Seventh, all which are now uſed for the Repoſitory of the Dead: Their Names, as well as the Names of thoſe, who inhabit them, are as follow. 1. St. *Blaſe*'s Chapel, now uſed as a Veſtry, in which lies *Nich. Lyttlington*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, who built the Hall in the Deanary, the *Jeruſalem*-Chamber, and a large Granary, now uſed as a Dormitory for the King's Scholars; *Edward Tudor*, a Monk of this Convent, Son of Queen *Katharine*, *Henry* the Fifth's Widow, and Uncle to *Henry* the Seventh. 2*dly*, St. *Benedict*'s, where lie Dr. *Bill*, who died 1561, and Dr. *Goodman*, who died 1601, the two firſt ſucceſſive Deans of this Church in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time; *Frances*, Counteſs of *Hertford*, died 1598; *Simon Langham*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, ſome time Abbot of this Place; *Lyonel Cranfield*, Earl of *Middleſex*, and his Lady. 3*dly*, St. *Edmund*'s Chapel; *William* of *Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Brother-in-Law to King *Henry* the Third, died 1304; *Edward Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, 1617; Sir *Richard Penal*, Knt. and his two Ladies; he was Maſter of the Buckhounds to Queen *Elizabeth*; Sir *Bernard Brocas*, Chamberlain to Queen *Anne*, *Richard* the Second's Queen; *John* Lord *Ruſſel*, and his Daughter *Elizabeth*, ſaid to bleed to Death with a Prick of a Needle; *Francis Holles*, Son to the Earl of *Clare*; Lady *Knowles*, Couſin to Queen *Elizabeth*, 1568; Lady *Jane Seymour*, Couſin to *Edward* the the Sixth, 1560; *Frances*, Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*, Mother to the Lady *Jane Gray*, and Daughter to the *French* Queen, died 1563; two Children of *Edward* the Third; *John* of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*, Son to *Edward* the Firſt; *Elinor de Bohun*, Dutcheſs of *Glouceſter*, Wife to *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Uncle to *Richard* the Second, 1399; *Mary*, Counteſs of *Stafford*, 1693; *Robert Walby*, Archbiſhop of *York*, died 1399; Dr. *Ferne*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, *Anno* 1662; *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Derby* 1596, &c. 4*thly*, St. *Nicholas*'s Chapel, in which are buried, the Lady *Mohun*, Dutcheſs of *Buckingham*, Wife to *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*; the Lady *Cecil*, 1591; *Winifred*, Marchioneſs of *Wincheſter*, 1586; *Mildred*, Lady *Burleigh*, and her Daughter *Anne*, Counteſs of *Oxford*, Lady *Fane*, 1618; Lady *Jane Clifford*, *Anno* 1679; another Lady *Elizabeth Cecil*, 1591; Sir *George Villiers* and his Lady; Sir *Humphrey Stanley*, 1505; Biſhop *Dudley* of *Durham*; *Nicholas*, Baron *Carew*; Biſhop *Sprat* of *Rocheſter*, and his Son, Mr. *Thomas Sprat*, Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, &c. 5*thly*. In King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel are buried that King and his Queen; *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Richmond*, his Mother; King *Edward* the Sixth, Queen *Mary* the Firſt; *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, Mother to King *James*; *Margaret Douglaſs*, Grandmother to King *James*; Queen *Eliza-*

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bath; King *James* the First, and his Queen *Anne*; *Edward* the Fifth, and his Brother, murder'd in the Tower; King *Charles* the Second, King *William*, Queen *Mary*, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Queen *Anne*, *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, ſtabb'd at *Portſmouth*; *Lodowick Stuart*, Duke of *Richmond*, Couſin to King *James*; General *Monk*; *Saville* and *Montague*, both Marqueſſes of *Halifax*; Mr. *Addiſon*; the Earl of *Sandwich*; *John*, Duke of *Marlborough*; *John Sheffield*, late Duke of *Buckingham*, &c. 6thly. St. *Paul*'s Chapel; *Lodowick*, Lord *Bourchier*, in *Edward* the Third's Time; Sir *Francis Cottington*, and his Lady; *Frances* Counteſs of *Suſſex*; Sir *Dudley Carleton*, 1631; Sir *James Fullerton*; Sir *Giles Dawbeny*, and his Lady, 1507; Sir *John Puckering*; *Eliza*, Counteſs of *Ormond*; *Michael*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*; *Katharine*, Counteſs of *Northumberland* 7thly, St. *John Baptiſt*; *William de Colcheſter*, *George Flaches*, and *Thomas Millieg*, Abbots of *Weſtminſter*; *Thomas Ruthal*, Biſhop of *Durham*; Lord *Hundſdon*, Couſin to Queen *Elizabeth*; Col. *Popham*; *Thomas*, Earl of *Exeter*, &c. 8thly, St. *Eraſmus*; *John Iſlip*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*; Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, and his Lady; *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *York*. 9thly, *Edward* the Confeſſor's; that Prince in a Shrine of curious Workmanſhip, and his Queen *Editha*; *Henry* the Third: *Edward* the Firſt, and *Aleor*, his Queen; *Edward* the Third, and his Queen; *Richard* the Second, and his Queen; *Henry* the Fifth in a Chapel by himſelf, and his Queen in a Coffin of Boards, expoſed to View; *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Uncle to *Richard* the Second, murdered at *Calais*, &c. 10thly, In the Chapel of St. *John* the Evangeliſt, *John Eſtney*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*; Sir *Francis Vere*, Knight, General in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time; *John Holles*, Brother to the Earl of *Clare*. 11thly, St. *Michael*'s; Lady *St. John* of *Bletſoe*; Sir *Hugh Vaughan*, &c. 12thly, St. *Andrew*'s; *Edmund Kirton*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*; Sir *John Burgh*, Kt; Sir *Francis Norris*, Kt. &c. In the Paſſage to the Chapels; *Brian Duppa*, Biſhop of *Winchester*; Biſhop *Biſſon*, Sir *John* of *Windſor*, Prince *Arthur*, Marchioneſs of *Haliſax*, Sir *Thomas Peyton*, *Brian Walton*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. In the Choir; *Sebert*, King of *Eaſt Saxons*; *Anne* of *Cleve*, Queen to King *Henry* the Eighth; *Aymer de Valence*, Brother-in-Law to *Henry* the Third; *Edmund Crouchback*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, and his Counteſs; *William Ware*, Abbot of this Church. There are many more Perſons of Note without Monuments, of whom the Places, where they lie are not known. In the Cloyſters lie ſeveral of the early Abbots of this Church. In the Body of the Church are buried, the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Newcaſtle*, Sufferers for King *Charles* the Firſt; late Duke of *Newcaſtle*; Sir *Gilbert Lort* Bar. Sir *Thomas Heſket*, Knt, Dr. *Blow*, and Mr. *Henry Purcel*, known for their excellent Skill in Muſick; Dr. *Heylin*, the Coſmographer; Admiral *Baker*, Brigadier *Killigrew*, Col. *Bringfield*, the ingenious Mr. *Wharton*, Publiſher of the *Anglia Sacra*; *Thomas Thynne* Eſq; *George Stepney* Eſq; Dr. *Knipe*, Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School; Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, *Thomas Richardſon* Eſq; *William Thynne* Eſq;. For Men of Learning, not yet mentioned, of whom ſome have no Monuments, and others only Cenotaphs, are theſe, Dr. *Buſby*, Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School; Dr. *South*, Mr. *Cambden*, Author of the *Britannia*; *Iſaac Caſaubon*, Dr. *Barrow*, the famous Mathematician; Dr. *Hermeck*, Dr. *Barton*, Prebends of this Church; Monſ. *St. Evremond*: And theſe Poets, Mr. *Spenſer*, Mr. *Drayton*, Mr. *Prior*, Mr. *Philips*, *Geffrey Chaucer*, *Abraham Cowley*, *John Dryden*, Sir *John Denham*, *Ben Johnſon*, Sir *William Davenant*, Mr. *Rowe*, and Mr. *Shadwell*: To which we may add a Prodigy of a different Kind, *viz. Tho. Parr*, who liv'd in ten Kings Reigns, and died 1635, aged 152 Years.

This Church being Collegiate hath a Dean, who is at this preſent 1723, Dr. *Francis Atterbury*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, twelve Prebendaries or Canons, four minor Canons, the firſt of which is Chanter, twelve Gentlemen of the Choir, one Organiſt, eight Choriſters, and a Maſter over them, two Sacriſts, two Vergers, and four Bell-ringers. At the Abbey are Prayers three Times a Day, *viz.* at ſix and ten in the Morning, and four in the Afternoon; and

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in a ſmall Tower are ſix Bells to be rung in Peal. What concerns the Abbey, which was joined to this Church before the Diſſolution, ſhall be accounted for in its proper Place, and in the mean Time we ſhall proceed to

2. *The Liberties of* WESTMINSTER.

SO called from their enjoying the Liberties and Freedom of that City, tho' not properly of it. They contain theſe Pariſhes and Churches, *viz.*

1. St. *Anne's, Weſtminſter*, as it is commonly called, to diſtinguiſh it from *Aldersgate* Church, dedicated to the ſame Saint, which ſee there. This Pariſh was made by Act of Parliament 30 *Car.* 2. in 1678, and the Pariſh Church was thereupon ſoon after begun to build, but was not finiſhed till 1686, in the Reign of King *James* II. This Church is pleaſant and pretty large and very well adorned, the Walls wainſcotted round and painted. Galleries on the North, Weſt, and South Sides of the Church; the Altar-Piece is very handſome, having on each Side of the Commandments, *Moſes* and *Aaron* well painted at full Length, and at the Right of the former this Text; 1 *Cor.* v. 7, 8. *Chriſt our Paſſover is, ſacrificed for us, therefore let us keep the Feaſt*, &c. And on *Aaron's* left Hand this Text; 1 *Cor.* xv. 20. *Chriſt is riſen from the Dead, and become the firſt Fruits of them that ſlept*, &c.

Benefactors here are none; but ſome Monuments may deſerve our Regard, *viz.* For, 1. The Right Honourable the Lady *Grace Pierpoint*, Daughter of *Henry Pierpoint*, Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, who died in 1703. *Æt.* 86. 2. *Thomas Egar*, Surveyor-General to King *Charles* II. *&c.* who died in 1687; Sir *John Lanier*, a Lieutenant-General at the Reduction of *Ireland* to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, *&c.* who died in 1692.

This Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Biſhop of *London* and his Succeſſors for ever; and, according to the Act, is to have, beſides the Eccleſiaſtical Duties and *Eaſter* Offerings, an Annuity or yearly Sum of 100 *l.* being alſo enabled to purchaſe Lands not exceeding 120 *l. per ann.* By the ſame Act the Rector and his Succeſſors were inveſted with a Glebe or Parcel of Ground in *Kingſtreet*, in Length 213 Foot, and Breadth 40 Foot, with a Power to make Leaſes for 41 Years, at 4 *s. p.r* Foot to build on; and at the Expiration of the ſaid Leaſes to let the Houſes at a reaſonable Rent for the Term of 40 Years, without taking any Fine. The Pariſh is under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *London*. The Church has a fine Organ, and in it Prayers are read four Times a Day, *viz.* at Seven and Eleven in the Morning, and Four and Seven in the Afternoon and Evening.

2. St. *Martin's in the Fields*, ſometimes written in Records, St. *Martin's juxta Charing Croſs*, ſo called from its being dedicated to St. *Martin*, of whom we have ſpoken above, and its Situation in the Fields, where at the Time of its Building were but few Houſes. This Pariſh, tho' three others have been lately taken out of it, *viz.* 1. St. *Anne's* abovementioned. 2. St. *James, Weſtminſter*, and 3. St. *Paul's, Covent-Garden*, yet is ſtill the moſt populous Pariſh, except *Stepney*, within the Bills of Mortality. The Church was but ſmall, till the Year 1607, when there was a new Chancel built to it by the Encouragement of King *James* I. and his Son Prince *Henry*, who were great Benefactors to it.

The Church of this Pariſh being become ſo decay'd and ruinous, that (notwithſtanding the many and extraordinary Sums of Money which the Inhabitants of this Pariſh had, from Time to Time, raiſed and expended in and about repairing and ſupporting the ſame) it was abſolutely neceſſary to rebuild it, which the Inhabitants were unable to do without the Aid of an

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Act of Parliament; therefore upon their humble Petition they obtained an Act, which paſs'd in the 6th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, whereby it is enacted,

Sect. 1. That the Pariſhioners may pull down their Church, and rebuild the ſame, by laying an equal Pound-Rate on the Inhabitants, Owners, and Occupiers of Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, or any Perſonal Eſtate within the ſaid Pariſh.

Sect. 2. Appoints Commiſſioners and Surveyors for the ſaid Church, who ſhall continue in Office till the Church is rebuilt and paid for.

Sect. 3. Empowers the Commiſſioners to cauſe an Eſtimate to be made of the Expence of rebuilding the Church, Veſtry-Room, *&c.* and of erecting a Tabernacle for the Service of God, during the Rebuilding of the Church; and may cauſe the ſaid Sum, not exceeding 22000 *l.* to be aſſeſs'd and levy'd in five Years, by 20 quarterly Payments, upon the Inhabitants, *&c.* according to an equal Pound Rate of the yearly Value of the Lands, *&c.* which Aſſeſsments are to be allowed and confirmed by ſeven or more of the Commiſſioners.

Sect. 4. No Tenant, *&c.* ſhall be rated for his perſonal Eſtate, in any one Payment, at leſs than a fifth Part aſſeſſed upon the Landlord for the ſame.

Sect. 5. If the Eſtimate to be made, as aforeſaid, be not ſufficient to diſcharge the whole Sum neceſſary for the Rebuilding, *&c.* the Commiſſioners may aſſeſs an additional Sum upon the ſaid Inhabitants, *&c.* ſo as ſuch additional Sum, payable by the ſaid twenty quarterly Payments, exceed not in the Whole the Sum of 22000 *l.*

Sect. 6. The Commiſſioners to appoint yearly twenty-two or more of the Inhabitants to be Aſſeſſors of the twenty quarterly Payments; and likewiſe to appoint Collectors of the Aſſeſsments, who ſhall pay the Money by them collected to ſuch Perſons as the Commiſſioners ſhall conſtitute by Warrants under their Hands and Seals to receive the ſame.

Sect. 7. Perſons refuſing to pay the Aſſeſsment, the Collectors, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of ſeven Commiſſioners, may levy the ſame by Diſtreſs and Sale, and may call to their Aſſiſtance the Sheriffs of *Middleſex*, *&c.* and Differences happening about the taking of ſuch Diſtreſſes ſhall by finally determined by the Commiſſioners.

Sect. 8. The Tenants of Houſes, *&c.* required to pay the Sums taxed on their Houſes, *&c.* may deduct the ſame out of their Rent, and the Landlords ſhall allow ſuch Deductions.

Sect. 9. Differences between Landlords and Tenants concerning the ſaid Rates to be finally determined by the Commiſſioners; and Perſons aggrieved may appeal to the Commiſſioners, who may give ſuch Relief, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe: And if any Aſſeſsment ſhall be raiſed on Perſons not of Ability to pay, or upon Houſes that after the Aſſeſsment ſhall become void, whereby the ſame cannot be then collected; or if thro' any Default of a Collector, *&c.* there be a Deficiency in one of the ſaid quarterly Payments, the ſame ſhall be re-aſſeſſed, and added to the Aſſeſsments of the next ſucceeding quarterly Payment; and if there be any like Deficiency in the laſt of the twenty quarterly Payments, the ſame ſhall be aſſeſſed and levied within three Months next enſuing.

Sect. 10. The Commiſſioners to cauſe a ſufficient Recompence to the Aſſeſſors; and to make a moderate Allowance to the Collectors.

Sect. 11. The Commiſſioners ſhall take Care to have all the Debts, Contracts, *&c.* made with Artificers and Workmen, to be fairly entered in Books to be kept for that Purpoſe; and ſhall pay the ſaid Artificers, *&c.* the Money due to them, together with moderate Intereſt for Forbearance thereof.

Sect. 12. The Commiſſioners may impoſe Fines on Collectors and Aſſeſſors refuſing to act as ſuch, or neglecting their Duty, not exceeding 40 *s.* for any one Offence, and cauſe the ſame to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale, *&c.*

Sect. 13. The Commiſſioners may impriſon any Collector refuſing to pay the Money by him collected to the Perſons appointed to receive the ſame, till he ſhall have made Payment thereof.

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Sect. 14. The Commissioners shall allot to the most noble the Duke of *Somerset*, *&c.* the same Space and Proportion of Ground for a Seat in the Lords Gallery, and a Pew in the Ground-Floor, as the Ancestors of the Dutchess, Owners of *Northumberland-House*, have at all Times heretofore had and enjoyed.

Sect. 15. The Tabernacle to be erected for the Service of God, while the Church shall be rebuilding, shall be deemed a Parish Church.

Sect. 16. Persons sued may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff be Nonsuit, *&c.* the Defendant shall recover treble Costs.

Sect. 17. The Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* empower'd to sell, *&c.* the void Ground on the South Side of the said Church of St. *Martin's* in the Fields to Persons in Trust for the Parish and Parishioners, in Order to be made Part of the Scite of the Church to be rebuilt, or to be laid as Part of a Churchyard thereto, and for no other Purpose whatsoever; reserving the whole Rent as a Quit-Rent for the same to the said Dean and Chapter, and their Successors for ever.

Sect. 18. The Commissioners to make an yearly Account till the Church, *&c.* be fully finished, to the Lord Bishop of *London* for the Time being, whose Allowance thereof shall be a sufficient Discharge to them.

Sect. 19. When the Church is finished, the Tabernacle and Materials shall be sold by the Commissioners, and the Money arising apply'd towards the Payment for the finishing of the said Church in Ease of the Inhabitants; as likewise such of the Materials of the old Church, as shall not be used in rebuilding the new.

Sect. 20. The several Parts and Divisions of the said Parish of St. *Martin's* in the Fields, called, *The two Out-Wards* (except such Part thereof, as is enclosed within St *James's* Park) immediately after *Easter* Day, 1724, or in Case such new Church shall not be so soon erected and consecrated, then immediately after *Easter* Day next ensuing such Consecration, shall be deemed a distinct Parish to all Intents whatsoever, and such Division shall be perpetual.

Sect. 21. Provided nevertheless, That the Inhabitants of the said new Parish shall contribute towards the said Sum of 22000 *l.* till the same be fully raised, as if no new Parish had been made.

Sect. 22. Nothing herein shall extend to deprive *Thomas Green*, Doctor of Divinity, the present Vicar of St. *Martin's*, from receiving all usual Tithes, Oblations, *&c.* as belong to him from the Inhabitants of the said Out-wards, and as he now enjoyeth.

Having obtained this Act of Parliament, the Parishioners immediately began to put it in Execution; and in Pursuance thereof caused an Estimate to be made in Writing of the whole Expence, according to which they resolved to lay a Pound-Rate on all the Inhabitants of fifteen Pence in the Pound, Twelve-pence halfpenny whereof to be paid by the Landlords, and Two-pence half-penny by the Tenants, to be levied in five Years by twenty quarterly Payments, as the Act directs. Then having purchased of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* a void Piece of Ground on the South Side of the Church, they built thereon a very decent Tabernacle for the Worship and Service of God, during the Rebuilding the said Church, capacious enough to contain almost, if not full, as many Persons as the old Church it self, which being demolish'd, and the Foundation dug for the new one, his Majesty was pleased (this being the Parochial Church of his Royal Palace of *Whitehall*) to order the Right Reverend Father in God, Dr. *Richard Willis*, Bishop of *Sarum*, Lord Almoner, to lay the first Stone thereof, which accordingly that Prelate did *March* 19. 1721-2.

This new Church is seven Foot and a half longer, and nine Foot and eight Inches wider than the old one; and will, when finished, be one of the most stately and magnificent Churches in either of the two great Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

We may not here omit a Benefaction they have already received from Colonel *Francis Nicholson*, Governor of *South-Carolina*, who has sent them a noble Present of Cedar-Wood, to be employ'd in building an

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Altar. And since we have here had Occasion to mention this worthy and pious Gentleman, we think fit farther to add in Praise of him, that he is now building in the Province of his Government a new Church, wholly at his own Expence.

There were many Monuments in the old Church, too numerous to mention particularly, and therefore we shall take Notice of the more remarkable only, *viz.* for *Elizabeth Dutton*, eldest Daughter of Sir *Thomas Egerton*, whose Father was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who died *Octob.* 2. 1611, *Robert Clayton* Esq; Fellow of the *Inner-Temple*, who died *December* 14. 1672. Mrs. *Frances Jones*, Daughter of *Arthur*, Viscount *Ranelagh*: *Henry Coventry*, Son of *Thomas* Lord *Coventry*, Keeper of the Great Seal, Ambassador to divers foreign Princes, and Secretary of State to King *Charles* II. who died 1686, *Æt.* 70. Dr. *Theodore Mayern*, an eminent Physician: *Thomas Evans* Esq; Messenger to the Great Seal thirty Years, who gave by his Will 50 *l.* for the Repair of the Church, 50 *l.* for the Relief of the Poor, and 100 *l.* to build Alms-houses in the Church-yard, who died in 1612: Mr. *Edward Fane* a great Traveller, who died in 1666, *&c.*

This Living was anciently appropriated to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, and a Vicarage was ordained and endowed, which last was given by Queen *Mary* to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors for ever, who have collated to it ever since; but the Impropriate, Rectory, and Tithes were granted by Queen *Elizabeth Reg.* 2. to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*. There are several Tenements in the Parish belonging to the Vicar, to the Value of near 30 *l.* in the yearly Rents, which, with the small Tithes, Ecclesiastical Dues, and *Easter* Offerings, are computed to make the Living worth 700 *l* a year. Here are two Lecturers, and Prayers read twice a Day all the Year round, and thrice on Holidays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Out of this Parish there have been lately taken two other, *viz.*

3. St. *James's Westminster*, or St. *James's* in the Fields, so called from St. *James* the Apostle, but with Respect to King *James* II. who passed the Act for its Erection, constituting it a parochial Church, by the Name of St. *James's* in the Fields. The Ground, on which it is built, with the Church, was the Possession of the Earl of *St. Albans*, who assigned it over in Trust for that Use, and contributed with the Parishioners to the erecting of it. The Church is very fair and large, being in Length 117 Foot, and Breadth 75. The Walls are built with Brick, and the Door and Window Cases of Stone. It is well beautify'd within, having Walls neatly wainscotted, good Galleries and Door-Cases, a Marble Font, finely carved, and a curious and spacious Altar-piece, fenced in with a strong Rail of white Marble.

The Benefactions of this Parish are found only upon some of the Monuments, which are for *Henry Sidney*, Earl of *Rumney*, some time Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, who died 1704. *Ætat.* 63. *Elizabeth*, Wife of Col. *Benjamin Fletcher*, Governour of *New York*. Mr. *John Haines*, Citizen of *London*, and Governor of *Bridewell* and *Bethlehem*, who gave 100 *l.* to the Use of the Poor of this Parish for ever.

This Church is a Rectory, appointed by the Act to be in the alternate Presentation of the Bishop of *London*, and *Thomas* Lord *Jermine*, their Successors and Heirs for ever. The Rector is to have the same Dues from the Precinct allotted him by Act of Parliament as the Vicar of St. *Martin's*, which are said to be worth 500 *l. per ann.* The Queen gave an Organ to this Church, and the Inhabitants set it up. Here are Prayers read daily four Times.

4. St. *James's* Chapel, which was anciently an Hospital founded by the Citizens of *London* for fourteen Sisters, Maidens, but Lepers. In After-Times they increased the Revenues, and added eight Brethren, to minister Divine Service there. This Hospital was founded some Time before the Reign of King *Henry* III. but how long we find not. King *Henry* VIII. when he suppressed the Monasteries, seized upon this Hospital, then worth 100 *l. per ann.* and having compounded with the Sisters for certain Pensions, to be paid them during their Lives, built a goodly Manor House upon the Site, and inclosed the Ground about it for a Park, converting the Chapel to his own Use

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Use till Divine Service, as it is used to this Day.

This House, since *Whitehall* was almost totally demolished by Fire in 1697, is become the only Reception of the Court, when in Town. It indeed makes an Outward ly no good Appearance, but contains many noble, magnificent, and beautiful Rooms and Apartments, which afford a tolerable Accomodation for the Prince and Court. Near the Horse-Guard by the Park is the Admiralty-Office, formerly called *Wallingford-House*; but the Courts of Admiralty are held in *Doctors-Commons*, as is abovesaid.

In it there is a Throne at the South End, and a Canopy over it, where the King or Queen sit, when they are present at Divine Service, and the principal Officers and the Clark of the Closet in Waiting attend them. It is a Royal peculiar, exempted from all Episcopal Jurisdiction, where the 48 Chaplains to the King or Queen preach in their Turns, except in *Lent*, when certain select Persons are appointed by the Lord Chamberlain to preach before the King or Queen every *Sunday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*, *viz.* a Bishop, a Dean, and a Doctor. The Service of this Chapel is like that in Cathedrals; and to that End there belong to it a Dean, Lord Almoner, a Sub-Dean, forty-eight Chaplains, twelve Gentlemen of the Chapel, two Organists, ten Children, and a Master of them, a Serjeant, Yeoman, and Groom of the Vestry, and a Bellringer.

5. *St. Paul's, Covent-Garden*, so called from a religious House sometime standing here, which, after the Dissolution, was granted to the Duke of *Somerset*; after his Attainder to *John*, Earl of *Bedford*. It was for many Years Fields, with small Hovels scatter'd about it; but a Successor of that Earl of *Bedford*, about 1634, thinking to improve the Land better, laid it forth into Streets; in the Center of which he set out the stately Square, now called *Covent-Garden*, 500 Foot in Length, 400 in Breadth, and laid four stately Streets into it; and, intending to procure an Act of Parliament, to make it a separate Parish from *St. Martin's in the Fields*, of which it was then Part, he set about building a Chapel for the Use of his new Tenants, which, however, through Means of the troublesome Time, he could not procure, till the Year of King *Charles* the Second's Restoration (tho' an Ordinance of Parliament, *i. e.* the Long, was made for it, 1641.) This Church was built by that famous Architect, *Inigo Jones*, and is a true Copy from the *Italian*: The West End is a stately Portico, ascending by three Steps, with four Columns supporting a Sediment, all of Stone; here the Poll for Members of Parliament is generally taken. Under this Portico are two Doors, entering into the Church. The Building it self is of Brick, render'd over, having three Isles, paved with Stone: In the Window at the East End is the Picture of St. *Paul*, finely painted in Glass: On the North Side the Chancel is a fine Picture of King *Charles* I. kneeling, with a Crown of Thornes in his Hand, his Crown and Sceptre lying by, with a fine Inscription under it. This Church is gallery'd round, which obstructs much of the View. The Pews are handsome Wainscot; on the East End is a Dial with this Inscription.

Ex hoc Momento Æternitas.

Benefactors to this Parish. 1. *William Shelton* gave his Houses and Lands in *Parkers-Lane*, in Trust, that 15 *l.* yearly should be laid out to buy twenty Gowns for twenty old Men and Women of the same Parish; 7 *l.* 10 *s.* for ten Gowns for poor Men and Women of *St. Martin's*; 3 *l.* 15 *s.* for five of this Parish; erected a School in *Parkers-Lane* for fifty Children, thirty-five of the Parish of *St. Giles*, ten of *St. Martin's*, and five of this Parish; and to each Child 6 *s.* yearly for a Coat, and Money to put them forth Apprentices: But this Charity is said to come short. 2. Mr. *John Yarwell*, who, *Anno* 1704, gave twenty-five Fourpenny Loaves to twenty-five poor People, the first Sunday in every Month; and, after his Wife's Decease, two a Week for ever.

Monuments for this Church are, *Willielmi Stokeham*, M. D. *Elizabeth*, Baroness of *Grashall* in *Ireland*; Sir *Peter Lilly*, the famous Painter; Sir *John Barber* Kt. Sir *Thomas Smith* of *Cheshire*, a famous Loyalist in the Civil Wars, and Dame *Mary*, his Wife, &c.

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and *Marmaduke Comey* Esq; 1717, who had ſerved the Court from King *James* I. to his Death; he died purely of old Age, being 108 Years and four Months.

The Patronage of this Church is in the Duke of *Bedford*; the Rector has 100 *l.* a Year ſettled on three Houſes in *Covent-Garden*, where he may diſtrain; but ſince the Rector and Churchwardens meet *Thurſday* in *Eaſter-Week*, and make an Aſſeſsment of 250 *l.* 150 Augmentation to the Rector, 50 to the Curate, and 50 for a Clerk and two Sextons.

6. *St. Clement Danes*, called ſo from St. *Clement*, the Biſhop, and the *Danes* here ſlain in the Reign of King *Ethelred*; or as others think, from *Harold*, a *Daniſh* King, being here buried, who firſt lay at *Weſtminſter*; but by *Hardiknute* being thrown into the *Thames* was by Fiſhermen taken up, and buried in the Churchyard here; others ſay, that the *Danes* had here a Place of Worſhip. This Church, after many lofty Repairs, which ſhew it to have been a ſtately one, has been not many Years ſince new built, and likewiſe the Steeple, upon which has ſince been the Addition of a very handſome Spire, all at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, and other Benefactions.

It is built of curious Stone both ſtrong and beautiful, and has a Tower, and Turret with two Cupalo's, which, with the whole Roof, are covered with Lead, and a circular Portico fronting the *Strand*. It is adorned without with a Pediment, Corniſh, and other Enrichments, and within a camerated Roof enrich'd with Fretworke, Wainſcot on the Walls, Galleries round, a Pulpit carved and enrich'd with Cherubims, &c. and an Altar-piece of carved Wainſcot, and a good Organ. The Chancel is all paved with Marble. The Length of the Church is 96 Foot, and Breadth 63.

The Monuments in the old Church, preſerved by Mr. *Stow*, are for *Hippocrates Ottben*, a Phyſician of Eminency, educated at *Montpelier* in *France*, whoſe Father was ſent for into *England* by Queen *Elizabeth*, being then the Emperor's Phyſician. He died *Nov.* 13. 1611. Mr. *Richard Bedoe*, one of the Ancients of this Pariſh, who left 20 *l.* *per annum* for ever to the Poor; he died in 1603. *Richard Jacob* Vintner, Governor of *Bridewell*, to which, and other Hoſpitals, he was a great Benefactor; he died 1612. *Roger Houghton*, Servant to *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, Lord Treaſurer, who died in 1617. *Edward Price*, who gave to the Poor of this Pariſh 3 *l.* *per ann.* to buy Coals, and 20 *l.* to be lent *gratis* two Years to young Tradeſmen; he died in 1685. And *Elizabeth*, his Wife, who gave 20 *s.* yearly to the Miniſter, to mention her Husband's Charity in his Sermon. *John Arundel*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, who died in 1503. *John Booth*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, who died in 1478; and *Anne*, the Wife of Dr. *Donne*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, in 1617.

The Monuments ſtanding in the new Church are for Sir *Edward Leche*, a Maſter in Chancery, and Commoner in Parliament, who died in 1652. *Richard Dukeſon*, D. D. Rector of this Pariſh, who was ejected ſeventeen Years, but returned to his Rectory at the Reſtoration, and died in 1678. Mrs. *Brown*, who died in 1701; and Mr. *Coles*, Haberdaſher, who died in 1697.

The Rectory of this Church was with other Things given by King *Henry* II. to the Knights Templars; but when they were diſſolved, it came to the Canons Regular of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in *Warwick*. Theſe Canons exchanged it with the Biſhop of *Exeter*, for an Advowſon and Lands in their County, and ſo it became inveſted in the Biſhops of *Exeter*, who held it till King *Edward* VI. gave it to *Edward*, Duke of *Somerſet*; but by his Attainder it came again to the Crown, and was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to *William Cecil* Lord *Burghley*, in whoſe Family it now is. The Revenue of this Living is 400 *l.* *per annum*, beſides the Glebe, on which *Exeter-Change* now ſtands.

7. *St. Mary le Strand*, or *St. Mary le Savoy*; it is diſtinguiſh'd into the Precinct of the *Savoy*, and the Pariſh of St. *Mary le Strand*, each having their diſtinct Churchwardens, the Pariſh Church of *St. Mary le Strand* was pulled down by the Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to *Edward* VI. to build his Houſe, ſince which the Chapel of *St. John Baptiſt* in the *Savoy* is appropriated for that Uſe, and the Pariſh is now gene-

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rally called *St. Mary* the *Savoy*; the firſt the Patron Saint of the *Strand* Church, the latter from the famous Palace once ſtanding here, founded by *Peter* of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to *Henry* III. who purchaſed them of *Bryan Lyſle*, and gave them to the Hoſpital of *Mountjoy*; but *Eleanor*, Queen to *Henry* III. purchaſed them of theſe Knights, for her Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, whoſe Son *Henry* pulled them down, and built in the Place the faireſt Houſe in *England*: *John*, the *French* King, lodged there in 1357 and 1363. The Rebels of *Kent* and *Eſſex* burnt it down in 1381, for the Hatred they bore to *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*; but it coming afterwards into King *Henry* the Seventh's Hands, he new built it, and turn'd it into an Hoſpital of *St. John Baptiſt* in 1509, ſettling Lands upon it for the Relief of a hundred poor Children, and Lodging of Pilgrims and Strangers. King *Henry* VIII. confirmed his Father's Gift, and added a Maſter and four Chaplains, to pray for the Souls of King *Henry* VII. his Father; Queen *Elizabeth*, his Mother; his Brother *Arthur*, himſelf, and his Wife Queen *Catharine*.

King *Edward* VI. diſſolved this Hoſpital, then valued at 529 *l.* 5 *s.* and 5 *d.* a little before his Death; and gave the Beds, Furniture, and Revenues to the Hoſpitals of *Bridewell*, *Chriſt-Church*, and St. *Thomas*'s in *Southwark*: Queen *Mary* new founded and incorporated it making one *Jackſon* Maſter of it, and ſettling other Revenues upon it; and that it might be reſtored to its ancient State, the Ladies and Court Maids of Honour ſtored it with Beds, Bedding, and all other Furniture, in an ample Manner. Queen *Elizabeth* diſſolved this Hoſpital again.

The Church appears to be an ancient Structure; the Altar ſtands at the North, and is raiſed; the Building is of cut Stone and Boulder, with a Tower and Battlements; the Roof is cover'd with Lead; the Roof within is Fretwork; the Pews wainſcotted, in which the Inhabitants of the Precinct ſit on the Eaſt, and thoſe of the *Strand* on the Weſt, for the Length is North and South; at the lower End is a Gallery, on which are painted the Twelve Apoſtles.

Benefactions to this Church. 1. *Ralph Abbet*, 1597, gave 20 *l.* and 5 *l.* for poor Maids Fortunes. 2. *Richard Jacob*, 1612, 40 *s. per annum* for thirty-two Years. *Meredith Thomas* 6 *l.* to be lent out to poor Artificers. *Francis Smith*, 1621. 20 *l.* yearly, 10 of which to the Poor, 10 for a Sermon. Dame *Margaret Walter*, 5 *l.* *John Bennet* 10 *l.* *Jane Lane* 5 *l.* and 5 *l.* yearly for two Sermons. Lord Chief Baron *Walter*, 1630, 20 *l.* *John Howſen* 5 *l.* *John Edward* 100 *l.* *Arabella*, Counteſs of *Nottingham*, 1681, 20 *l.* for a Baſon, and 100 *l.* for the Poor of the Precinct of the *Savoy*, the Intereſt thereof to be diſtributed yearly for ever amongſt the ſaid Poor. Lord Chief Juſtice *Smith* of *Ireland* 10 *l.* for Sacrament Plate. *Sarah Sharpe* five Guineas for the ſame. *Anne Payce* gave a Houſe. *William Peel* 10 *l.* *per annum* for ever.

Monuments are for *Arabella* Counteſs of *Nottingham*; *Lewis Durfort*, Earl of *Feverſham*, 1709; Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick*; *Jocaſa Apſley*, Daughter of Sir *Alan Apſley*, Kt. Lieutenant of the Tower; Sir *William Ramſey*, 1663; Sir *Richard Blake*, and his Wife. The Maſter of the Hoſpital is put in by the Crown; but the Preacher is choſen by the Inhabitants of *St. Mary le Strand*.

In this Pariſh was a famous Maypole, remarkable for being thought the longeſt Shaft in *Europe*; but that decaying, a new one was erected, which is ſince taken down, and fixed for Mr. *Pound*'s Teleſcopical Obſervations, at *Wanſted* in *Eſſex*. In the Place of which, *viz.* in the upper Part of the *Strand*, in an Act of Parliament, *Anno* 12 *Annæ*, for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, ſo much of the Ground in this waſte Place was ſet aſide, for erecting a new Church, as contained in Length from Eaſt to Weſt 138 Foot, and in Breadth from North to South 60 Foot; the Way between the Eaſt End and Houſes to be 20 Foot; the ſame Breadth likewiſe from the Houſes on the North Side, &c. Upon which Ground a new Church is accordingly erected, being of Stone, and reckoned a moſt curious Structure; the Eaſt End ſwells into a half Round, like *St. Paul*'s; and at the Weſt is a ſtately Portico of a circular Form, having a Dome ſupported

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ported by ſeveral Pillars, and aſcended by Steps: The Tower is likewiſe very beautiful, and the Whole encompaſs'd by a Stone Wall, and rail'd with Iron Rails.

This Act for Building the fifty new Churches was paſs'd in the 9th of the late Queen; and the Intent was to prevent the ill Conſequences, that attended too ſmall a Number, *viz.* great Numbers, who, for Want of Room, went to hear among the Diſſenters; and the Out-Pariſhes being large, Emiſſaries from the Church of *Rome* the better conceal'd themſelves, and ſpread their poiſonous Tenets without the Rectors Knowledge. By Virtue of this Act a Tax was laid upon Coals of two Shillings *per* Chaldron or Tun for the firſt half Year, and afterward to 1724 3 *s.* *per* Chaldron, for Building fifty new Churches, or making Chapels already built ſuch; to which End a Commiſſion was iſſued out appointing Commiſſioners for this Purpoſe, which has been renew'd by his preſent Majeſty; theſe Commiſſioners were empower'd to buy Ground for Site, to enquire of the Right of Patronage, and to contract for it; to appoint Veſtrymen; the firſt Rector of the Pariſh, if a Month there before Conſecration, ſhall be firſt Rector; any Matter of Preſentation afterwards to be decided in the High Court of Chancery; and it is likewiſe taken Care, that theſe new Rectors ſhall have a Proviſion made for them, without infringing the Rights of the Incumbent of the Pariſh, where ſuch Church is built.

In Purſuance of which Act ſeveral of theſe new Churches have been begun, and ſome are near finiſh'd, *viz.* one at *Eaſt Greenwich*, one at *Deptford*, one at *Lymehouſe*, one at *Ratcliffe*, where is Land likewiſe purchaſed for another, one at *Spittlefields*, one in the *Strand*, one beyond the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, *St. Mary Woolnoth* in *London*, *&c.*

In the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter* are theſe remarkable Things and Places. 1. *New-Inn*, an Inn of Chancery, ſituate in *Wych-ſtreet*; the Students of *Strand-Inn* ſettled here, as ſome ſay, when the Duke of *Somerſet*, the Protector, pulled down their Houſe to build his own; but this was before, for in *Henry* the Seventh's Time, Sir *Thomas More* ſtudied here: It has ſeveral new Buildings added to it, fronting the Garden, which is neatly palliſado'd; from this there is a Paſſage into

Clement's-Inn, an Inn of Chancery, ſituate near *St. Clement's* Church. Here Students at Law have had Lodgings ever ſince 1478. There is an Hall and many handſome Chambers built round three Courts, and new Buildings lately added. It is governed by a Principal and fourteen Ancients. The Gentlemen are to be a Fortnight in Commons every Term, and longer in *Michaelmas* Term, and pay five Shillings a Week, if abſent. They have Meetings ſometimes twice in a Term.

2, *Lyons-Inn*, an Inn of Chancery in *Hollowell-ſtreet*, near St. *Clement's* Church, and hath been ſuch ever ſince 1420, or ſooner. It is governed by a Treaſurer. and twelve Ancients. The Gentlemen of it are obliged to be three Weeks in Commons in *Michaelmas* Term, and in the other Terms but two, and pay 5 *s.* for the Reading-weeks, and for the other but 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Here are Meetings once in four Terms, and the Chambers are ſold for one, or two Lives: The Inn is very ſmall and old.

3. *Durham-houſe*, anciently belonging to the Biſhop of *Durham*, but being decay'd, the Earl of *Exeter* built an Exchange called after his Name.

4. The *Mews* near *Charing-Croſs*, by the Statue, ſo called from a Word ſignifying Change, becauſe the King's Hawks were kept here, while they mewed or changed their Feathers; and they continued till 28 *Henry* VIII. when the King's Stables in *Bloomsbury* were burnt down, and then there were new ones built here by King *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*, which have been for the King's Horſes ever ſince.

5. *Whitehall* a Royal Palace, ſituate pleaſantly and commodiouſly, looking into *St. James's* Park and the Canal Weſtward, the River of *Thames* Eaſtward, the Privy-Garden with Fountains, Statues, *&c.* Southward, an open Proſpect to *Charing-Croſs* Northward. This Houſe was, about 1240, given by *Hubert de Burgh.* Earl of *Kent*, to the Black

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Black Fryars, whose Cloister was then in *Holborn*) and by them it was sold to *Walter Grey*, Archbishop of *York*, who generously settled it upon himself and Successors in that See, to be their Residence, when they were in London; from whence it was called *York-Place*. But about *Anno* 1529, Cardinal *Wolsey* falling into Disgrace with King *Henry* VIII. the better to regain his Favour, gave that King *Whitehall* and *Hampton-Court*, which he had built, the former of which has ever since been the Residence of our Kings and Queens; and to make it more magnificent, King *Henry* VIII. built a sumptuous Gallery for the Princes with the Nobility to stand in, to behold triumphant Justings and other military Exercises, and a beautiful Gatehouse across the High-street, divers fair Tennis-Courts, Bowling-Allies, and a Cock-pit; and King *James* I. added the stately Building called the *Banquetting-House*, designed by *Inigo Jones* Esq; Surveyor-General.

This Palace was in *January* 1697 burnt down by a furious Fire, all but the Banquetting-house, and is not yet rebuilt, in 1723, tho' there have been some Designs to erect it anew, (particularly Mr. *Weedon*'s) and make it one of the most famous Palaces in the World. The Banquetting-House is at present used only as a Chapel. The Site of *Whitehall* is now mostly given away, and built upon with several irregular Houses by the Courtiers.

The Office of the Board of Green-Cloath is kept in this Palace, in which the Lord Steward of the King's Houshold presides. He has the Government of the King's Court, and by Virtue of his Office alone is Judge in Criminal Cases, committed within the Court, administers the Oaths to the Members of Parliament, and adjusts the Accompts at the End of the Sessions.

In Part of this Palace also the Corporation, established by Act of Parliament for the Management of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, to augment small Livings do meet, and have their General Courts four Times a Year, on or near the Quarter-Days. The Office for Trade and Plantations is kept in the Cockpit, and is under the Management of Commissioners, as is also the Treasury-Office, where the Lord High Treasurer sits three or four Times a Week, to receive Petitions and determine Matters relating to the publick Revenues and Incomes.

6. *St. Mary Rouncival*, an Hospital or Chapel, in the Parish of *St. Martin's*, and a Cell to the Priory of *Rouncival* in *Navarre* in the Diocese of *Pampelone* founded by *William Marshal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. He endowed it with Messuage and certain Tenements in *Cherring*, 100 *l.* Rent at *Southampton*, 15 *l.* in Land at *Netherwinter*, and a Carucate of Land at *Ashendon*, which King *Henry* III. confirmed. *Speed* tells us, that King *Henry* V. suppressed it with the Priories Alien; but *Edward* IV. re-edify'd it, and placed a Fraternity in it, which King *Edward* VI. displaced, and gave their House to Sir *Thomas Cawarden* Kt. to be held in Soccage of the Honour of *Westminster*. He passed it to *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, who pulled it down, and built him an House of the Materials, and in the same Place.

7. Near this Hospital was anciently an Hermitage, with a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Katharine*, over-against *Charing-Cross*, which is a Monument of curious Work, built by King *Edward* I. in Memory of *Eleanor* his deceased Queen, of whom we have spoken before, and of divers Crosses erected in other Places on the same Account, as *Waltham*, &c. It was destroy'd by the Rebels in the Reign of King *Charles* I. as a Monument of Superstition; but it still retains the Name; and since the Restoration, the Figure of that Prince, nobly modelled in Brass, was set up by King *Charles* II. elevated upon a lofty Pedestal of Free-Stone, invironed with Iron Bars and Spikes, which had before been sold by the Rebels to a Brasier in *Holborn* by the Pound Weight, and by him preserved.

8. The *Tilt-yard*, so called, because it was the Place where Noblemen and others exercised themselves in Justing, Turneying, and Fighting at Barriers; and *Scotland-Yard*, so called, because there were great Buildings for the Receipt of the Kings of *Scotland*, and other States of that Country,

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Country, granted first by *Edgar* to *Kynald*, King of *Scotland*, *Anno* 952; and upon the Rebellion of *William*, *Henry* II. reassumed it into his Hands; for *Margaret*, Queen of *Scots*, Sister of King *Henry* VIII. was lodged here, when she came into *England*, after the Death of her Husband, as the Kings of *Scotland* before her had formerly done.

9. A *Woolstaple* in this City, which so enriched the Merchants, that they, with the Help of the Parishioners, built the Church of St. *Margaret* and K. *Ed.* III. increased his Revenues to the Sum of 1102 *l.* a-year by it. The Staple was then kept on the Morrow after the Feast of St. *Peter ad vincula Aug.* 2. In these Times the Merchants of the Staple were the chief Merchants of the Kingdom, and the Taxes were chiefly raised upon Wool, sometimes 50*s.* a Sack, sometimes 20*s.* 8*d.* King *Edward* III. sensible of the Benefit of Wools, ordered, that whoever transported Wool, should bring for every Sack four Nobles of Silver Bullion. King *Henry* VI. hath six Wool-houses in the Staple at *Westminster*, which he granted to the Dean and Canons of *St. Stephen's Westminster*, and confirmed it *Reg.* 21.

10. *Westminster-Abby*, built by *Sebert* King of the *East Saxons*, in the Place where before stood a Temple of *Apollo*. It was destroyed by the *Danes*, and lay in Ruins till the Days of King *Edgar*, by whom it was re-edify'd, and a Number of Monks of the Order of St. *Benedict* placed in it by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Dunstan*, who made Bishop *Wolsine* their Abbot, about the Year 960. He was a Man of such an exemplary Coversation, that he was reputed a Saint, both alive and dead, and his Body was kept by the Citizens of *London* with great Veneration, upon Account of a Power of working Miracles, lodged in him, as they thought. King *Edward* the Confessor, about a hundred Years after, repaired and new modelled this Abby; for he removed the Church of *St. Margaret*, which then stood in its Cloisters, and was some Annoyance to the Monks, and placed it at a little Distance from the Abby. This King endowed it with large Possessions, granted to it high Privileges and Exemptions, and appointed it for ever to be an Habitation for Benedictine Monks, who should be subject to no Person but the King only, the Consecration of our Kings, a Sanctuary from which no Prince might take any, that was fled to it upon any Account, and a Repository of the *Regalia*. He was buried, according to his Desire, in this Church, where his Shrine is still visible. *Windsor*, with all its Appurtenances, was by him settled upon this Monastery; but King *William* the Conqueror liking the Situation of the Place exchanged it with the Abbot and Monks for some Lands, called *Ferings*, in *Chafford* Hundred in *Essex*. King *Henry* VIII. dissolved this Monastery, with the others, and turned it into an Episcopal See, assigning *Middlesex* for its Diocese; but King *Edward* VI. dissolved this See, and made it a Collegiate Church for a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, Priests; but Queen *Mary* I. restored the Abbot and Monks, who held it till Queen *Elizabeth* ejected them, and replaced the Dean and Prebendaries, as is already spoken of in the History of St. *Peter's* Church.

Near the Abby or Cathedral of St. *Peter* is the King's School (as it is called) erected about the Year 1070, according to a Decree made at *Rome*, that every Cathedral shall have a School near it, but new founded by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1560, as a Nursery for the Propagation of Religion and Orthodox Literature, for an Head Schoolmaster, Second Master, forty Scholars (called the King's Scholars) and twelve Almsmen. The Scholars, when qualify'd, are six or more elected in the second Week of *Easter* Term yearly, and sent to the Universities, *viz.* to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, and *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford*, where they have a competent Maintenance in the latter for Life, and former, till they are fit to serve in the Ministry of Church or State. The Electors are the Dean of *Christ's-Church* and Master of *Trinity* College) assisted by some Student or Fellow) who choose alternately. Every Scholar hath a black Gown given him once a Year, and the four Lord-Scholars (as they are termed) wear purple Gowns, and have a Stipend yearly

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yearly allowed them out of the Treasury of the College, given by Dr. *Williams* Archbishop of *York*. The present Master of this School is Dr. *Friend*. There is likewise a Dormitory, where these Scholars lye, which was formerly some Granaries, built by Abbot *Lytlington*; but this being decay'd, a considerable Sum of Money was left to build another, which, by the Application of the present Dean, has been increased, and his Majesty's Gift; and a new one, after a curious Model, is now building in the *Prebends-Garden*.

11. *Westminster-hall*, very probably the most capacious Room in *Christendom* without Pillars, take it in its Dimensions. It was built first by *William Rufus*, *Anno* 1097, after by *Richard* II. the Walls are of Stone, and Floor is paved. The Roof is covered with Lead, *&c.* In this Hall are held three great Courts, *viz.* 1. Of *Chancery*, 2. *King's-Bench*, and 3. *Common-Pleas*. The Chancery-Court sits near the South-West Angle of *Westminster-hall* in Term-Time, and at the Chancellor's or Keeper's House out of Term, who are the Judges of this Court, and in their Absence the Master of the Rolls. Here are in this Court twelve Masters, six Attorneys or Clerks, ninety Clerks in Court, two Examiners, *&c.* The Proceedings in it are by Bill and Answer in *English*. 2. *King's-Bench*, so called, because anciently the King used to sit in Person in it, till *Henry* the Third's Reign; but now there are four Judges to hear and determine all Causes Criminal, Pleas of the Crown, *&c.* The Proceedings in it are by Indictments, Declarations and Pleas, and all Counsellors are allowed to plead in it. The Jurisdiction of this Court extends over all *England*, the King being always presumed to be present. 3. The *Common-Pleas*, which is held on the West Side, near the North End. There are four Judges belonging to this Court, and none may plead at this Bar, but Serjeants. The Causes tried are Matters of Civil Right, and the Proceedings the same as in the King's-Bench. These Judges hold their Places by Patent, *quamdiu se bene gesserint*.

Near the Top of this Hall are fixed the noble Ornaments of Guidons, Colours, and Standards, Ensigns and Trophies of Victory, obtained by the Confederates, under the Command of the late Duke of *Marlborough* at *Hockstet* and *Blenheim* in *Germany*, being in Number, 128 Colours, and 34 Standards. In this Battle 14000 *French* were killed, 4000 drowned, 12940 taken Prisoners; and the Duke of *Marlborough* was called a Prince of the Empire, *i. e. Mindelheim*, and rewarded by the Queen and Parliament with the Manor of *Woodstock*, where *Blenheim-House* is building, and 5000 *l. per Ann.* settled upon his Posterity, Male or Female, for ever. Contiguous to the South Part of this Hall are the House of Commons, Speaker's Chamber, Court of Requests, Painted Chamber, House of Lords, Prince's Cham-Chamber, *&c.* In this Hall were anciently kept the great Feasts at the Coronation, which is still continued, and *Christmas* Circumcision, *&c.* Near this Hall, in the Room supposed to have been anciently the private Oratory of King *Edward* the Confessor, stands the King's Library, and in the House adjoining to the House of Lords the *Cotton* Library, containing a curious Collection of about a thousand Manuscript Volumes of Antiquities and Histories, in fourteen Wainscot-Presses, gathered at a great Charge by Sir *Robert Cotton*; but this Library is now remov'd to *Essex-street* in the *Strand*: And in the Lower Exchequer Chamber is kept the Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, where all Matters concerning that County-Palatine in Law or Equity are determined by the Chancellors of the Dutchy, which was establish'd by King *Henry* IV.

12. *St. Stephen's* Chapel, a religious Structure in Palace-Royal, *Westminster*, near the great Hall. It was begun by King *Stephen*, to the Honour of the Protomartyr, but afterwards rebuilt by King *Edward* III. who ordained it to be a Collegiate Church, and established therein a Dean, and twelve Canons Secular, with as many Vicars, and other Officers, and by his Letters-Patent endowed it with his House in *Lombard-street*, the Parish of *Dewsbury* and *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*, and

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with ſo much Money as would make it up 500 *l. per Ann.* till he ſhould otherwiſe ſettle Lands and Revenues on them of the ſame Value, which he afterwards did, and ſeveral others became Benefactors to it, inſomuch that at the Suppreſſion this College was found to be worth 1085 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d. per Annum.* It is now the Place where the Houſe of Commons ſit in Parliament Time.

13. Near this Chapel of St. *Stephen* (others ſay in St. *Martin's* in the Fields) was ſometime one ſmaller Chapel called *Our Lady of the Piew*, to whom great Offerings were wont to be made. King *Richard* II. having overthrown *Wat Tyler* and his rebellious Aſſociates, gave Thanks to God, and made his Offering in this Chapel, as was uſually done by other Princes, and many Nobles, inſomuch that the Image of our Lady, which ſtood there, was decked ſo richly with Jewels, precious Stones, Pearls, and Rings, that they were almoſt invaluable; but all was by this Accident deſtroyed: A Scholar belonging to *Weſtminſter* School, *Anno* 1452, being employed by his Maſter to put out the Candles, ſet the Lady's Garments on Fire, which conſumed not only her Image, but the whole Chapel. *Anthony Rivers*, Lord *Scales*, rebuilt it; but it was not long after united to the College of St. *Stephen*.

14. The *Gatehouſe*, the Priſon for the City of *Weſtminſter*, and the Liberties thereof. There were at firſt two of theſe Gates built by *Walter Warfield*, Cellerer to the Abby of *Weſtminſter*; the one of them was ſituate near the South End of *Kingſtreet*, as you enter into the *New-Palace-Yard*; but this is now demoliſhed. It was the Biſhop of *London's* Priſon for Clerks convict. The other was ſituate near the Weſt End of the Abby, entering into *Tuthill-ſtreet* and the *Almory*. This is ſtill the Priſon for *Weſtminſter*, not only for Debtors, but alſo for ſuch as are guilty of Treaſon, Theft, and other criminal Matters. The Keeper enjoys his Place by Leaſe from the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*. This Priſon was erected in the Reign of King *Edward* III.

15. The Chapel of St. *Anne*, over-againſt which the Lady *Margaret* Wife to King *Henry* VII. erected an Alms-houſe for poor Women, which is now turned into Lodgings for the Singing Men of the Collegiate Church. The Place, on which the Chapel and Alms-houſe ſtood, was called the *Eleemoſynery* or *Almory*, now corruptly the *Ambry*; becauſe the Alms of the Abby were diſtributed there to the Poor. Here are ſtill twelve Alms-houſes for poor Men and their Families; and to each Houſe is paid 6 *l.* 12 *s. per Annum* by the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*. In this Abby was erected the firſt Printing-Preſs in *England*, *Anno* 1471, by Abbot *Iſlip*, who allowed *W. Caxton*, who brought it into *England*, to place it in his Abby: Other Abbies ſoon followed this Example.

16. In *Tuthill-ſtreet*, and the adjoining Fields, are many Things obſervable. 1. Mr. *Stow* tells us the Lord *Gray* of *Wilton* and Lord *Stourton* had Houſes there. 2. Mr. *George Whitchet's* ſix Alms-houſes, built in 1683, for ſix ancient Men, who have 10 *s.* a Month, half a Chaldron of Coals, and a blue Gown every other Year. Here is a Chapel for their Uſe, and he that reads Prayers to the Reſt has 20 *s. per Annum* more. 3. Mr. *James Palmer's* Alms-houſes, for ſix Men and ſix Women, all ſingle, founded in 1654. They have each 7 *s.* a Month, half a Chaldron of Coals *per Annum*, and a black Gown once in two Years. He prayed with the People twice a Day, and preached to them twice a Week as long as he lived. He founded and endowed alſo a Free School the ſame Year, near the Fields, for a Maſter and twenty Boys. Near this Houſe are 4. two other Alms-houſes, built by Mrs *Kiſſord*, for two decayed virtuous Gentlewomen, one of them to be choſen out of St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*: They are to have 5 *l.* apiece yearly. It was founded in 1705. 5. A little nearer the Chapel, in the Fields, are two large Alms houſes for four Men and their Wives, who are allowed ten Shillings a Month, founded by Mr. *Nicholas Butler*, who gave beſides a large Sum to the Poor of this Pariſh.

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6. Mr. *Emery Hill's* Alms-houſes, now called the Pariſh Alms-houſes, in the Fields, endowed by him for ſix poor Men and their Wives, who are allowed 7 *l.* 4 *s.* a Year each, beſides a Chaldron of Coals for each yearly, and a Gown once in two Years; and ſix Widows, who have 4 *l.* 16 *s.* a Year, and the ſame Coals and Gowns. He alſo founded a Free-School for a Maſter in Holy Orders, and twenty poor Children to be inſtructed in Reading. He has an Houſe, and 20 *l. per Annum.* 7. Lady *Dacre's* Alms-houſes for twenty poor People, all ſingle, ten Men and ten Women, each 10 *l. per Ann.* beſides a Garden, the Rent of which comes to 3 *s.* 9 *d. per* Quarter. There is alſo a Chapel. This is in the Management of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* 8. *Green-coat-Hoſpital* likewiſe in *Tothill-Fields*, founded by King *Charles* I. and endowed by King *Charles* II. for twenty-five Boys and ſix Girls, with a Schoolmaſter.

17. In the *Wool-ſtaple*, towards the Eaſt End, are eight Alms-houſes for poor People, and to each Houſe is paid 5 *l. per Annum* out of the Treaſury: They were founded by King *Henry* VIII, *Regni* 36. In *Lady-Alley* alſo, about the Middle of *Kingſtreet Weſtminſter*, are four Alms-houſes for four poor Women, who have 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum* out of the Treaſury.

18. NOBLEMENS *Houſes, which are very numerous in this City, eſpecially about the Court.*

THE Earl of *Abington's*, in *Bondſtreet*, near *Piccadilly*.
The Earl of *Ailesford's*, in *Queen's-Square*.
The Lord *Albemarle's*, near *Whitehall*.
The Earl of *Angleſea's*, in *Bondſtreet*, near *St. James's-ſtreet*.
The Lord *Aſhburnham's*, in *Dean-Yard*.
The Lord *Bathurſt's*, in *St. James's-Square*.
The Duke of *Beaufort's*, in *St. James's-ſtreet*.
The Duke of *Bedford's*, in *Bloomſbury-ſquare*.
Berkley-Houſe, in *Portugal-ſtreet*.
The Lord *Brooks's*, in *Arlington-ſtreet*.
The Duke of *Bucks* and *Normanby's*, at the End of *St. James's-Park*.
The Earl of *Carliſle's* Houſe, in *King's-Square Soho*.
The Lord *Caſtleton's*, in *Bloomſbury-Square*.
The Earl of *Cheſterfield's*, Ibid.
The Lord *Chumley's*, in *Arlington-ſtreet*.
The Duke of *Cleveland's*, near *St. James's-Palace*.
The Lord *Coningsby's*, in *Bond-ſtreet*, near *St. James's*.
The Lord *Conway's*, in *Dover-ſtreet*.
The Earls of *Dartmouth's* and *Darby's*, in *Queen's-Square*.
The Earl of *Eſſex's*, near *Whitehall*.
The Earl of *Grantham's*, in the *Pall-Mall*.
The Lord *Guilford's*, in *Arlington-ſtreet*.
The Lord *George Howard's*, in *Queen's-Square*.
The Duke of *Kent's* in *St. James's-Square*.
The Duke of *Kingſton's*, in *Arlington-ſtreet*.
The Earl of *Litchfield's*, in *St. James's-ſtreet*.
The Earl of *Leiceſter's*, in *King's-Square*.
The Biſhop of *Lincoln's*, in *Dean's-Yard*.
The Earl of *Carnarvan's*, at *Lindſey-Houſe*, in the *Old-Palace-Yard*.
The Duke of *Norfolk's*, in *St. James's-Square*.
The Earl of *Northampton's*, in *Bloomſbury-Square*.
The Lord *North and Gray's*, in *Queen's-Square*.

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Northumberland-House, the Duke of *Somerset*'s, near *Charing-Cross*.
The Earl of *Nottingham*'s, in *King's-Square*.
The Lord *Offulton*'s, in *St. James's-Square*.
The Earl of *Orkney*'s, in *Albemarle-ſtreet*, near *Piccadilly*.
The Lord *Paget*'s, in *Bloomsbury-Square*.
The Lord *Pawlet*'s, in *Albemarle-ſtreet*, near *Piccadilly*.
The Earl of *Pembroke*'s, in *St. James's-Square*.
The Biſhop of *Peterborough*'s, in *Channel-Row*.
The Lord *Portland*'s, in *Whitehall*.
The Earl of *Radnor*'s, in *St. James's-Square*.
The Duke of *Richmond*'s, in *Arlington-ſtreet*.
The Earl of *Rocheſter*'s, near *Weſtminſter-Gate*.
The Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s, in *Dean's-Yard*.
The Earl of *Salisbury*'s, in the *Strand*.
The Duke of *Montague*'s, in *Bloomsbury-Square*.
The Earl of *Scarborough*'s, in *Gerrard-ſtreet*.
The Earl of *Scarſdale*'s in *Duke-ſtreet*.
The Earl of *Stafford*'s, *Tart-Hall*, near *St. James's-ſtreet*.
The Earl of *Sunderland*'s, in *St. James's Square*.
The Lord *Weymouth*'s Houſe, in *St. James's-ſtreet*.
The Duke of *Wharton*'s, in *Dover-ſtreet*.
The Archbiſhop of *York*'s, in *Petty-France*.

It may deſerve our Obſervation, that whereas *London* had ſuch a Multitude of Martyrs, *Weſtminſter* had none at all; and the chief Reaſon was, *London* was under the Juriſdiction of *Bonner*, a Mirror of Cruelty, and *Weſtminſter* was ruled by Abbot *Feckenham*, a Man cruel to none, and courteous and charitable to all, that needed his Help or Liberality.

The CHARITY SCHOOLS *in this City.*

ST. *Anne's Weſtminſter*, one School for fifty Boys, who are cloathed, and ſupported by voluntary Subſcriptions, which amount to 78 *l. per annum*, and Collections at Sermons, which have, one Year with another, proved 128 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* In the ſame Pariſh there is another School for thirty Girls; but this is maintained by Collections and voluntary Subſcriptions, which have amounted annually to 250 *l.* ſave that in 1716, there were three Legacies given to both of 14 *l.*

St. James's Weſtminſter, one School of fifty Boys, maintained by the Offertory.

In the ſame Pariſh in *Kingſtreet* there is another School of thirty-ſix Boys, who are ſupported out of the Revenue of the Chapel.

In the ſame Pariſh in *Barwick-ſtreet* there is another School of ſixteen Boys, maintained alſo out of the Revenue of the Chapel.

In the ſame Pariſh there is another School for ſixty-three Girls, upheld by Collections at Sermons, and caſual Benefactions, and the Children are cloathed.

St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, 180 Boys, and a School where they are dieted and lodged, and taught to ſpin, *&c.* and their Labour maintains them; the Houſe was given by the Pariſh; they are all cloathed in blue, and ſupported chiefly by voluntary Subſcriptions, which are 240 *l. per Annum*, and Collections at Sermons, which have proved 103 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* uſually: But there have been other Gifts beſtowed for their better Maintenance, *viz.* 6 *l. per Annum* for 68 Years from *Jan.*

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Jan. 1713. a Legacy of 250 *l.* a Bank Note of 50 *l.* from an unknown Hand, which enabled the Treasurer to add four to the Girls School; since there has been 60 *l.* left to the Schools in five Legacies.

In the same Parish in *Grey* and *M.* are two other Schools, set up in 1698 for 76 Boys and 52 Girls cloathed, who are maintained by voluntary Subscriptions of 168 *l.* and Collections at Sermons of 237 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.* To these Schools there have besides been given these Legacies; 1. A Freehold Estate of 20 *l. per Annum.* 2. Annuities of 30 *l. per Annum.* 3. Beer for the Children, valued at 66 *l. per Annum*; and other Legacies of 216 *l.*

St. Martin's in the Fields, two Schools for the Teaching of 101 Boys and 51 Girls, upheld by 140 *l.* Subscriptions, and 360 *l.* Collections. A Boy and Girl were added to this School, upon the Account of 100 *l.* given by Mr. *Richard Smith* upon that Condition, as he did to several other Schools.

St. Mary Savoy, one School for thirty Boys cloathed, maintained by annual Subscriptions of 45 *l.* and 20 *l.* Collections.

St. Paul Covent-Garden, two Schools, one for thirty Boys, and the other for twenty Girls cloathed, supported by 127 *l.* 14 *s.* Voluntary Subscriptions, and 62 *l.* Collections.

In *Duck-Lane* in this City there is a Charity-School for sixty Boys, taught and cloathed, who, when fit to put out, are bound Apprentices by Subscription; one Madam *Green* was one of the most liberal Benefactors to this School, for she has settled on it 10 l. *per Annum* for ever, and gave 100 *l.* to build their School; and there is about 60 *l.* annually gathered at the Church-Door. These Children wear blue Coats to distinguish them.

Persons of Note born, or living in this City, or Liberties of it, viz.

DR. *Richard Neal* Archbishop of *York*, Privy-Counsellor to King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. was born in *Kingstreet* in this City.

Dr. *John Warner* Bishop of *Rochester* was born in *St. Clement Danes.*

Sir *Francis Bacon* Viscount *Verulam*, that Magazine of Learning, who reduced the Notional Philosophy of *Aristotle* to real and experimental, and for his great Worth was made Lord Chancellor of *England*, was born in *York-House.*

Matthew of *Westminster*, as great a Scholar as any of his Age, who wrote a methodical History of the Kings of *England* to the End of King *Edward* I. called *Flores Historiarum*, because he gathered it out of former Histories, and selected out of them what was only most memorable and certain. He died about *Anno* 1368.

Ben Johnson the famous Dramatick Poet lived in his Youth in *Harts horn-lane* near *Charing-Cross*: He died in 1638, and was buried in the Abbey-Church.

Christopher Tye Doctor of Musick, who after the Dissolution of the Abbey, when Musick received a dangerous Wound, kept it in Credit at Court and in Cathedrals by his own Piety and Skill during his Life, in which he composed many excellent Services and Anthems in four and five Parts, which were used in the Cathedrals long after his Death. He was a Gentleman of the Chapel to King *Edward* VI. and Organist, as was

John

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John Dowland to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I. He was the finest Muſician of thoſe Times, having by his Travels compounded *Engliſh* and Foreign Skill in that Faculty ſo well, that he excelled both in vocal and inſtrumental Muſick.

Edmund Doubleday Eſq; a tall and proper Perſon, but chiefly eminent for his Apprehending of *Guy Faux* in the Cellar under the Parliament-Houſe, which was done after this Manner. Sir *Thomas Knevet* Kt. who was ſent by King *James* I. to ſearch the Rooms under that Houſe with a few Perſons for Privacy, took Mr. *Doubleday* along with him. Upon their Entrance they found *Faux* with his Dark-lanthorn in the outward Part of the Cellar, who ſeeing them fought to make his Eſcape thro' them, and began to make a Buſtle; Mr. *Doubleday* inſtantly laid hold on him, tripped up his Heels, and made him their Priſoner. *Faux* in a Rage vow'd, that had he been in the inner Room, he'd have blown them all up; but Mr. *Doubleday* rendered his Threatnings impotent, which made him ever loved and reſpected all his Life after, which laſted fourteen Years.

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An Account of the Rectories, &c. which belong to the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter.

	Pariſhes.	*Valuation*	*Patrons.*
R.	St. Albans Woodſtreet	16 08 01	*Eaton*-College.
V.	All-hallows Barkin	36 13 04	Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*
R.	All-hallows Bread-ſtreet	37 13 09	*Ditto.*
R.	All-hallows the Great	14 18 00	*Ditto.*
R.	All-hallows the Leſs	Pay. none.	*Ditto.*
R.	All-hallows Honey-Lane	19 03 09	Biſhop of *London.*
R.	All-hallows Lombard-ſtreet	22 06 08	Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*
R.	All-hallows Staining	Pay. none.	Company of Grocers.
R.	All-hallows London-Wall	08 16 08	Lord Chancellor.
R.	St. Alphage	08 00 00	Biſhop of *London.*
R.	St. Andrew Hubbard	16 00 00	Preſented laſt by the Queen, but ſince diſputed by the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Somerſet.*
R.	St. Andrew Underſhaft	25 11 03	Biſhop of *London.*
R.	St. Andrew Wardrobe	17 10 00	Lord Chancellor.
R.	St. Anne within Alderſgate	08 00 00	Bp. of *London* and Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* alternately.
R.	St. Anne Black-Fryars		Lord Chancellor.
R.	St. Anthony or St. Antholin	20 02 08	Biſhop of *London.*
R.	St. Auſtin	19 16 00½	Dean and Ch. of *St. Paul's.*
R.	St. Bartholomew Exchange	18 01 05	The King.
R.	St. Benedict or Bennet-Finck		Dean and Ch. of *Windſor.*
R.	St. Bennet Gracechurch	18 01 03	Dean and Ch. of *Canterbury.*
R.	St. Bennet Paul's-Wharf	13 08 01	Dean and Ch. of *St. Paul's.*
R.	St. Bennet Sherehog	08 13 04	Grocers Company.
R.	St. Botolph Billingſgate	23 06 00½	The King and Dean and Ch. of *St. Paul's* alternately.
V.	Chriſt-Church		Governors of *St. Bartholomew's* Hoſpital.
R.	St. Chriſtopher	14 00 00	Bp. of *London.*
R.	St. Clement Eaſtcheap	13 02 01	*Ditto.*
R.	St. Dionis Backchurch	25 00 00	Dean and Ch. of *Canterbury.*
R.	St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt.	60 07 11	Archbp. of *Canterbury.*
R.	St. Edmund the King	21 14 02	The King 2. Bp of *London* 1.
R.	St. Ethelburgh	11 12 06	Bp. of *London.*
R.	St. Faith under Paul's	23 17 01	Dean and Ch. of *St. Paul's.*
R.	St. Gabriel Fenchurch	12 00 00	Lord Keeper and the City.
R.	St. George Botolph-Lane	08 00 00	The King and Dean and Ch. of *St. Paul's* alternately.

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	Parishes.	*Valuation.*	*Patrons.*
R.	St. Gregory by St. Paul	06 05 05	Dean and Ch. of *St. Paul's.*
V.	St. Helen by Bishopsgate		Captain *Freeman's* Executors.
	St. James Duke-Place		Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
R.	St. James Garlick-hith	17 14 07	Bishop of *London.*
R.	St. John Baptist near Dowgate	15 19 07	*Ditto.*
R.	St. John Evangelist Walbrook	15 18 09	Archbp. of *Canterbury.*
R.	St. John Zachary	11 02 01	Bp. of *London*, and Dean of Ch. of *St. Paul's* alternately.
R.	St. Katharine Coleman	05 06 08	Bp. of *London.*
	St. Katharine Creed-Church		*Magdalen*-College.
V.	St. Lawrence Jury	18 00 00	*Baliol*-College.
C.	St. Lawrence Pountney		The Parish.
R.	St. Leonard Eastcheap	15 10 00	Dean and Ch. of *Canterbury.*
R.	St. Leonard Foster-Lane	26 13 04	Dean and Ch. of *Westminster* and Governors of Christ-Church Hospital.
R.	St. Magnus London-Bridge	69 05 05	Bishop of *London.*
R.	St. Margaret Lothbury	13 05 10	Lord Chancellor.
R.	St. Margaret Moses	19 00 05	The King and Sir *John Crisp's* Executors alternately.
R.	St. Margaret New-Fish-street	31 11 08	Bp. of *London.*
R.	St. Margaret Pattons	10 00 00	Lord Keeper and the City.
R.	St. Martin Ironmonger-Lane	12 07 06	The King.
R.	St. Martin Ludgate	33 17 08½	Bp. of *London.*
R.	St. Martin Orgars	19 06 03	*Ditto.*
R.	St. Martin Outwich	13 09 10	Merchant-Taylors Company.
R.	St. Martin Vintry	18 13 04	Dean and Ch. of *Canterbury* and Bp of *Worcester* alternately.
R.	St. Mary Abchurch	20 02 06	*Corpus-Christi*-College.
C.	St. Mary Aldermanbury		The Parish.
R.	St. Mary Aldermary	41 00 00	Bishop of *Canterbury.*
R.	St. Mary le Bow Cheapside	33 12 03½	*Ditto.*
R.	St. Mary Bothaw Dowgate	10 10 00	Dean and Ch. of *Canterbury* and Salters Company alternately.
R.	St. Mary Colechurch		Lord Chancellor and Mercers Company alternately.
R.	St. Mary Hill Billingsgate	36 13 04	Presented last by the Queen, but since disputed by the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Somerset.*
R.	St. Mary Magdalen Milkstreet	15 11 08	*Baliol*-College.
R.	St. Mary Magdalen Old Fish-street	19 05 00	Dean and Ch. of *St. Paul's.*
R.	St. Mary Mounthaw	06 10 00	Bishop of *Hereford.*
R.	St. Mary Somerset	10 10 00	*Ditto.*
R.	St. Mary Staining	05 06 08	The King 1. Parish 2.
R.	St. Mary Woolchurch	18 13 04	
R.	St. Mary Woolnoth	25 00 00	
R.	St. Mary Ax	25 00 00	Bp. of *London.*
R.	St. Matthew Friday street	21 07 01	Duke of *Montagu.*
R.	St. Michael Bassishaw	15 17 01	Dean and Ch. of *St. Paul's.*
R.	St. Michael Cornhill	35 01 08	Drapers Company.
R.	St. Michael Crooked-Lane	26 08 04	Archbishop of *Canterbury.*

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	Parishes.	Valuation.	Patrons.
R.	St. Michael Queenhith	16 00 00	Dean and Ch. of *St. Paul's*.
R.	St. Michael Querne	21 10 02	Archbp. of *Canterbury*.
R.	St. Michael Royal	09 07 04½	Dean and Ch. of *Canterbury* and Bp. of *Worcester* alternately.
R.	St. Michael Woodstreet		The King 1. and Parish 2.
R.	St. Mildred Breadstreet	16 06 10	The King and Sir *John Crisp's* Executors alternately.
R.	St. Mildred Poultry	14 13 08	Lord Chancellor and Mercers Company alternately.
R.	St. Nicholas Acons	13 00 00	The King 2. Bishop of *London* 1.
R.	St. Nicholas Cole-abby	18 13 04	Lord Keeper.
R.	St. Nicholas Olave	07 19 07	*Ditto*.
R.	St. Olave Hartstreet	17 14 02	Sir *Andrew Riccard's* Executors.
V.	St. Olave Old-Jury	10 18 06	The King.
R.	St. Olave Silverstreet	07 07 11	*Eaton*-College.
R.	St. Pancras	13 06 03	Archbp. of *Canterbury*.
R.	St. Peter Cheapside.	26 07 06	Duke of *Montague*.
R.	St. Peter Cornhill	39 05 09½	Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
R.	St. Peter Paul's-Wharf	09 04 02	Dean and Ch. of *St. Paul's*.
R.	St. Peter Poor Broadstreet	05 16 08½	*Ditto*.
V.	St. Stephen Colemanstreet	11 00 00	The Parish.
R.	St. Stephen Walbrook	17 13 04	Grocer's Company.
R.	St. Swithin London-Stone	15 17 11	Dean and Ch. of *Canterbury*, and Salters Company alternately.
R.	St. Thomas Apostle	12 00 00	Bishop of *Canterbury* and Dean and Ch. of *St. Paul's* alternately.
R.	Trinity Parish		Dean and Ch. of *Canterbury*.
R.	St. Vedast or Foster	34 05 10	Archbp. of *Canterbury*.

Parishes without the Walls.

R.	St. Andrew Holborn	18 00 00	Duke of *Montague*
R.	St. Bartholomew the Great	08 00 00	Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*.
V.	St. Bartholomew the Less	13 06 08	Governors of the Hospital.
R.	St. Botolph Aldersgate		Dean and Ch. of *Westminster*.
V.	St. Botolph Aldgate		Mr. *Brewster*.
R.	St. Botolph Bishopsgate	20 00 00	Bp. of *London*.
V.	St. Bridget or Bride	16 00 00	Dean and Ch. of *Westminster*.
	Bridewell Precinct		Governors of *Bridewell*.
V.	St. Dunstan West	26 03 04	*William Wallis* Esq;
R.	St. George Southwark	18 13 07½	The King.
V.	St. Giles Cripplegate	32 05 00	Dean and Ch. of *St. Paul's*.
R.	St. Olave Southwark	68 04 09	The King.
R.	St. Saviour Southwark		The Parish.
V.	St. Sepulchre Newgate	20 00 00	*St. John's* College, *Oxon*.
	St. Thomas Southwark	10 00 00	Governors of *St. Thomas's* Hospital.
R.	Trinity in the Minories	08 07 06	Lord Chancellor.

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Parishes in Westminster.

	Parishes.	*Valuation.*	*Patrons.*
R.	St. Anne		Bp. of *London.*
R.	St. Clement Danes	52 07 01	Earl of *Exeter.*
R.	St. James		Bp. of *London* 2. Ld. *Fermin's* Executors 1.
R.	St. Margaret		Dean and Ch. of *Westminster.*
V.	St. Martin in the Fields.	12 00 00	The Bp. of *London.*
C.	St. Mary Savoy.		*Ditto.*
R.	St. Paul Covent-Garden		Duke of *Bedford.*

Norfolk.

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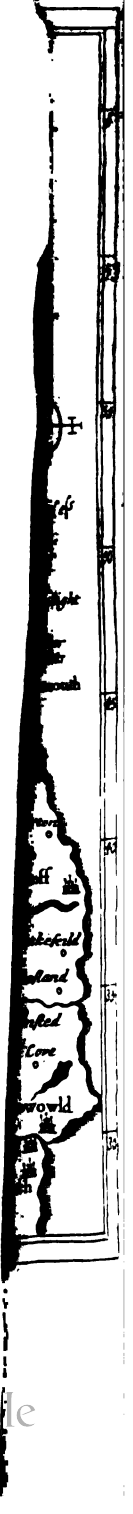

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Norfolk.

PART I.

giving an Account of the ancient Inhabitants, and a Chorographical Deſcription of the Towns and Villages, with the Lordſhips, and Gentlemens Seats.

NORFOLK is a Maritime County, having for its Boundaries on the North and East the *German* Ocean; on the South *Suffolk*; from which it is parted by the Rivers *Waveney* and *Ouſe the Leſs*, whoſe Springs are near each other; but they run two contrary Ways, the one emptying it ſelf into the Sea at *Lynne-Regis*, the other at *Yarmouth*, two the moſt diſtant, tho' moſt eminent Places in this County; and on the Weſt with Part of *Cambridgeſhire*, from which it is divided by the circling Stream of the *Ouſe* aforementioned; and a ſmall Part of *Lincolnſhire*, from which it is divided by the *Metavis Æſtuarium*, or as it is commonly called, *The Waſhes*. It takes its Name from the Inhabitants, who are called *Populus Borealis*, or the Northern Folk or People, and are ſo named (as ſome conjecture) from its northern Situation, in Reſpect to the other Parts of the Kingdom of the *East Angles*; but if we reckon *Cambridgeſhire* and *Huntingdonſhire*, (as Mr. *Cambden* does) or *Cambridgeſhire*, and the Iſle of *Ely* only, (as Mr. *Speed* does, with *Suffolk*, or the *South-Folke*, to be the other Parts of the Kingdom of the *East Angles*, there will appear the greateſt Reaſon to think, that whenever the Name of *Norfolk* was impoſed, it was done in Oppoſition to the County of *Suffolk*.

It is a large County and populous, extending it ſelf from East to Weſt full fifty Miles, but from South to North not above thirty; and ſo contains in the Circumference about 140 Miles, within which are reckoned 1148000 Acres of Land, 47180 Houſes, 31 Hundreds, 32 Market-Towns, and a great Multitude of Villages, which being well ſtocked with Inhabitants plainly demonſtrate the Populouſneſs of the County, Mr. *Cambden*

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ſeems much to leſſen this County, when he gives the Number of the Market-Towns to be but 27, and of the Villages but 625; for upon a modern Computation, made within thirty Years by the Rate-Books of Taxes to the late King *William* III. the Account of both is raiſed much higher, *viz.* That the City, Boroughs, and other Market-Towns are 32, and the Villages 711. Whether Mr. *Cambden* was miſinformed, or ſome of the Towns and Villages have ſprang up ſince his Time, we cannot certainly determine, but do believe, if there be any Miſtake, 'twas neither his, nor wilful.

While the *Britains* enjoyed this Iſle, free from the Invaſions of the *Romans*, this County was inhabited by the *Iceni*, who alſo poſſeſſed the Country now contained in *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and *Huntingtonſhire*, as is moſt generally thought; but others exclude this laſt County, nor can we determine which of them is in the right; becauſe all our ancient Writers only deliver at large whereabouts the *Britiſh* Nations were ſeated, without aſſigning their Limits; and the Bounds of the Shires, as they now ſtand, were ſet by King *Alfred*, if not ſo long after the *Britiſh* Diviſions were obſerved, that they were quite forgotten, yet no doubt with ſuch a View to the Convenience of his Kingdom, that there was no Regard had to them, nor any Care taken to preſerve them. But however that be, *Norfolk* was indiſputably in the Seat or Kingdom of the *Iceni*; of whom, ſince we have given as full an Account as is to be found in our Writers, in my Hiſtory of *Cambridgeſhire*, we ſhall, for Brevity-ſake, refer our Reader thither, and for the ſame Reaſon omit any further Account of the Kingdom of the *Eaſt Angles*, who were a Petty Nation of *Saxons*, becauſe there we have given a ſhort Hiſtory of their Riſe and Downfal, till their Country, which had for fifty Years been haraſſed by the *Danes*, was reduced to the Subjection of the *Saxon* Monarchs.

Under the *Saxon* Monarchs this County of *Norfolk*, and many others, (perhaps all) were put under the Government of certain Perſons of Quality, called then *Erlinges*, or *Ethlinges*, now *Earls*, a Title that denoted not only Perſons of great Honour, but Officers of Juſtice, who had the Charge and Cuſtody of the County of which they were Earls; and in Recompence of their Labour, in tranſacting the Affairs of the County, they were allowed a Salary, *viz.* *Tertium Denarium Placitorum Comitatûs*, *i. e.* The third Part of the Pleas of the County they governed; the other two Parts being received by the *Vice-Comes*, or Earl's Deputy, now converted into the Sheriff for the King's Uſe, and by him accounted for in the Exchequer. We have a Catalogue of theſe Earls from the Times of King *Ethelſton*, 924, to the Coming in of *William* the *Norman*, commonly called the Conqueror, preſerved to us under the Name of the Earls of the *Eaſt Angles*, or *Norfolk*, which we ſhall ſubjoin.

1. *Æthelſtan* ſtiled then *Half-Koning*, i. e. *Semi-Rex*, or *Half-King*. His Wife, named *Alfwen*, was Wife to King *Edgar*, and bore her Husband four Sons, *viz.* *Ethelwold*, *Alfwold*, *Ethelſine*, and *Ailwine*. The Earl in his latter Days devoted himſelf to a religious Life, and was ſworn a Monk in the Abby of *Glaſtonbury* in *Somerſetſhire*; and his Wife founded the Abbey of *Chateriz* in *Cambridgeſhire*, where ſhe was buried; and gave *Weſton* to the Monks of *Ramſey*. His eldeſt Son,

2. *Ethelwold*, or, as ſome call him, *Ethelwolfe*, ſucceeded him in his Earldom in the Reign of King *Edgar*. He was ſent by that King to view *Alfrida*, the Daughter of *Ordgar*, Earl of *Devon*, who had been highly commended to him for her Beauty, and ſee if ſhe were ſo fine a Woman as was repreſented, intending to take her for his Wife, if ſhe anſwered her Character; which when *Ethelwolf* found, he reſolved to get her for himſelf, by telling the King ſhe was of a beautiful Countenance, but deformed in Body, which the King believing was contented to let her alone; but afterward diſcovering the Cheat cauſed certain armed Men to fall upon him in the Forreſt of *Werwelle* in *Hampſhire*, and ſlay him; which when he was certify'd of, he ſent for his Lady, and with great Joy made her

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her his Wife. By her he had two Sons, *Edmund*, who died in his Childhood, and *Ethelred*, commonly called the *Unready*, who, at his Baptism pissing in the Font, *Dunstan*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, prophesied, that in him the Dominion of the *English* should have an End, which was in a Manner fulfilled by the Invasions and Usurpation of the *Danes*. To this Earl succeeded

Ailwine, or as some call him, *Egelwine*, his youngest Brother. He, at the special Instance of *Oswald*, Archbishop of *York*, founded the great Abbey of *Ramsey* in *Huntingtonshire*, and gave two hundred Hides of Land to it. This was that pious Earl, who, when *Elfare*, Earl of *Mercia*, and divers other great Men, would have turned out those Abbots and Monks, which King *Edgar* had placed in certain Monasteries, stoutly opposed them, with his Brother *Alfwold*, and Earl *Brithnoth*, saying in an open Synod. *We will never endure to have the Monks expelled the Kingdom, who are the Supporters of all the Religion therein.* From which Action he was called, *Amicus Dei*, *i. e.* The Friend of God. He was famous for his doing Justice, and on that Account was intitled *Totius Angliæ Aldermannus aut Justiciarius*, *i. e.* Chief Justice, or Alderman of *England*. He died in 993, and was buried in the Abbey of *Ramsey*; this Epitaph being set on his Tomb.

Hic requiescit Ailwinus
Incliti Regis EDGARI cognatus.
Totius Angliæ Aldermannus
Et hujus Sacri Cænobii miraculose fundator.

In *English* thus.

Here resteth Earl Ailwine
Kinsman of famous King Edgar
Of All England *Alderman*
And of this Monastery the Founder

He had three Wives, *viz.* 1. *Ethelflede*, who gave the Manor of *Saltrey* in *Huntingtonshire* to the Monks of *Ramsey*, and died *Anno* 977. 2. *Ethelgiva*, who bestowed on them *Stow* and *Brune* in the said County; and 3. *Wlgiva*, who gave them *Brancaster* in this County of *Norfolk*, for the Lining of their Garments with Fur; and died *Anno* 994. His Successor was

Ulfketel, a Person of great Valour, of which he gave some singular Proofs in his Encounters with the *Danish* Invaders; for in the Year 1004, when *Swane*, King of *Denmark*, invaded *England*, and burnt *Norwich*, he being surprized, and no Ways able to raise an Army great enough to oppose him, he advised with the great Men of those Parts, and made a Peace with him; but seeing *Swane* false to his Agreement, in burning *Thetford*, he raised what Power he could; and tho' much inferior to him in Force, gave him Battle; in which, tho' he did not obtain a compleat Victory, yet he destroyed so many of them, that they owned they never underwent a sharper Fight. Again, in *Anno* 1010, upon another Invasion of the *Danes*, this Earl fought with them at a Place called *Rigmere* (now called *Rushmere*) near *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*; but being too weak, the *Danes*, after much Slaughter on both Sides, obtained the Victory, and possessed themselves thereby of the whole Province of the *East Angles*. But this Misfortune did not damp his Courage; for *Anno* 1016, he with divers others of the *English* Nobility ingaged the *Danes* at *Ashdon* in *Essex*, where King *Canute*, thro' the Treachery of *Edrick Streon*, Earl of *Mercia*, became Conqueror; but he lived not to see the Miseries of his Country, being slain with his Son *Athelward*, and many other Nobles and Soldiers. He was very generous to the Monks of *St. Edmunds-bury*, by giving to their Abbey the Manors and Lordships of

Hilderche,

Hildercle, *Redgrave*, *Rigenhale*, *Woolpit*, *Rougham*, and Part of *Bradfield*. *Foulsham*, and *Heglete*, all in *Suffolk*. Of his Marriage or Posterity we find nothing. Wherefore

Turkil, a *Danish* Earl, was soon after his Death raised to his Earldom by King *Canute*, who with a new People brought in new Laws into these Parts; so that the Names of *East Angles* was changed into *East-Danes*, as he did also in *West-Saxony* and *Mercia*. Out of these Laws *Edward* the Confessor gather'd his. He had, in the Time of King *Swane*, made Incursions by his Order into divers Parts of *England*, as the Isle of *Thanet*, *Sandwich*, *Canterbury*, and divers other Parts, where he made great Spoil; but attempting *London* was repulsed. He was a great Commander under *Swane* at the Battle of *Rigmere* above-mentioned, and attended *Canute* in the fatal Battle of *Ashdon*, which being successful to that King, he was advanced by him to the Earldom of the *East Angles*. He is said to have been Cofounder of *Ashdon* Church with King *Canute*, which was upon the Hill there, and dedicated by *Wolstan*, Archbishop of *York*, in Memory of the fatal Overthrow given King *Edmund Ironside* in that Place. The last Earl of these Parts was

Harold, second Son to *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, by his Wife *Gytha*, Sister of *Swane*, King of *Denmark*. He was much in Favour with King *Edward* the Confessor, and tho' his Father had much disturbed the Realm, he was made Earl of *Kent*, and of the *East Angles*, and much trusted by that King; for when *Algar*, Earl of *Chester*, who had been banished for his Crimes, joining with *Griffin*, Prince of *Wales*, invaded *Herefordshire*, and burnt the Cathedral at *Hereford*, *Harold* was sent against him with an Army, and coming suddenly upon them, so terrify'd them, that they instantly betook themselves to Flight. *Griffin* not long after renewed his Depredations upon the *English* Borders; and *Harold* was sent against him; and so distressed the *Welch*, that they were forced to give Hostages for their peaceable Behaviour for the future, and become tributary, proving their Reality by sending the Head of *Griffin* to *Harold*, who sent it to the King, and made another Prince of *Wales*. Soon after this Agreement, King *Edward* the Confessor died, and *Harold*, who had long aimed at the Crown, being a witty and cunning Man, craftily evaded the Electing of the Duke of *Normandy*, and *Edgar Etheling*, who were propounded by some of the Nobles, by urging, that it was dangerous to make any Delays in placing a fit Person on the Throne; and so having received the Fealty of the Nobles, he got the Crown to be set on his own Head, and was proclaimed King, *Anno* 1066: But his Reign was but short; for *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, claiming the Kingdom by King *Edward*'s Will, and *Harold*'s Oath to assist him in attaining it, invaded the Nation with a great Army of *Normans*, *Anjovins*, *Flemmings*, *French*, and *Britains*, and coming to a Battle with King *Harold* at *Hasting* in *Sussex* conquered and slew him; *Harold* died fighting, and was buried in the Abbey of *Waltham* in *Essex*, which he had founded.

William, Duke of *Normandy*, from this Time surnamed the Conqueror, upon *Harold*'s Death, possessed himself of his Kingdom, which he new-modelled, either because he better liked his *Norman* Constitution, or because he was not thoroughly acquainted with the *English*. The *Saxon* Nobles he thought it not safe to trust in publick Offices, because forced Subjection is rarely sincere, and consequently not long: But if he had thought it prudent to continue them in their Honours and Estates, that he might win them to Obedience, he durst not do it, because he should have made those great Commanders his Enemies, who had ventured their Lives, and assisted him with an Army, to obtain his Dominions, and to whom he had made large Promises of great Honours and Estates; and therefore, to make good his Word, and secure his Friends to him, he gave the *Saxons* Lands and Estates to his Followers, thro' the whole Realm, and particularly in this County of *Norfolk* thus disposed of the principal Manors, *viz.*

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To *Hugh de Abrancis*, his Sister's Son, married to *Richard*, surnamed *Goz*, he gave the Earldom of *Chester*, to hold by the Sword, and with it — — —

19. *Mitford.*
20. *Humblestard.*
21. *Hinstead.*
22. *Loddon.*
23. *Clavering.*
24. *Earsham.*
25. *Depwade.*
26. *Disse*, or *Dis.*
27. *Gilcrosse.*
28. *Shropham.*
29. *Wayland.*
30. *South-Greenhoe.*
31. *Walsham.*
32. *Clackclose.*
33. *Grimshoe.*

1. *Smethden* Hundred.

This Hundred is situate in the North Part of the County on the West Side, and has the *German* Ocean on the North, the Washes and *Lynn-Deep* on the West, the Hundreds of *Freebridge* on the South, and of *Brothercrosse* on the East. This Hundred, with many other Manors and Estates, was by King *Edward* III. granted to his third Son, *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, upon his second Marriage with *Constance*, the Daughter and Heir of *Don Pedro*, King of *Castile*; in whose Right he afterward bore the Title of King of *Castile*. His Posterity came to the Crown after the Death of King *Richard* II. and so it is probable it was united with the Revenue of the Crown, and, if not alienated, is disposed of by the Sheriff of the County for the Time being, who puts in Bailiffs, and gives an Account of the Profits into the Exchequer. The Towns of Note in it are,

Swetisham, or *Snetsham*, a small Market-Town, whose Market is kept Weekly on *Friday*, and Fair Yearly on ——— This Town is situated upon the Rise of the little River *Ingol*, and being famous for the Herds of Cows was anciently called *Neteham*, but now corruptly *Snetsham*. *Canute* gave it to *Edwin* the *Dane*, but *William de Albini* took it from him, and left it to his Posterity, the Earls of *Albany*, with whom it continued, till one of the Female Heirs carried it by Marriage to the *Monthaults*, from whom it passed to the Dukes of *Lancaster*. It was once a Royal Demesne, and endowed with many Privileges; but hath of late been divided among a meaner Sort of Owners. King *Canute* gave also to the aforesaid *Edwin* a Plain a Mile in Extent, on the East Side of this Place; and he built upon a Rocky Hill an Edifice, which the *Latinists* of that Age called *Hocus-Pocus*; but is now *Stone-how*. Adjoining to this Town is

Sedgford, so called from the Sedgy and Marshy Ground about it. The Church belongs to *Trinity* Church in *Norwich*, and the Manor is the Possession of *John Le Strange* Esq; whose eldest Daughter Sir *Henry Spelman* married.

St. Edmund's-Chapel, standing near the Promontory, so called from St. *Edmund*, King and Martyr, who being by King *Offa* made Heir by Adoption to the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, is thought to have landed in some Port near this Place, to take Possession of his Kingdom. He was the Son of one *Alkmund*, of the City of *Norenburg* in *Germany*, a Kinsman of King *Offa*'s, who going upon a Pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, out of a religious Devotion, much used and esteemed in those Days, visited this *Alkmund*, and there made his Will; in which he bequeathed his Kingdom to his Son *Edmund*, then young, as his Son and Heir. *Offa* lived to accomplish his Journey, but in his Return died at *Port St. George*, from whence he sent his Ring to young *Edmund*, as a Ratification of his Will, in which he had ordained *Edmund* his Successor. *Alkmund*, being a Prince of great Power in those Parts, and accounting, that his Son had a sufficient Right to *Offa*'s Kingdom, resolved to maintain it; and accordingly with a strong Force sent him over to claim it. Whether he landed near this Place or no is uncertain. Some of our Chorographers assign *Hunstanton*, and others, among whom is Sir *Henry Spelman*, *Linne* for the Port at which he arrived; for which Opinion he gives this Proof, that they have had for many Ages St. *Margaret* for their tutelary Saint, and have her Image for their Common Seal; of which see more in our Description of *Linne*: But all agree, it was then called *Maiden-boure*, or *Thalamus Virginis*, because the Virgin St. *Margaret* was honoured, as the tutelary Saint of that Place. But however that be, this is the

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only Place, that keeps up the Memory of King *Edmund*'s Arrival, and ſo leads us to give this, and ſome further Account of him, being reſpected for being a Saint as well as a King.

Edmund being arrived, as is aforeſaid, was joyfully received, and without any Oppoſition made King of the *Eaſt Angles*, *Anno Domini* 870. He ruled ſome Years quietly, with great Satisfaction to his People, who being themſelves Chriſtians were greatly pleaſed, that they had a Prince, who was ſo great an Example of Piety, as well as a zealous Promoter of their Civil Intereſts. But it happened, that in his Time the Heathen *Danes*, bitter Enemies to Chriſtianity, much infeſted the *Saxon* Kingdoms in many Places; and particularly having enter'd the Mouth of the River *Humber*, firſt miſerably ravaged and ſpoiled *Nottingham*, *York*, and *Northumberland*, and then, invading *Edmund*'s Territories, beſieged and took *Thetford*, then a populous and much frequented City; and forced King *Edmund*, who was not able to oppoſe their numerous Army, to betake himſelf to the Caſtle of *Framingham*, which they beſieged, and obliged him to leave, otherwhere to ſeek for Safety; but in his Flight was taken by the *Danes* in a Village, then called *Hegliſdune*, and moſt cruelly put to Death by them, firſt by beating him with Batts, then ſcourging him with Whips, and laſtly, tying him to a Stake, ſhot him to Death with their Arrows; being the more incens'd at him, becauſe he would not renounce the Faith of *Chriſt*, but, like St. *Steven*, died calling upon the Name of *Jeſus*; for which Reaſon he is eſteemed a Royal Martyr, and therefore honoured with a fine Chapel, built upon the Promontory of *Hunſtanton*. The Coaſt about this Cape is ſecured againſt the Incurſions of the Sea by Sand-heaps, commonly called *Meales*; which Sir *H. Spelman* ſays, comes from the *German* Word *Mul*, which ſignifies Duſt. Eaſtward of this Cape, upon the Sea-ſhore, ſtands

Brancaſter, now a ſmall Country Village, but anciently a conſiderable City, called *Brandunum*, which implies a Town upon a River; for *Dunum* (as beriȝ and berg with the *Saxons*) ſignifies as well a Town as an Hill; and the *Britiſh* Word *Bran*, as well as *Burn*, ſignifies a Rivulet. In this Place it was, that the *Dalmatian* Horſe kept Garriſon, under the Count of the *Saxon* Shore, when the *Saxons* began firſt to infeſt *Britain*. This was a very proper Place for a Garriſon; for at the neighbouring Chapel of St. *Edmund*, and at *Hunſtanton*, built by the ſame St. *Edmund*, the Shore turns in ſo much to the South, that it forms a large Bay, much expoſed to Pirates, which receives many Rivers. And that a Garriſon was kept here, is demonſtrable by the plain Remains of a *Roman* Camp, anſwering the Figure of that which *Ceſar* (*Comment. de Bel. Gal. l.* 2.) has deſcribed; *Caſtra in altitudinem pedum* 12, *vallo feſſâq; duo de viginti pedum munire iubet.* All the Dimenſions of it ſhew, that it was not made in an Hurry, but was regular, and deſigned on Purpoſe for a Station upon that Northern Shore, againſt the Incurſions of the *Saxons*; to which it was ſo much expoſed, that it was called, The *Saxon* Shore, and put under the Command of an Earl, who was called, The Earl of the *Saxon* Shore, and, under him, of the Captain of the *Dalmatian* Horſe. It contains about eight Acres incluſively, and the Inhabitants about it ſhew it as an ancient Entrenchment, and call it by the Name of *Caſtor*. Ancient Coins are commonly dug up within it; and Sir *Henry Spelman* tells us, that in his Time ſeveral Coins were found there, and ſome of them were brought to him, as alſo two little brazen Pitchers. *Wlgiva*, the Wife of *Ailwine*, Earl of the *Eaſt Angles*, gave this Manor to the Monks of *Ramſey*, as is above obſerved. On the Southern Side of St. *Edmund's-Cape*, on the Shore of the *Waſhes*, at a little Diſtance, ſtands

Hunſtanton, which being at firſt a Royal Tower only, built by St. *Edmund*, is now become a Country Village, famous for the Reſidence, or rather Retirement of King *Edmund* thither, for near a whole Year, that he might get the whole

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Book of *Pſalms* by Heart in the *Saxon* Language. (The very Book, as we are aſſured, was religiouſly preſerved by the Monks of *St. Edmunds-Bury*, till the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries.) This Village was at firſt Royal Demeſne, but was after given to *Alfrick*, Biſhop of *Elmham*, in King *Canute*'s Reign, who gave it with the Village of *Holm* (whoſe Church *Henry Nottingham* built) to the Abbey of St. *Edmund* at *Bury*; but being taken away when the *Normans* entered *England*, it came to the *Albenys*, and from them to the Family of *Le Strange*, of whom it hath been the Seat ever ſince. *John* Baron *Le Strange* of *Knockin* in the Reign of King *Edward* II. beſtowed this Manor upon his younger Brother *Hamon*. Of this Family was Sir *Thomas Le Strange*, who was made Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, while Sir *John Sutton*, the Lord Lieutenant was attendant upon King *Henry* VI. in *England*, *Anno Domini* 1429; as alſo *Roger Le Strange* Eſq; who was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* 2 *Hen.* VII. and in the Year 1629 *Nicholas Le Strange* was created Baronet; but what of late has made this Family moſt talked of was its producing Sir *Roger Le Strange*, who was in great Eſteem at Court in the Reign of King *Charles* II. and *James* II. He was certainly a Man of Wit and Learning, and writing in a familiar Stile made ſome Books well eſteemed by the Ingenious; but he has others not of equal Merit, conſidering the Tendency of them. He died in King *William* III.'s Reign. Their Seat is called *Hunſtanton-Hall*. They held this Manor of old upon Condition that they ſhould find two Soldiers to defend *Riſing-Caſtle*. Wide of this Town Eaſtward is

Thornham, a pretty large Village, but the Church is a Vicarage meanly endow'd: The impropriate Rectory belongs to the Biſhoprick of *Norwich*, in which See, when Dr. *Reynolds* ſate, he was very compaſſionate to Vicars, and as often as any ſuch Rectory was to be leaſed anew, he was mindful of making ſome Augmentation to the Vicars Maintenance, which he accordingly did in this Pariſh, by reſerving an annual Rent of 20 *l.* a-year out of the great Tithes to the Vicar, rightly judging, that if it be lawful to appropriate Tithes, yet the Vicar ought to have a liberal Maintenance out of them; which if Impropriators of all Sorts would conſider, and do likewiſe, it would be much for the Honour of Religion. Near this Place, on the ſame Shore Southward, ſtands

Hicham, where at the Mouth of a nameleſs River, is a convenient Haven for ſmaller Ships. The Manor of this Town did *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, after the Death of the Lady *Gundred* his Wife, who was buried in the Abbey of *Borgrave* in *Suſſex*, give to the Monks of the ſaid Houſe, for the Health of her Soul, his own, and the Souls of his Poſterity, commanding, that his Heirs ſhould confirm the ſame to the ſaid Houſe. More Southward, upon the ſame Shore, lies

Ingolſthorp, ſo called from the ſuppoſed Founder of it, one *Ingulph*, to whom *Thoke*, a great Lord in theſe Parts, gave his only Daughter in Marriage, tho' perhaps it may be as probably fetched from *Ingol*, a little River, which runs into the Sea there. It gave Name to a Family of whom *Hubert* and *Thomas Ingolthorp* were Sheriffs of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* 8 *Hen.* III. for no doubt they were Anceſtors of the *Ingolthorps*, that came after, of whom *John Ingolthorp* was Sheriff in *Henry* the Fourth's Reign. Eaſt of this Village, at a little Diſtance from the Shore, is

Sharnburn, a Village of which one *Thoke* was Lord, when *Felix* came over to convert the *Eaſt-Angles*. He happened to be one of his Converts, and being as devout as rich, built a Church, and dedicated it to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. This was the ſecond Church, that was erected in this Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles*, the firſt being a little before founded by the Encouragement of *Felix* at *Babingley*, the Place where he firſt landed. This Church was very ſmall, and (according to the Cuſtom of that Age) made of Wood, for which Reaſon it was called Stock-Chapel. The Heireſs of *Thoke*, after a long Deſcent from him, married *Anno* 1014 to *Edwin* the *Dane*, who came into *England* with King

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King *Canute*, who gave him *Snetisham* and many other Estates, and confirmed *Sharnburne*, his Wife's Patrimony to him, which he enjoyed peaceably till the Conqueror having got Possession of the Throne, distributed the *Saxons* and *Danes* Estates among his Followers, and among others, gave the Estate of this *Edwin* to *William* Earl of *Warren*, who entring upon it *Edwin* appealed to the Conqueror himself, and having pleaded in his own Behalf, that he had not been aiding or assisting against him either directly or indirectly, before, at, or after the Conquest, but all the while that the Contest about the Crown lasted, kept himself out of Arms; all which he was ready to prove whenever the King should require it. The Conqueror allowing the Allegation, gave Sentence, that Earl *Warren* should restore his Lands to *Edwin*; but he could never get more than some small Parcels, and part of the Cattle he had taken from him. Dr. *Fuller*, in his Worthies of *Norfolk*, tells us, that this bold and brave Man, that dared to question the Conqueror's Donations, was named *Sharnburne*, and if so, 'tis probable his whole Name was *Edwin de Sharnburne*, who became Lord of this Town by marrying the Heiress of the *Saxon* Lord *Thoke*. This Family of *Sharnburne* possessed this Lordship almost six hundred Years, the Name continuing in a Succession till the Beginning of the last Century, or something before, when all the Heir-Males being extinct it was alienated and sold to *Francis Ash*, Esq; who hath with some Limitations settled it on *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*: In the Church here is an ancient Monument to one of the *Sharnburne's*, but so foully defaced, that there remains to know whose it is only a Vulture displayed with the Crest of the *Sharnburne's* Arms. Near this Town on the North-East is

Docking, a small Village, famous for nothing, but that *William* Lord *Zouche*, a famous Soldier, who accompany'd King *Edward* III. in divers Expeditions into *Scotland* and *France*, had in this Parish a Manor called *Zouche's* Manor, which continuing in the Family for some Generations, came down to 5th Lord *Zouche*, who died 3 *Henry* V. and probably was not alienated till the Family wanting Heirs-Male, it came to the Female Heirs of Sir *John Zouche* of *Codnovre* in *Derbyshire* in the Reign of King *James* I. These are all the Towns we find mention'd in our Histories of any Note in this Hundred, and so we go on to

2. Brothercrosse *Hundred.*

This Hundred is bounded on the West with the foregoing Hundred of *Smethdon*, with the *German* Ocean on the North, with the Hundred of *North-Greenhoe* on the East, and with the Hundred of *Gallowe* on the South. This Hundred at the Conquest with divers other Lands and Estates, was given to the Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, in which Family it remained for divers Successions, till *John* Earl of *Warren* dying without Heirs-Male, his whole Estate, which was very large, came to the Crown by Virtue of a Settlement made by him on the Crown, 9 *Edw.* II. and among other Things this Hundred, which in the next Reign we find in the Possession of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, whose Son King *Henry* III. obtaining the Throne, it became vested in the Crown, as 'tis probable it still remains. The only Towns remarkable in this Hundred, so far as we can observe, are

Burnham-Market, so called because it is a Market Town, and to distinguish it from the other Town of that Name adjoining to it: Its Market is on *Saturday* weekly, and Fair on The Manor of this Town after several Descents passed to the *Calthrops* by an Heir of the Family of the Earls of *Warren*. They enjoyed it many Ages, but of late it is come into the Possession of the *Parkers*, who are of the Lord *Morley's* Family by the Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Philip Calthrop* Knight. Also

Here was a small Monastery of White Fryars or Carmelites, of which *Robert Bale*, a *Norfolk* Man, was Prior. He was in his Youth enter'd among the Carmelites at *Norwich*, but spent most of his

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Time among the Carmelites at *Oxford* and *Cambridge* for his Improvement in Divinity. At length he became Prior of the Carmelites here, and was had in great Veneration by all almoſt for his great Love of Learning and learned Men He was aſſiduous in reading Divinity and Hiſtories of all Kinds, and for that End got together a conſiderable Library of Books, which he left to his Houſe here. He wrote *Annales perbreves Ordinis Carmelitarum ab Anno Mundi* 3042.

Hiſtoria Eliæ Prophetæ.

Officium Simonis Angli, i. e. *Simon Stock*, the moſt holy Carmelite of the Order, who many Years after his Death was canonized.

Several Sermons, which were handed about among his Order. He died in 1503, 18 *Hen.* 7. and was buried in this Monaſtery.

Mr. *Joſeph Soames* of this Place, in the Times of the Commonwealth's Prevalency, was obliged to compound for his Eſtate, and pay 1430 *l.*

Burnham Depdale, a Village upon the Sea-ſhore, famous for its Salt-Marſhes, which are of ſome Advantage for Feeding and preſerving Sheep in Health. On the Shore here are many little Hills, ſuppoſed to be the Tombs of the *Saxons* and *Danes* ſlain hereabouts. In the Controverſy about the Place in theſe Parts, where St. *Edmund* landed, when he came to Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles*, this Village hath been mentioned by ſome as likely, but one of our beſt Hiſtorians thus ſpeaks about it. *Burnham* does not ſeem honourable or large enough to receive ſuch a Navy as probably came upon that Occaſion, tho' it muſt be confeſſed, that the Ships in thoſe Times were but ſmall; and therefore he adds, that *Lenn* ſeems to lay the beſt Claim to it, both as being the beſt Port, and certainly Maiden Bower. But of this we ſhall ſay more, when we come to that Town. There are ſeveral other Villages in this Hundred which bear the Name of *Burnham*, which have nothing memorable in them, but that they, for Diſtinction from the two former, carry an Addition of the ancient Lords of the ſeveral Manors, as *Burnham-Norton*, *Burnham-Overy*, *Burnham-Ulp*, *Burnham-Thorp*, *Burnham-Sutton*, and *Burnham-Weſtgate*, famous for being the Rectory of Dr. *Tho. Luſhington*, one of the greateſt Scholars of his Time, and on that Account preferred to a Prebend of *Saliſbury*, King's Chaplain, &c. He was thought a little to favour *Socinus*, yet his Books ſhew no ſuch Thing, of which he publiſhed ſeveral, *viz. A Comment on the Galatians*, *Logica Analytica*, *The Reſurrection reſcued from the Soldiers Calumnies*, &c. Near this laſt-mentioned *Burnham* are two Villages, called

Creake North and *South*, where is a large *Saxon* Fortification, and the Way, that leads from it to this Day is called *Bloodgate*, as a Mark of the diſmal Slaughter made there in the Wars between the *Saxons* and *Danes*. Dr. *Halſall*, a Perſon in high Eſteem with the Count Palatine and his Lady *Elizabeth*, and Sir *Horatio Vere*, for his Preaching and pious Converſation, by whoſe Recommendation he was made Dean of *Norwich*, *July* 15. 1628, was buried at one of theſe Pariſhes in the Time of the Uſurpation. The other Villages are but few, and thoſe obſcure; and therefore we ſhall paſs to the next Hundred.

3. *North Greenhoe.*

This Hundred lieth between the Hundred of *Buthercroſſe* on the Weſt, the *German* Ocean on the North, the Hundred of *Holt* on the Eaſt, and the Hundred of *Gallow* on the South. This Hundred among many other Eſtates was granted in general Tail by King *Edward* III. to his Son *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, upon his Marriage with *Conſtance*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Don Pedro*, King of *Caſtile*, and deſcending to *Henry* of *Bolingbroke* his Heir, came to the Crown, when he was made King, by the Name of *Henry* IV. where 'tis probable it now remains. The Towns of Note in this Hundred, which are come to our Knowledge, are

Walſingham, perhaps ſo called from *Weliſe*, *Abrotanum*, the Herb Southernwood, which grows plentifully about this Town; a Market-town, having a good Market on

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on Friday weekly, and a Fair on

The Manor of this Town, and of *Old Walſingham*, now called *Little Walſingham* to diſtinguiſh it from this, now called *Great Walſingham*, was anciently the Eſtate of the Earls of *March*, *Edmund Mortimer*, the laſt Earl of *March* of that Name dying poſſeſſed of them both, 19 *Jan.* 3 *Henry* VI. how they came to that Family from the Earls of *Clare*, in whoſe Family we find them veſted 32 *Henry* III. and 17 *Edward* IV. we do not find. This Town was anciently, in the Times of Popery, very famous for an Image of the *Virgin Mary* throughout *England*, inſomuch that all Perſons almoſt were counted impious and irreligious, that had not made a Pilgrimage thither to viſit it, and make her ſome conſiderable preſent. *Eraſmus*, while he was in *England*, went to ſee the Church and her Image, commonly called, *The Lady of Walſingham*, and thus deſcribes them: About four Miles from the Sea, there is a Village in a Manner altogether maintained by the great Reſort of Pilgrims thither. There is a College of Regular Canons, who have ſcarce any other Revenues, beſides the Preſents made to the Bleſſed Virgin, for only ſome of the moſt conſiderable Gifts are preſerved, the leſſer, whether in Money or other Things of ſmall Value, go to the Convent for their Maintenance. The Head of the Convent is called a Prior. There are two Churches in the Town, of which one is dedicated to Our Saviour, and is indeed a ſplendid, beautiful Building, the other is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, but not being finiſhed, her Image is not yet brought into it, but ſtands in a little narrow Chapel of Wood in one Corner of it. The Pilgrims which come to viſit her are admitted into it on each Side at a narrow Door. In this Place there is little or no light, beſides that of Wax-Tapers, which ſend a very grateful Smell, and ſet off the Room ſo, that when they come in they reverence it as a Seat of the Gods, ſo bright and ſhining is it all over with Jewels, Gold and Silver. Near this Chapel are two Wells, called at this Day, *The Virgin Mary's Wells*. This ſplended Image ſet with Jewels, when King *Henry* VIII. diſſolved the Monaſteries, was brought with another of the Virgin's from *Ipſwich*, and carried from hence to *Chelſea*, and there burn'd in the Preſence of the Lord *Cromwell*, but ſtripp'd, as we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, of all their Finery; the Wood, not the Jewels, making the Idol, againſt which the religious Zeal of thoſe Times was chiefly and rightly levelled.

This Village is now famous only for producing good Saffron, and giving the Title of Honour to Madam *Schulemburge*, who was lately made by his Majeſty King *George* Baroneſs of *Aldborough*, Counteſs of *Walſingham* and Dutcheſs of *Kendal*.

The Family of the *Walſingham's* who take their Name from this Place, is worthy of our Notice here, not only becauſe many of them bore the Title of Knights, as Sir *Richard de Walſingham*, who was Repreſentative for this County 33 *Edward* III. as his Anceſtors had been in two former Reigns, &c. but becauſe that great Officer and Secretary of State, the Wonder of his Age for his judicious and ſucceſsful Management of the moſt important Affairs of *England*, Sir *Francis Walſingham* was deſcended from it. He was a great Scholar, and particularly an excellent Linguiſt, not ſo much for his Knowledge of other Tongues, as for the dextrous Uſe of his own, which brought him to be employed in the greateſt Affairs of the Kingdom. He was firſt ſent an Ambaſſador into *France*; where in the Heat of the Civil Wars he continued long, becauſe he managed his Place ſo wiſely and warily, and when he returned he was rewarded with the Office of the Secretary of State, in which Station his Conduct is hardly to be parallelled; for he ſurprized Buſineſs, and out-did even the Jeſuiſts at their own Weapon, over-reaching them in their mental Equivocations and Reſervations, not by doing as they did, but by Craffy-fetches drawing from them the Truth. He never loſt his Aims in any Buſineſs he labour'd to carry, and as often overthrew what he undertook to diſappoint, by which Arts he did great Services for the Nation, which he was only ambitious to excel in;

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for he twice deceived the *French*, as Agent, once ſettled the *Netherlands* as Commiſſioner, and twice altered the Government of *Scotland*, as Ambaſſador. He laid the Foundation of the Proteſtant Conſtitution as to its Policy, and the main Plot againſt the Popiſh, as to its Ruin: He was a ſtudious and temperate Man, ſo publick-ſpirited that he ſpent his Eſtate to ſerve the Kingdom, ſo faithful to his Sovereign, as to lay out all his Thoughts and Pains to ſerve her, and ſo learned as to provide a Library for King's College. In fine, he equall'd, if not ſurpaſſed all the Stateſmen of former Ages, and none in theſe latter has excelled him. Near this Town on the South is

Houghton, a Village in which formerly flouriſhed a Family of the *Nierfords*, who greatly enriched themſelves by a Marriage with *Petronill de Vaule*, who had a great Eſtate hereabouts; and by it is

Wighton, a ſmall Village, the Demeſne of *William de Kerdiſton*, 34 *Edward* III. whoſe Family took its Name from a Village ſo named in this County. More North lies

Wells, a ſmall Village, the Manor anciently belonging to *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare* and *Hertford*, who dying without Heirs Male, his Eſtate was divided between his three Siſters, *Eleanor*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*, of which *Margaret*, who was married to *Hugh de Audley*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, had this Manor for her Purparty, and having divers Children by the ſaid *Hugh*, it came into the Family of Sir *John Stafford*, by his Marriage with her Daughter *Margaret*, and accordingly was found among the Manors of which *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford* died ſeiſed 4 *Henry* IV.

It was in the laſt Century (as Dr. *Fuller* ſays in his Worthies of *Norfolk*) no mean Market-Town, but is not at preſent according to the Accounts we have, for what Reaſon the Market is diſcontinued or loſt, we know not, yet it continues an indifferent large Town, and hath ſome good Accommodations for Travellers, eſpecially of Fiſh, it ſtanding upon the Sea-ſhore, and harbouring on that Account many Fiſhermen.

William Wells, a Provincial of the Order of *Auguſtinian* Monks in *England*, was a Native of this Town. *Pits* in his Book of *Engliſh* Writers ſays, he was a native of the City of *Wells*, the Cathedral See of *Somerſetſhire*, but Dr. *Fuller*, in his Worthies of *Norfolk*, proves the Miſtake thus: Let it be referred to any indifferent Judgment, whether he was not rather of *Wells* in *Norfolk*, ſeeing he had his conſtant Converſe in this County, living and dying an *Auguſtinian* Monk in the Convent of *Linn*. He was twenty Years Provincial of his Order, and a Doctor of Divinity in *Cambridge*, an induſtrious Man and a good Writer, abating only for the Siboleth of Barbariſm, the Fault of the Age he lived in. He died and was buried at *Linn*, *Anno Dom.* 1421. A little higher Northward is

Holkham, which was the Manor and Demeſne of *David* Lord *Strabolgi*, in the 49th of *Edward* III. who leaving only two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, it became upon the Diviſion the Eſtate of the Eldeſt, who at full Age was married to *John* Lord *Nevill* of *Raby*, and ſurviving him was found, 7th of *Richard* II. at her Death to be ſeiſed of this Manor, which ſhe left to her Daughter of her Name, married to *Robert* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*. Near this Place, which joins to the Sea, is a large Salt Marſh, which extends from hence to

Stifkey, another ſmall Village not far diſtant. It was anciently called *Stikamys*. This Manor was likewiſe the Demeſne of the ſame Lord *David Strabolgi*; but was the Purparty of *Philippa*, his younger Daughter above-mentioned. She married Sir *Ralph Percy* Knt. and ſurviving him, married again to Sir *John Halſham* Knt. The Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* hath a Seat in this Village. On the Sea-ſide near theſe Villages are caſt up all along little Hills, which were doubtleſs the Burying-places of the *Saxons* and *Danes*, who were ſlain in their Engagements in theſe Parts, for thoſe Nations like the *Germans*, of whom *Tacitus* ſaith, *Ceſpes ſepulchrum erigit*, uſed to bury the whole Body, and after raiſe an Hill upon it; the *Romans* alſo raiſed Hills upon the Dead, but they

buried

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buried only their Ashes: 'Tis probable, since *Brannodunum* the *Roman* Colony is so near, some of those Hills might be raised by the *Romans*, but that can be discovered only by digging them up; Sir *Henry Spelman* however makes these three Observations upon them. 1. That the Persons buried were Heathens, because the Christians followed the Jewish Way of Burying in Graves. 2. That those Places which now bring forth Plenty of Corn, were then uncultivated, because the Superstition of the Heathens would not allow them to bury in Fields. 3. That this must have been a Scene of War betwixt the *Danes* and *Saxons*, as may appear from the *Saxon* Fortification at *Creeke* mentioned in the last Hundred. In the North-side of this Church lie entombed *John Calthorpe* Esq; and *Alice Ermingland* his Wife: He is drawn in Coat-Armour. These are all the Towns of Note in this Hundred which are come to our Knowledge, and therefore we go on to the next, *viz.*

4. *The Hundred of* Holt.

This Hundred is bounded on the West by the Hundred of *North Greenhoe*, on the North by the *German* Sea, on the East by South and North *Erpingham*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Gallow*. The Fee of this Hundred was the Possession of the Crown till the Reign of King *Edward* I. when *John de Clavering* having vested his Castle and Manors of *Werkworth*, *Roubiry*, *Newbourn*, *Eure*, and *Corbridge* in *Northumberland* on one *Steven de Trafford*, to the End; that the said *Stephen* might reconvey them to the said *John* and *Hawise* his Wife, to hold them for Life with Remainder to the King and his Heirs; the King in Consideration thereof granted to him and his Heirs this Hundred of *Holt*, and some others to hold for Life; valued then at 400 *l. per Annum*. The most notable Towns of it are

Holt, a Market-Town, having a Market on Saturday weekly, and a Fair yearly on St. *Matthew*'s Eve and Day: It takes its Name from the Woods growing about it, for *Holt* in the *Saxon* Language signifies a Wood. The Manor of this Town was vested 26 *Edward* I. in *William de Nereford*, who having married *Petronil*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *John de Vaux*, without the King's License, was obliged to pay 230 *l.* Fine to the King for that Transgression, and then being permitted to go in for her Share of her Father's Lands with *William de Ros*, who married her Sister *Maud*, he obtained among other Estates, a Moiety of the Manor of this Town. *Petronil* out-lived her Husband *William*, and favouring her Manor of *Holt*, obtained 3 *Edward* II. a Licence for a Market there every Week on Tuesday, and a Fair on St. *Matthew*'s Eve and Day; how the Market is altered to Saturday, we find not. Near *Melton*, which is not far from this Town, the River *Thyrn* rises, and running all along as it were perpendicularly with the River *Yare*, at about five Miles Distance, at length empties it self at the same Mouth into the Sea. In this Town *Richard Gresham* and *John Gresham* his Brother, the Sons of *John Gresham* were born, and being put to *Mercers* at *London*, grew so considerable in that City, that they were both Lord Mayors, the one in 1537, and the other in 1547. North of this Town is

Wauburn, a small Village at present, but anciently was a Market-Town, and had a Fair obtained of King *Edward* II. at the Instance of *Oliver de Bourdeaux*, who, as we may suppose, was then Lord of the Town. Near it is a Creek called *Wauburnhope*, which was not long since fortified, but is now demolished. Westward of this Place is

Clay, another Market-Town, having a Market weekly on and a Fair yearly on St. *Margaret*'s Eve and Day: The Manor of this Town anciently belonged to *John de Vaux*, who dying without Heirs Male, it descended to his two Daughters and Co-heirs *Petronil* and *Maud*, who marrying, the one to *William de Nereford*, and the other to *William de Ros*, it was divided equally between them. Here is a Port memorable for this Accident: The Son and Heir of the King of *Scotland*, *Robert Bruce*, being on his Voyage into *France*, was intercepted by certain

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tain Sea-men belonging to this Town, *Anno* 1406, who made a Preſent of him to King *Henry* IV. He was ſent by his Father into *France* to be educated there and learn the Language, being attended by a Biſhop and the Earl of *Orkney*. The Prince's Name was *James*. When King *Henry* heard the News of his being taken, he laughed, and ſaid, 'My Brother of 'Scotland might as well have ſent him to 'me as into *France*, for I can ſpeak 'French:' And when he was brought to him, he put him and the Earl into ſafe Cuſtody in the *Tower* of *London*, where they remained eighteen Years, to the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth. On the Weſt-ſide of this Town lies

Snitterley, as it is now called, but its Name of Old was *Blackeney*, being parted from it by a ſmall River. Our Countryman *Bale* calls it *Nigeria*, who was the Lord of it, we do not find. It is famous in ancient Hiſtory, for, 1. A College of *Carmelite-Friars*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and built by *Robert* Lord *Ros*, Sir *Robert Bacon* and Sir *John Bret* Knts. *Anno* 1321. 15 *Edward* II. in which, 2. The learned Friar *John Baconthorp* had his Education in the firſt Grounds of good Literature, which he compleated at *Oxford*: He was a Perſon of ſo univerſal and profound Thought and Knowledge, that he was highly admired by the *Italians*, among whom he commonly went by the Name of *The Reſolute Doctor*, which induced *Paulus Ponſa* to write after this Manner of him. If your Inclinations lead you to ſearch into the Nature of Almighty God, no one hath writ more accurately upon his Eſſence: If one has a Mind to ſearch into the Cauſes of Things, the Effects of Nature, and the various Motions of the Heavens and the contrary Qualities of the Elements, his Books preſent us with a Magazine. This one *Reſolute Doctor* has furniſhed the *Chriſtian* Religion with Armour againſt the *Jews*, ſtronger than any Vulcans, *&c.* He died in the Year 1346, and ſome Writers have ſaid, that he was buried here, but ſince others have placed his Burial at *Norwich* and *London*, we ſhall not be poſitive in fixing it: What more may be neceſſary to ſpeak of this great Man, we ſhall refer to the Place of his Nativity, *Baconthorp*, from whence he alſo takes his Name, having nothing elſe perhaps to glory of. Near this Place is

Langham, a Village, whoſe impropriate Rectory belongs to the See of *Norwich*, and ſo the Maintenance of the Miniſter being raiſed out of the ſmall Tithes and ſome poor Endowments, is, as uſually, very poor. This Biſhop *Reynolds*, who entered upon his See at the Reſtoration, conſidering when the Leaſe came out, took Care to augment the Vicarage with a yearly Payment of 20 *l.* to the Vicar for ever. Having done with the North Parts of this Hundred we ſhall paſs to the Southern, where about four Miles beyond *Holt* we find

Edgfield, a ſmall Village, whoſe Manor was the Fee of the Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, a Town near *Alford* in *Lincolnſhire*, which he held with its Appurtenances of the Biſhop of *Durham*, by the Services of one Knight's Fee, being Bailiff to the Biſhop to hold his Courts, and levy Fines and Iſſues; and being Steward to him and his Succeſſors, as alſo to carry the Meſſes to his Table upon the Day of their Conſecration, Chriſt's Nativity and Pentecoſt, or to do it by his eldeſt Son, if a Knight, or if not, by ſome other Knight. *John* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, who departed this Life 46 *Ed.* III. died ſeized of this Manor of *Edgfield*, and ſome others in this County. The Earl of *Yarmouth* hath a Seat in this Pariſh. We have nothing more to add of the Places of this Hundred, and ſo ſhall paſs to the next, *viz.*

5. The Hundred of *North-Erpingham.*

This Hundred is bounded on the Weſt with Part of the Hundreds of *Holt* and *South-Erpingham*; on the North and North-Eaſt with the *German* Ocean; on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Tunſted*, and on the South with Parts of the ſaid Hundreds of *Tunſted* and *South-Erpingham*. This Hundred, which had been by King *Edward* I. ſettled upon *John de Clavering* and *Haviſe* his Wife, in Conſideration of an

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an Entail, which the said *John* had made of the Caſtle and Manors of *Werkworth* and *Roubiry* in *Northumberland* upon that King and his Heirs, being come into the Poſſeſſion of King *Edward* III. was ſettled by that King upon his Son *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, when he married *Conſtance* the only Daughter and Heir of *Don Pedro* King of *Caſtile*, as is before-mentioned in our Accounts of the Hundreds of *North-Greenhoe* and *Holt*. The moſt noted Towns of this Hundred are

Cromer, a Market-Town, having its Market on Saturday weekly, and Fair yearly on It was formerly a much larger Town than now it is, containing two Pariſh Churches, one of which, with ſeveral Houſes, is ſwallowed up by the Sea, on whoſe Banks it ſtands. Yet it is at preſent an indifferent Market-Town, well-frequented by Fiſhermen, *&c.* It is a conſiderable Place, ſtanding juſt upon the Shore, and convenient for an Haven; but tho' the Inhabitants at great Labour and Expence have endeavoured to keep up an Harbour againſt the Violence of the Sea, they have not been able. Among the Mayors of *London* we find *Bartholomew Rede* a Goldſmith to have been Mayor *Anno* 1502: He was the Son of *Robert Rede*, an Inhabitant of this Town. Sir *Simon Felbrig* (of whom more in the Village ſo called) Kt. of the Garter in the Reign of King *Henry* V. lieth here in the Church in compleat Armour entombed, and his Lady by him, ſumptuouſly garniſhed according to the Mode of thoſe Times. Southward of this Town lies

North-Repps, a Village lying in the Road to *Norwich*; of Note for being the Birth-Place of Dr. *William Rugg*, alias *Repps*, Biſhop of *Norwich* in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. 1536. And a little further on the ſame Road is

Rouſton, or *Roubeton*, the Manor of *Beatrix de Warren*, Wife of *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, who falling under the Diſpleaſure of King *Henry* III. was ſtript of all the Manors and Eſtates which had been given him by King *Richard* I. and King *John*, with all his Money, Plate Jewels, which he had intruſted to the Keeping of the Knights-Templers; yet the King ſomewhat abated his Severity towards him, granted to him and his Heirs the free Enjoyment of his own Inheritance, among which Lands the Manor of this Village was, coming to him by his Wife; and accordingly they were reſtored to him upon his Renunciation by Oath of the Office of Juſtice of *England*. On the South-Weſt of this Village ſtands

Berningham, which hath paſſed from the *Berninghams* the firſt Lords of it by the *Hetherſets* to the *Pagraves*, of whom *John Pagrave* a Lawyer repaired the old Seat, and left it to his Poſterity. On the North East Side of this Village not far from the Sea-Coaſt is

Gimmingham, a Village, whoſe Manor with ſeveral other Eſtates *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey* formerly gave to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, who being beheaded at *Pontfract* for Treaſon, his Eſtate was confiſcated, and being in the Crown was given to *John de Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, and among other Eſtates this Manor. In this Place (which is worth our Notice) the antient Cuſtom of Tenure in Soccage (as Sir *Henry Spelman* obſerves) is ſtill kept up, the Tenant not paying ſo much in Money but ſo many Days Work (or ſuch Things as are neceſſary for Victuals and Cloathing) to his Lord for Rent, a Cuſtom never uſed among the *Romans*, but much practiſed by the *Gauls* on this Side the *Alps*. *Henry* II. changed this Uſage among us the firſt of our Kings. South of this Place upon the Shore, ſtands

Mounſley, or, as it was anciently called, *Mundeſley*, where not many Years ago at a Cliff were taken up ſome large Bones, (thought to be of a Monſter) which were putrify'd. On the other Side of this Hundred on the Border of *South-Erpingham* ſtands

Greſham, which gave Name to a Family rendered particularly eminent by Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Deſcent from it. He was born in this Town, and being bred a Mercer and Merchant in the City of *London*, God ſo bleſſed his Diligence and Care in Trading, that he became one of the wealthieſt Men in *England*, and by God's Grace proved one of the richeſt in

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good Works, for he founded, 1. The *Royal-Exchange*, a Kind of College for Merchants for the Improvement and Benefit of Trade. He laid the firſt Stone *June* 7. 1566, and it was finiſhed *November* 1567. The City provided and cleared the Ground for this Building, and this good and wealthy Man erected the Whole at his own Charge. It was built of Brick and cover'd with Slate, and named by Queen *Elizabeth The Royal Exchange*, when on *Jan.* 27. 1570. ſhe entered into it, and with Sound of Trumpet cauſed an Herald ſo to call it, as ordering it to bear that Name in all future Ages. But this is not the Building that is now ſo called, and is ſtanding in *Cornhill London*, bearing the ſame Name now; for the great Fire in 1666 conſum'd Sir *Thomas Greſham's*, with the greateſt Part of the City. The preſent Edifice or Burſe was erected at the Charge of the City and Mercers Company in 1669, who were at the equal Expence, and coſt about 50000 *l.*

2. *Greſham College*, which was ſometime his Dwelling-houſe, which, with the Profits of the Cellars, Shops, Vaults, Warehouſes, Offices, &c. of the *Royal Exchange* he gave to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and the Company of Mercers, to be equally divided and enjoyed upon the following Conditions, *viz.* That the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* do provide four qualify'd Perſons to read Lectures of Geometry, Divinity, Muſick, and Aſtronomy every Day in the Term-time, and allow them each 50 *l. per Ann.* as alſo do pay yearly to eight Alms-folk in his Alms-houſe in the Pariſh of *St. Peter Poor* 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and 10 *l.* each to the Priſoners of *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, the *King's-Bench*, *Marſhalſea*, and *Woodſtreet-Compter*, to be diſtributed among the Poor in thoſe Places. As alſo that the Company of Mercers do find three Readers out of their Moiety for the ſaid College, *viz.* Of Civil Law, Phyſick, and Rhetorick, to read Lectures in the ſaid Sciences every Week in Term-Time, and allow them 50 *l.* a Year each, and 50 *l. per Annum* to the Hoſpitals of *Chriſt-Church*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Bedlam*, and *Southwark*, and the *Poultry*-Compter 10 *l.* in Money or other Proviſions, ordering and appointing further, that the ſaid ſeven Lecturers ſhall have the Occupation of all the ſaid Houſe with the Appurtenances, there to inhabit, ſtudy, and duly to read the ſaid ſeveral Lectures; which Conditions if the ſaid Mayor, &c. and Company of Mercers do truly obſerve, they ſhall enjoy the *Royal Exchange* for ever, otherwiſe it ſhall revert and return to his Heirs. North-Weſt of this Place we find

Felbrig, a Village which hath afforded a Name and Seat to the ancient and numerous Family of the *Felbrigs*, among whom Sir *Simon de Felbrig* Kt. was moſt eminent, for he married *Margaret* the Daughter of the Duke of *Theiſe*, Niece to the King of *Bohemia*, by whom he had *Alana* his Daughter and Heir, who being married to *William Tyndal*, Father of *Thomas Tyndal*, his Son *William Tyndal* was knighted at the Creation of *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*, and declared Heir of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, in Right of *Margaret* his Great Grandmother, as appears by the Heralds Books. More Northward towards the Sea is

Sheringham, which is now divided into two Pariſhes, called *Upper* and *Lower Sheringham*. *Henry Grey* Earl of *Codnoure* gave to the Canons of *Nutley* in *Buckinghamſhire*, for the Health of his own Soul, and that of *Eleanor* his Wife, one Cottage in this Pariſh. Near *Mounſley*, on the Eaſt Side of this Hundred lies

Knapton, a ſmall Village, the Demeſne of *Richard de Playz* 33 *Ed.* III. which he left to his Son *John de Playz*, but he having no Heirs Male it deſcended with his other Lands, which came to his Family by the Coheir of the *Mountfichets* to his Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, who married to Sir *John Howard* Kt. the Anceſtor of the *Howards* Dukes of *Norfolk*, in which Family it became veſted, and may poſſibly yet continue. This Hundred affords us nothing more worthy of Obſervation, and ſo we proceed to

6. The Hundred of *Tunſted*.

This Hundred is bounded on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *North* and *South Erpingham*, on the North-Eaſt with the *German*

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German Ocean, on the East by the Hundred of *Haping*, and on the South by the Hundreds of *Blofield* and *Taverham*. We do not find any Person having this Hundred in Fee, and so supposé it remaining in the Crown, and disposed of as to Hundred Officers by the Sheriffs for the Time being. The Towns of Note are

North-Walsham, a Market-Town, having a plentiful Market weekly on *Thursday*, and Fair yearly on . The Manor of this Town was given by the Conqueror, with some others, which we shall hereafter have Occasion to mention, to *Ralph de Guader*, one of his Followers, whom he made Earl of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; he left it to his Son *Ralph*, of whose Posterity we have no Account, and so consequently of this Manor. At this Place *John Littister*, a Dyer in *Norwich*, a Ringleader in *Wat. Tyler*'s Rebellion, took upon him the Name of King of the Commons, as *Robert Westbroom* did in *Suffolk*. The Church of this Town being an Impropriation annexed to the See of *Norwich*, Dr. *Reynolds*, when the Lease of the Tithes was renewed, made a large Reservation of 30*l. per Ann.* to augment the Vicarage, that the Minister might be encouraged to discharge his Function more chearfully in so great a Town. In this Church is a Tomb for *William Roys*, who died *March* 10. 1400. This Market-Town standing near the North End of the Hundred, which is long but narrow, the South End hath another Market-Town for their Convenience, which is

Worsted, whose Market is weekly on *Saturdays*, and Fair yearly on

This Place is remarkable for nothing but the Invention of a Sort of Woollen Yarn and Thread, and twisting of it, which is from this Place called *Worsted*, as *Darwicks*, *Camerics*, and *Calecuts* take their Names from the Towns where they were first made. And indeed if we consider the Benefit of that Commodity, which has redounded ever since to this County, and particularly to *Norwich* by it, no other Place can be said to equal it. *Norwich* is made exceeding wealthy by weaving a very great Variety of *Worsted* Stuffs, which have almost ever since King *Henry* the Sixth's Reign been in great Request, not only in all Parts of *England*, but in foreign Nations, insomuch that for the better Ordering of the Trade in them, the Parliament hath thought fit to encourage it as a national Concern, and hath made no less than fourteen Statutes (now in Force) for the due Regulation of it. Besides this, the City of *Norwich* and County choose annually each of them four Wardens of Worsted-Weavers, who are solemnly sworn to their Office, and have Authority to examine into all the Weavers Work, that no bad Yarn or other Deceit be used in the Weaving; but that all their Stuffs may be marketable and full Proof for Use, otherwise they may destroy the Goods, and punish the Offenders. The Goodness of the Stuffs is signify'd by Seals to every Piece. Further, Worsted is of great Use for Stockings, which are generally worn throughout *England*, and many sent into other Nations. One *William Rider*, an ingenious Apprentice, living near *London*-Bridge, first found out the Way of Knitting them, and *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Steward of the Houshold to King *Edward* VI. first wore them in 1564, the Maker to gain his Work a Reputation presenting that Earl with a Pair of them. The most remarkable Villages in this Hundred are

Paston, which is situate between *North-Walsham* and the Sea, and is famous for the Family of the *Pastons*, who have their Name from it, and have long had their Seat there. Two Persons of this Family have gotten themselves a Place in our Histories by their Worth, *viz. William Paston* Esq; Son of *Clement Paston* Esq; and *Beatrix* his Wife, Sister and Heir to *Jeffrey Summerton* Esq; He was learned in the Laws of this Nation, and was first made Serjeant to King *Henry* VI. and afterward by the same King raised to be second Judge of the Court of Common-Pleas; and being much in Favour with that Prince, he was allowed by him, besides the ordinary Salary given the other Judges, one hundred and ten Marks, and two Gowns yearly to be taken out of the *Exchequer*. These Preferments were but the continued Marks of his Virtue and

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Learning in the former Reigns, for he was created Serjeant at Law by King *Henry* IV. and of his Council for the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; and in King *Henry* the Fifth's Reign Sir *John Falſtaff* Kt. appointed him one of his Feoffees, and enabled him by a Writing under his Hand to recover Debts from the Executors of King *Henry* V. He married the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Edmund Berry*, by whom his Family gained not only a great Acceſſion to their Eſtate, but a conſiderable Advancement in Honour and Blood, being rightly intitled to the Arms of the Families of *Hetherſet*, *Wacheſham*, *Craven*, *Gerbredge*, *Hemgrave*, and *Kerdeſton*. He died at *London* *Aug.* 14. 1444, and lies buried at *Norwich*, tho' the Burying-Place of his Family, from *Wolſtan de Paſton*, who came into *England* three Years after the Conqueſt, to that Time, was at *Paſton*. He left a great Eſtate to *John* his eldeſt Son, and no mean one to *William* his youngeſt.

2. Sir *Clement Paſton* Kt. Great Grandſon to Judge *Paſton* by his eldeſt Son *John Paſton*. He was a great Soldier, and as ſuch did many worthy Exploits, for he was at the Burning of *Conqueſt* in *France* in King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, and being made a Captain by that King of one of his Ships of War he in a Sea-fight with the *French* took a Gally with Baron *Blancard* the *French* Admiral in it, and kept him at *Caſtor* near *Norwich* till he received 7000 Crowns for his Ranſom, beſides the Spoil of the Galley, which was a Cup and two Snakes of Gold with many other Things of Value, which he uſed on Feſtivals as long as he lived, and at his Death left to his Poſterity. He was left for dead at *Muſcleborough* Fight in *Scotland*, and ſerved at *New-haven*, having the Command of ſome Ships there. He lived to be very old, having been Penſioner to two Kings and two Queens ſucceſſively, and having ſpent his old Age in quiet and good Houſekeeping he died at *Oxnit* in this County, and was buried in the Church there under a fair Tomb, which may yet remain. But the Perſon who moſt enobled this Family was

Sir *Robert Paſton* of this Town Bar. who in the late troublous Times greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. not fearing to hazard both Life and Fortune in aſſiſting his Majeſty to reduce his rebellious Subjects to their Obedience; and tho' diſappointed of that by his Majeſty's not only falling into but falling by the Hands of his diſloyal and barbarous Subjects, yet he was not diſheartned from uſing his utmoſt Endeavours and Power to effect his Son's Reſtoration, and till that could be accompliſhed willingly engaging his Eſtate to ſupply his Neceſſities. In Conſideration of which Loyalty and Services King *Charles* II. did by his Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter Ann. Reg.* 25. and *Dom.* 1673, create him a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Paſton* of *Paſton*, and after Viſcount and Earl of *Yarmouth*, *July* 30. 1671. He died in 1682, and left

William his eldeſt Son, his Succeſſor in Honour and Eſtate. He married *Charlotte* ſurnamed *Fitz-Roy*, natural Daughter of King *Charles* II. by *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *William Killigrew*, by whom he hath had three Sons and two Daughters, *viz.*

Charles Lord *Paſton*, a Brigadier in her late Majeſty's Armies.

William who died young, and *William* yet living.

Lady *Charlotte*, married to *Thomas Hyrne* of *Heverland* Eſq; and

Lady *Rebecca*, married to Sir *John Holland* of *Quidenham*, both of this County, Baronet.

The Earl of *Yarmouth* hath a Seat in this Town, where his Family lived many Years in great Reputation, as Gentlemen of an Eſtate. More Northward juſt on the Sea-ſhore lies

Bromholm, where was formerly a Priory founded by *Jeffery de Glanvile*, and dedicated to St. *Andrew* for Benedictine Monks. Near it is erected a Beacon upon the Sea-ſhore, to be fired upon the Approach of an Enemy to alarm the Country. Here anciently ſtood a Croſs, to which our Forefathers in the Time of Popery paid a mighty Veneration. On the South

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South Side of *Worſted* lie ſome Villages, which have Things memorable in them, as

Tunſted, which 'tis probable was anciently the chief Town of this Hundred, becauſe it takes its Name from it. The Manor of this Town anciently belonged to the *Mountforts* Earls of *Leiceſter*, who being diſinherited in the Barons Wars by King *Henry* III. it was given with other Manors to *Edward* ſurnamed *Crouchback* Earl of *Lancaſter*, whoſe Son *Henry*, the firſt Duke of *Lancaſter*, enjoyed it all his Time, but leaving no Heir Male, and his Eſtate being divided between his two Daughters and Co-heirs, *Blanch*, married to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, and *Maud*, married to *William* Duke of *Bavaria*, this Manor with its Appertenaces fell to the youngeſt Daughter *Maud*, yet on Condition it ſhould return to the eldeſt if ſhe died without Iſſue, which accordingly happening, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, in Right of his Wife *Blanch*, became Lord of it, and left it to his Son *Henry* of *Bolingbroke*, afterwards King *Henry* IV. whom he had by her, and ſo it became the Eſtate of the Crown, as we ſuppoſe it now remains. Near this Place Southward we find

Nettleſhed or *Neatiſhed*, a ſmall Village, whoſe Church is impropriate, and annexed to the Biſhoprick of *Norwich*; but Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, late Biſhop of *Norwich*, was ſo generous, that the Leaſe being renewed in his Time he made a Reſervation of 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* out of the great Tithes for the better Support and Encouragement of the Vicar and his Succeſſors for ever. 'Tis true, this was one of the ſmalleſt Augmentations he made to all the Vicarages he endowed after that Manner, (which were about twelve) but we muſt ſuppoſe it was ſo ordered, either becauſe the Vicarage did not need or the Parſonage would not bear more; for we may ſee he conſidered the true State of the Vicarages he augmented, by his giving as much more, *viz.* 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Ann.* to the Vicar of *Hoveton St. Peter*. Bordering on this Place is

Scronſton or *Corſton*, a ſmall Village and Manor, anciently the Demeſne of *William de Mortimer* of *Attilborough*, who being taken Priſoner by the *French* at the Siege of *Bellagard* died in Priſon at *Paris*, and left this Manor with diverſe other Lands and Poſſeſſions to his Son *Conſtantine*, who having been in ſeveral Expeditions againſt *Scotland* in the Reign of King *Edward* II. had a Licence to make a Caſtle of his Houſe in this Place; and afterward being Steward to *Eleanor* Counteſs of *Gueldres*, King *Edward* the Third's Siſter, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Lands 12 *Ed.* III. and among the reſt for thoſe of this Place. He was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons 16 *Ed.* III. and left his Eſtate to his Son *Conſtantine de Mortimer* Eſq; who had all the Grants made to his Father relating to his Eſtate ratify'd by King *Henry* IV. *Reg.* 7. South-Eaſt of this Place bordering upon the Hundred of *Haping* ſtands

St. Benet's Priory, commonly called *St. Benedict de Hulmo* or *St. Bennet in the Holme*, *i. e.* in a River-Iſland. We ſhall not ſpeak of it here as a religious Houſe but in its ſecular Concerns. It was built by *Canutus* the *Daniſh* King, and afterwards ſo fortify'd by the Monks with ſtrong Walls and Bulwarks, that it looked more like a Caſtle than a Cloiſter. It ſtood out ſome Time againſt *William* the Conqueror, who by all his Arts and Force could not take it, till a Monk betray'd it to him upon Condition that he ſhould be Abbot, which he accordingly was; but the King, who loved the Treachery, ſoon ſhewed that he hated the Betrayer, for he (as the Story goes among the Inhabitants) preſently ordered the new Abbot to be hang'd for his Villany, and ſo puniſhed him as he deſerved. Sir *Henry Spelman* tells us, that there was in his Time a great Bulk of the Ruins of this Abby, which by ſome Arms viſible upon them ſhewed, that thoſe Parts of the Monaſtery were added long after King *Canutus*'s Time. The Ground of this Iſland is ſo fenny, that if the little Strings and Fibres of the Trees and Graſs be but cut in two, it ſwims upon the Water, and may be drawn any where at Pleaſure; and ſome conclude from the Cockles now and then dug up there, that the Sea once flowed

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flowed in ſo far. Theſe are all the Places of Note in this Hundred, wherefore we ſhall go on to

7. The Hundred of *South-Erpingham*.

This Hundred is bounded on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *Holt* and *Eynsford* alias *Haynford*, on the North with the Hundred of *North-Erpingham*, on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Tunſted*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Taverham*. This Hundred underwent the ſame Settlements as *North-Erpingham*, and was at laſt veſted in the Duke of *Lancaſter*, *John* of *Gaunt* and his Poſterity, as is ſaid in the Account of that Hundred; and therefore without inſiſting more upon it we ſhall treat of the Towns, *viz.*

Aleſham or *Ailſham*, a pretty populous Market-Town of two Furlongs in Length, and ſomething more acroſs. It has a good Market weekly on *Saturdays*, and Fair yearly on but is a poor Town chiefly inhabited by Knitters. The Manor of this Town was 44 *Ed.* III. given to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, when he married his ſecond Wife *Conſtance* the Daughter and Heir of *Don Pedro* King of *Caſtile*, with divers other Lands and Eſtates, in Exchange for the Earldom of *Richmond*, with the Caſtles, Lands, Manors, &c. thereunto belonging, which he ſurrendered to the King upon that Occaſion. Here is the Court for the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* kept. Here is a Wonder in our Law, that one Manor is held of another by the Rod at the Will of the Lord, and granted by Copy of Court-Roll, *viz.* the Manor of *Sextons* of the Manor of *Ailſham*, but military Fees are often ſo held. On the South of this Town is

Hengham or *Hingham*, which had its Barons called *de Rhia*, deſcended from *John Marſhal*, Brother's Son to *William Marſhal* Earl of *Pembroke*, to whom King *John* gave the Lands of *Hugh de Gornay* a Traitor, with the Daughter and Coheir of *Hubert* Lord of *Rhia*. But in Proceſs of Time it hath paſſed from the *Marſhals* to the Lords *Morley*, and from them by *Lovel* to the *Parkers* Lords *Morley*; but of late it hath been again purchaſed by Sir *Philip Woodhouſe*, and is now or not long ſince was in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas* Lord *Crew*, by his Marriage with the Widow of Sir *Thomas Woodhouſe* Kt. &c. Sir *Oliver Ingham* Governour of *Aquitaine* lies in this Church under a Tomb curiouſly wrought.

Caſton or *Cawſton* is another Market-Town in this Hundred; the Market is weekly on *Tueſday*, and Fair on *Octob.* 1. *Richard de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, who died at the Siege of *Harflew Sept.* 14. 1415. was found ſeized of this Manor, and left it to *William* his Brother, with other great Eſtates, who was afterward Marquis and Duke of *Suffolk*. Here a brazen Hand is carried before the Steward of the Demeſne, for what Reaſon we know not, and there is a Bridge over the *Bure*.

Lammas or *Lammeſſe*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Oliver* Lord *Ingham*, a Perſon of great Action in his Time, and one of the twelve Guardians of King *Edward* III. after the Depoſition of his Father King *Edward* II. He died ſeiſed of this Manor and many other Eſtates 14 *Ed.* III. and this Manor was appointed as Part of the Dowry of his Widow *Elizabeth*.

Oxned or *Oxnet*, where Sir *Clement Paſton* built him an Houſe for the Retirement of his old Age, and ſpent his laſt Years in Hoſpitality and good Houſekeeping, and near it erected an Alms-houſe for ſix poor Serving-men, who had been Retainers to his Name and Family, allowing them a convenient Maintenance. He was buried in a fair Monument in the Church of this Place. On the North-Weſt Side of *Aleſham* lieth

Blickling, anciently famous for the ancient Family of the *Bolens*, of which was *Thomas Bolen* Earl of *Wiltſhire*, the Father of *Anne Bolen* Wife to King *Henry* VIII. and by him Mother to Queen *Elizabeth*, who was born in this Village. It came into the Family of the *Cleres* by the Marriage of the Daughter of *James Bolen*, Uncle to Queen *Elizabeth*, and by Sir *Edward Clere* Knight of the Order of St. *Michael* was ſold to Sir *Henry Hobart* Attorney-General, and Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas in the Time of King *James* I. He built a ſtately Houſe upon it, and ſo left

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left it to his Heirs, of whom his Great Grandſon Sir *Henry Hobart* Knight and Baronet lately enjoy'd it. More Northward is

Baconthorp, the Seat of the Family of *Heidons*, who being deſcended of *John Heidon*, a Lawyer in King *Henry* the Sixth's Days, flouriſhed mightily for a Time, but of late is much decay'd. It was the native Place of the famous *John Baconthorp*, called the Reſolute Doctor, of whom we have ſpoken in *Blakeney* above. We there mentioned him as a learned Man, becauſe he there laid the Foundations of his great Attainments in all Sciences almoſt; we ſhall now deſcribe only his Perſon. He was of a dwarfiſh Stature, but had a high Spirit in a low Body, reſolute and firm to his own Opinions, as having taken them up with Reaſon and Judgment, and not willing to part with them lightly, and equally diſliking ſuch as are of every Opinion, and thoſe Scepticks that will be of none, yet never cenſuring ſuch as differ'd from him, when there appeared any Probability on their Side. He ſaw the Errors of his Time, and ſpake againſt them as much as he durſt, and more than he was thanked for, but not ſo much as he knew. *Bale* thus deſcribes him, that of all his Order of Friars there never aroſe any like him, before or after, for Religion and Learning. What is pretended about his ſtudying when he was at *Oxford* in *Oriel-College* is fabulous, becauſe he lived before that College was founded. Not far from hence is

Cowſhill, a Village, which ſtands on the Banks of the *Bure*, to which King *Henry* III. granted this Privilege among others, that a Servant that remained here a Year ſhould go out free. We ſhall now paſs to the Eaſt Side of this Hundred, where theſe Villages offer themſelves to us.

Swanton, whoſe Manor being in the King's Hands by the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, King *Henry* gave it with other Eſtates to his new-erected College in *Oxford*, which he named *Chriſt-Church*. This Village was called *Swanton-Abbots*, becauſe the Lands belonged to an Abby, to diſtinguiſh it from *Swanton-Morley*, of which the Lords *Morley* were Proprietors. Near theſe Villages is

Buxton, another Manor of the Lord *Morley*'s, to whom belonged alſo

Alby, another Village on the ſame Side; but more Northward.

Woolverton, the Manor of *Adam de Kailli*, whoſe Son *Thomas* procured a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demeſne Lands in this and other his Eſtates in this County, 10 *Ed.* II. He was ſummoned to Parliament in the ſecond, third, and fourth Years of King *Ed.* II. and dying the tenth left this Manor and his other Eſtate to *Adam* the Son of *Roger de Clifton* by *Margery* his Siſter.

Caltborp, a Village famous for the Family of the *Caltborps*, who are numerous, and propagated far and near. By it is

Erpingham, a Place famous for the Family of that Name, who were generally great Warriours. One of them accompany'd *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, when he returned from Baniſhment, and attempted to gain the Kingdom, and going with *Henry* V. to the Battle of *Agincourt* caſt the Rod, as a fortunate Badge of a ſucceſsful Battle. In the Church here, under a fair Grave-ſtone, lieth the Body of Sir *John Erpingham* Kt. pourtray'd in compleat Armour, having this Commendation in the Inſcription, (*who did much good in his Life-time*) as alſo of Sir *Thomas Erpingham* Kt. of the Garter in the Reign of King *Henry* IV. probably the Perſon above-deſcribed, who attended that King, &c.

Baningham adjoins to *Erpingham*: Here King *Henry* V. gave five Marks of Land to *Gerard Taſard*, to hold of him by Serjeanty of a Croſs-Bow.

Theſe are all the Places in this Hundred that afford us any Thing memorable; wherefore we will paſs to

8. The Hundred of *Haping*.

This Hundred borders on the Weſt upon the Hundred of *Tunſted*; on the North and Eaſt on the *German* Ocean, and on the South on *Weſt-Fleg* and *Bloſfield* Hundreds. In whom the Fee of this Hundred is we find not, and ſo muſt ſuppoſe in the King

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King, and under his Majesty in the Disposal of the Sheriff to place Officers in it. The chief Town is

Hickling, a Market-Town, whose Market is on and Fair yearly on This Manor, with divers others in this County, was granted in Special Tail to *John Howard* Kt. for his Fidelity all along to the House of *York*, and particularly for his Stedfastness to *Richard* III. after he had got the Crown, which to requite and the more to encourage, the same King made him Earl Marshal of *England*, *June* 28. *Reg.* 1. *Anno Dom.* 1483. and raised him the same Day to the Honour of the Duke of *Norfolk*, (his Son *Thomas* being at the same Time created Earl of *Surrey*) and in Order to that King's Coronation was constituted High Steward of *England*, and Lord Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Aquitane* for Life. In this Church is the Burial Place of the worthy Family of the *Woodhouses*, and the Monument of Sir *William Woodhouse* is still remaining. The Villages are

Haigham-Potter, a Village bordering upon the Sea. The Church here is a Vicarage, the great Tithes being appropriated to the See of *Norwich*; but that the Vicar might have some of the fat and not all lean, and so be better encouraged in his Duty by a more liberal Maintenance, Bishop *Reynolds* at the Renewal of the Lease reserved 15*l.* a Year, as an Augmentation to his Vicarage, as he hath done 10*l. per Ann.* to the Vicarage of *Scottow* out of the Parsonage there, and 14*l. per Ann.* to the Vicar of *Hapsburgh* in this Hundred.

Walcot, which was 34 *Ed.* III. the Demesne of *John* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby* in the County of *Lincoln*, with other Manors and Lands in this County; all which continued in that honourable Family for divers Successions; and this among others 18 *Hen.* VIII. was appointed to the Lady *Mary Salines*, Relict of the Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, a *Spaniard*, who had been a Maid of Honour to Queen *Katharine*, Wife of King *Henry* VIII. as her Dowry, to be enjoyed by her for Life, and after to revert to the Family, where it is possible it may still continue.

Wanham, the Seat of the Family of the *Woodhouses*, which differ from that at *Kimberley* both in Pedigree and Arms, though both are famous. Sir *William Woodhouse* Kt. who was the Founder of this Family was the Jester of King *James* I. He was the first Person that erected Duck-traps, commonly called Decoys among us, which he thus contrived. He from a large Pond compassed with Reeds on the one Side, drew a long Canal, which was very narrow at the farther End. In this Canal certain Ducks are kept, and taught to draw in others. These fly up and down all the Country, and having joined with Flocks of their own Kind bring them into this Pond, and after a while lead them into the Canal, which is spread over with Nets. When they have swam in it a little Way, a Dog trained up for that Purpose appears to drive them up to the End of the Net, where when they are near arrived, the tame Ducks dive behind the wild, and the wild rising are taken in the Decoy-man's Nets. As many Ducks are catched this Way in one Year as have been sold for some Hundreds of Pounds. The *Germans* will not allow them, because they hinder the Pleasures of the Gentry.

Stalham, a Village a little distant from *Hickling* in the Road from thence to *Norwich*, was the Demesne Lands of *Robert* the younger Son of *John de Payton* of *Ufford* in the County of *Suffolk*, from which Town he took his Name, and was called ever after *Robert de Uffard*. He was a rising Man in King *Henry* the Third's Reign, and was made Justice of *Ireland* by that Prince, which Place he was obliged to relinquish, that he might attend Prince *Edward* with many others to the Holy-Land, but at his Return he was restored to that Government; he died 26 *Ed.* I. and left this Manor and many other Lands to his Son *Robert*, who was knighted by Bathing 31 *Ed.* I. He obtained of King *Edward* III. a Charter of Free-Warren for this Manor of *Stalham*, and several others in this County. He in the Parliament held 11 *Ed.* III. was solemnly advanced to the Honour and Title of Earl of *Suffolk*, *March* 16. and was ever looked upon

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upon so faithful a Subject, that he was never out of some eminent Action to his Death, which happened *Nov.* 1. 43 *Ed.* III.

Ludham, a Village situate near the utmost Part of this Hundred South, the Manor of which belonged to *St. Beeet's in the Holm*, and was settled after the Dissolution by King *Hen.* 8. upon the Bishop of *Norwich* and his Chapter by Act of Parliament, and so continued. The River *Thyrn* runs by it, but finds nothing of Note in it but a Palace of the Bishop of *Norwich's*, suitable to the Grandure of a Prelate, called *Ludham-hall*, the only Country-Seat of that Bishop. It is said to have been anciently a Grange of the Abbey of *St. Bennet* in the *Holm*. Thus we have had but little observable in this Hundred, but hope for more in the next.

9. *East* and *West-Fleg*.

These are two Hundreds, but being small, and lying together in a Peninsula, encompass'd with the River *Thyrn*, we shall treat of them both together. They are bounded on the West and North with the Hundreds of *Haping* and *Blofield*, from which last it is parted by the River *Thyrn*, on the East with the *German* Ocean, and on the South, where in the South-East Angle stands *Yarmouth*, with the said Hundred of *Blofield* and the River *Thyrn*, which empties it self into the *Yare* near the Mouth. The Soil of these Hundreds is very fruitful, and bears Corn well. And here the *Danes* seem to have made their first Settlement, both because it is nearest their Landing, and pretty well fortify'd by the Nature of the Place, as being almost surrounded with Water, as also because in that little Compass of Ground we find thirteen Villages ending in *By*, a *Danish* Word, signifying a Village or Dwelling-Place, from whence the *Bilagines* of the *Danish* Writers and our By-Laws in *England* come to signify such Laws as are peculiar to each Town or Village. In whom the Property of these Hundreds is we cannot discover; as to the Towns and Villages, one of the most eminent of the County is found here, and that is

Yarmouth, in *Saxon* Gaꝑ-muð and Jieꝑmuð, *i. e.* the Mouth of the *Yare*, or as it is called in *Latin*, *Gariens*, *viz.* in *East-Fleg*. It is a very neat Harbour and Town, fortify'd both by the Nature of the Place and the Contrivance of Art, for tho' it be almost inclosed with Water, *viz.* on the West with a River, over which is a Draw-bridge, and on the other Sides with the Sea, except on the North, where it is joined to the Continent, yet it is fenced with strong and stately Walls, which with the River figure it into an oblong Quadrangle, and besides the Towers upon these, there is a Mole or Mount to the East, from whence the great Guns command the Sea (scarce half a Mile distant) all round. It has but one Church, tho' very large, with a stately high Spire, erected near the North Gate by *Herbert* Bishop of *Norwich*. Near it are the Foundations of another Building laid, and something of a Superstructure above Ground begun, supposed to be intended for an Enlargement to the Church, but not known by whom.

Whether this Place was the old *Garionoum*, where formerly the *Roman Stablesian* Horse lay in Garrison against the *Barbarians* is very disputable. *Castor*, a neighbouring little Village (formerly the Seat of Sir *John Falstaffe* Kt. and now appertaining to the Family of the *Pastons*) some, among whom is Sir *Henry Spelman*, think may deservedly put in its Claim for it, being not only famous in these Parts upon the Account of its Antiquity, but because the River *Yare* is reported to have had another Mouth just under it, which is now stopped up with Heaps of Sand, thrown into it by the North-East Wind. Mr. *Cambden* rejects this Opinion, and is thro'ly convinced, (as he speaks) that the ancient *Garionoum* was at *Burgh-Castle*, which stands on the other Side of the River at two Miles Distance, and that *Yarmouth* rose out of its Ruins, *Castor* being only one of the *Roman* Castles, placed at that Mouth of the River *Yare* that is now shut up. However, he thinks it can be no Injury to the present *Yarmouth*, so nearly joined to the Old *Garionoum*, to bear that Name, since the *Garienis* or *Yare*, from whence it is so called, enters the Ocean below this Town; from whence it is, that Sir *H. Spelman* says, that tho' *Yarmouth* is not the true *Garionoum*, it is not much different from it.

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But if that be allowed, we shall not on that Account conceal our Opinion of this Town, that it is of later Date, but shall trace out the Original of it, which was this; when the Old *Garionorum* was run into so great Decay, that there was none able to defend the Shore, *Cirdick* the warlike *Saxon* landed here at a Place ever since called the *Cirdick Sand* or *Shore* by the Historians and Inhabitants, and having molested the *Iceni* a while with troublesome Wars, in which he overcame the *British* King *Natan-leod*, he sailed from thence Westward, and there settled the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*; but not long after the *Saxons* built another Town in that watry Ground instead of *Garionorum*, and called it *Yarmouth*. This stood on the West Side of the River, and being found an unwholsome Situation they removed it to the other Side of the River called *Cerdicksand*, an there built this new Town. The Manor of this Town from before the Conquest was in the Crown, but upon the Death of *John Scot* Earl of *Chester*, who left no Children, and so all his Lands descended to his three Sisters, King *Henry* the Third, in Regard that Regal Prerogatives belonged to his Earldom, assumed it into his own Hands, *Ne tam præclara dominatio, &c. i. e.* Lest so fair a Dominion should be divided among Women, but gave them other Lands and Estates of equal or greater Value instead of it, *viz.* to *Margaret* the eldest Sister's Daughter, *Dervorguil*, then married to *John de Baliol*, among other Estates the Ferme of this Town of *Yarmouth*; yet upon this Condition, (as their Charter shews) that the Town of *Yarmouth* shall send a hundred Herring-pies yearly to the King, where-ever he is. This Custom is kept up to this Day, and is thus ordered. The Town of *Yarmouth* sends a hundred Herrings baked in twenty-four Pies or Pasties to the Sheriffs of *Norwich*, who deliver them to the Lord of the Manor of *East-Charlton*, who is obliged to carry them to carry them to the King. This is done every Year, and an Indenture drawn up to this Effect, that the Lord of the said Manor did receive these Pies, and oblige himself to convey them to the King. These Receipts drawn up yearly with necessary Alterations may be seen at any Time by the curious. We find in Doomsday-Book, that this Town was in a flourishing Condition in *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, till that Time having seventy Burgesses in it.

In the succeeding Ages it still grew prosperous; for in the Time of *William Rufus Herbert de Lozinga* Bishop of *Norwich* built a Chapel upon the Shore, to pray for the Souls of such as touched there, and within a few Years a fine Church dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, which was soon enriched and endowed with many Oblations by the Fishermen. Hence the Road was called *St. Nicholas's Port*. Afterwards King *Henry* the first *Reg.* 9. established a Magistrate endowed with Royal Authority over them, called a Provost. About 100 Years after King *John*, *Reg.* 9. made this Town a Burrough, and let it to Farm to the Towns-men, which were from thence called Burgesses. About the Year 1340 the Townsmen, by the Concession of King *Edward* III. from whom they had a License to lay an Imposition upon certain Commodities for that End for five Years, walled and ditched it round, and in the 16th of *Richard* the Second, they had another License to build a Key, by which Means it at Length became so rich and powerful, that they often engaged their Neighbours the *Lestoffences* and *Portuenses*, (as the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports were then called) in Sea-Fights with great Slaughter on both Sides, for they had a great Spight against them, possibly upon this Account, because they were excluded out of the Number, and deprived of the Privileges of the Cinque-Ports, which both the Old *Garionorum* and their Ancestors, under the Count of the *Saxon* Shore, formerly enjoyed. Our Histories give a notable Instance of this quarrelsome Humour in King *Edward* I.'s Reign, 1297. This King being gone into *Flanders* upon his just Occasions, the Mariners of the Cinque-Ports and those of *Yarmouth* and the Parts thereabout quarrelled, and fought on the Waters so furiously, that there was twenty-five Ships burnt and destroy'd of those that belonged to *Yarmouth* and those that sided with them, and three of the greatest Ships, in one of which was Part of the King's Treasure, were hawled forth into the deep Sea, and quite conveyed away. But a Stop was put to these Extravagancies, either by

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the

the Royal Authority, for ſome ſay, theſe Differences were ended, in the 2d Year of King *Henry* IV. or as others think, by the Deſtruction which fell on them by that grievous Plague, which in one Year ſwept away 7000 of the Inhabitants, as appears from an old Chronological Table hung up in their Church; which alſo gives an Account of their Wars with the *Leſtoffenſes* and *Portuenſes*.

In the Time of their Proſperity it was that King *Edward* III. who reigned from the Year 1326 to 1377, undertaking an Expedition againſt *Calis* in *France*, required Tranſports from the ſeveral Ports of *England*, aſſigning theſe Quota's to them, *viz.* The *South-Fleet* Ships 493, the *North-Fleet* 217, *London* 25, *Yarmouth* 43. It may be a little ſurprizing that *Yarmouth* ſhould be obliged to find near as many more Ships as *London*; but 'tis probable, that either the Ships of *Yarmouth* were more convenient for the King's Service at that Time, or they could better ſpare them, or perhaps the King might favour *London* his Metropolis, as a ſure Reſerve for his Navy upon all Occaſions, or perhaps the Quota for *London* might be Men of War, and ſo tantamount to many of the *Yarmouth* Ships: But however that be, *Yarmouth* in thoſe Times was a great Trading Town, and had many Ships belonging to it, and uſually furniſhed out upon all Occaſions a fifth Part of the *North-Fleet*.

After the Deſolation the Plague had made in this Town, the Inhabitants became poor and low, and had not ſufficient Wealth to carry on the Merchandiſe as formerly, and therefore have betaken themſelves chiefly to the Herring Trade, (for ſo they generally call that Fiſh, tho' the learned think them to be the *Chalcides* and *Leucomanides*) a Sort of Fiſh that is more plentiful upon theſe Coaſts than any other Part of the World, and carry it on ſtill with great Succeſs; for 'tis incredible what a great and thronged Fair is here kept about *Michaelmas*, *viz.* on *Octob.* 9. and what vaſt Quantities of Herring and other Fiſh are vended at it. The *Cinque-Ports*, by an old Cuſtom, appoint certain Bailiffs as Commiſſioners to attend it, and they (as their *Diplôma*, or Commiſſion, ſpeaks) joyning with the Magiſtrates of the Town, hold a Court during the Fair to determine all Matters of Controverſy among ſuch as keep it, execute the King's Juſtice, and keep the Publick Peace.

The Town is ſtill large, and tho' it does not flouriſh as formerly it has done, yet it ſtill deſerves the Name of a thriving and proſperous Town, the Houſes being well built, and the Streets ſpatious, and the Inhabitants driving a conſiderable Trade with the Herrings to the *Streights*, and employing many of the Veſſels in the Coal Trade. 'Tis a Corporation Town governed by two Bayliffs and a Recorder, who are Juſtices of the Peace, Aldermen, and a Common Council, who were ſo loyal in the Days of abhorring and giving up Charters, that King *Charles* II. granted them a new one inſtead of the old one given them by King *Henry* III. In this the Bailiffs were converted into a Mayor, and they had two Fairs added to the old ones, *viz.* one on the 3d *Thurſday* and *Friday* in *April*, and the other on the 3d *Thurſday* and *Friday* in *October*; but this temporary Glory ſoon vaniſhed, by Virtue of a Proclamation for Corporations, iſſued out by King *James* in *Nov.* 1688. and the Town was glad to take its old Charter again, and be contented with the Fairs kept there before, and ſtill kept annually on the *Thurſday* before *Lady-day*, the 23d of *April*, and 8th and 9th of *October*. The Market here is kept weekly on *Saturdays*. It ſends to the Parliament two Repreſentatives for the Corporation, who are in the preſent Parliament, which hath ſat ſeven Years, and is now about diſſolving, *Horatio Townſhend*, and *George England*, Eſqs.

The Port is ſtill conſiderable, and the Key ſaid to be one of the fineſt of *England*: 'Tis of great Advantage not only to the Inhabitants of it, but alſo to *Norwich*, from whence the *Yare* comes with a Navigable Stream, but 'tis an infinite Charge, *viz.* 2 or 3000 *l.* a Year that they are at to keep it open againſt the Violence of the Sea, which often throws in ſuch Shoals of Sands and Mud as almoſt to choke up the Harbour. One of theſe tempeſtuous

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Inundations happened lately, which filled the Habour with ſo much Sand, that it reduced the Number of Ships that belonged to the Port from 8 or 900 Sail to 3 or 400, moſt of which are now employed in the Coal-Trade; but to do the Sea juſtice, and ſhew that it hath made ſome amends for the Damages done, what it hath ſwallowed up, or waſhed away from the Coaſts, it hath amaſſed together, and reſtored by heaping up the Sands here into a little Iſland. At the Entrance into the Haven, on the Languet of Land, ſtands a little Platform, which is all the Security the Town hath at preſent, the great Guns formerly planted round about the Town-Walls being removed in the Reign of King *Charles* II. The Packet-Boats from *Holland* uſed formerly to land here, and go out thither; but they are now removed to *Harwich*, which is ſome Loſs to this Borough, yet they are often, by croſs Winds, driven in here, as are alſo other Veſſels and Ships from *Holland*. The Fiſhing for Herrings is in *September*, and almoſt as great an one for Mackarel in the Spring.

The Church here, which is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, is very ſpatious and large, as it had need to be, becauſe there is no other Church in this populous Town. The Spire of it is very lofty, and ſerves for a Sea-Mark. There are two Miniſters belonging to it; one of which, ſome Years ago, was Mr. *Luke Milbourn*, a Perſon of good Learning and excellent Parts, late Miniſter of St. *Ethelburga*, and Lecturer of *Shoreditch* in *London*. He wrote ſeveral Things, and hath a Collection of 14 or 15 Sermons, which he preached ſo many Years ſucceſſively upon the 30th of *January*, being the Martyrdom of King *Charles* I. in which he hath emphatically repreſented the Sin of the Regicides. All the Funeral Monuments in this Church, Mr. *Weever* ſays, were utterly defaced in his Time, except of *Elen Benaker*; but adds, that whereas, in 23 *Edw.* III. 7052. Perſons died of the Plague, they were all buried in the Church and Church-yard, in ſuch Places as the Townſmen could ſhew, no longer ago than 1631.

This Town, ſo far as we can find, never gave any Honorary Title to any Perſon till King *Charles* II. created Sir *Robert Paſton* of *Paſton*, in this County, a Peer of this Kingdom, by the Name and Title of Lord *Paſton* of *Paſton*, and Viſcount and Earl of *Yarmouth*, in the Year 1679. He was preferred for his Loyalty both to King *Charles* I. and II. and hath left a Son, *William*, Heir of his Honour and Eſtate, and three other Sons, *Robert*, *Jaſper* and *Thomas*, and three Daughters; *William* is Earl of *Yarmouth* at this Time, and hath two Sons, *Charles*, Lord *Paſton*, and *William*, and two Daughters; of which we have ſaid more above at *Paſton*.

In this Town was born *Arthur Wilſon* Eſq; who wrote the Life and Reign of King *James* I. with ſo much Freedom, that he is often cenſured for it; nay more, is ſaid inſtead of an Hiſtory, to have written an infamous Paſquil. He had an Opportunity of knowing the Tranſactions of King *James* I. and his Court, becauſe he was an Attendant for many Years upon *Robert D'Evereux*, Earl of *Eſſex*, and his Friends, whom he Favours very much all along in his Hiſtory, as he does alſo *Robert*, Earl of *Warwick*, whoſe Steward he was after the Earl of *Eſſex*'s Death. The great Fault of his Hiſtory is, that he hath in many Things endeavoured to make the World believe, that King *James*, and his Son after him, were inclined to Popery, and deſigned to bring that Religion into *England*; which to effect he is guilty of many Miſrepreſentations of both Speeches and Actions, and built much upon Conjectures and Surmiſes inſtead of authentick Papers and Records. He died at *Felſted* in *Eſſex*, *Anno* 1652.

Thomas Whitfield, who was the Author of divers Books againſt *Lay-Preachers*; *The* Armenian *Tenets concerning Election*, *Redemption*, &c. printed at *London*, 1649; *Of Liberty of Conſcience*; *The Extent of God's Providence*, printed, *ib.* 1651, *&c.* was the Mininſter of this Town. He ran with the Times, when the King and Epiſcopacy were outed; but conformed at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when he obtained the Rectory of *Bugbrooke* in *Northamptonſhire*. His Son ſucceeded him in that Living.

Dr.

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Dr. *Thomas Soames* was born in this Town: He was the Son of a Fisherman, but descended of an eminent Family of that Name, his Cousin *John Soames* being a Man of so good an Estate, that he paid a Composition of 1430 *l.* for it, and then dwelling at *Burnham* in this County. He was after he had passed his School Education bred up in Academick Learning in *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*, where his Uncle *Robert Soames* was Master, and being admitted into Holy Orders became Minister of *Stanes* in *Middlesex*, and Prebendary of *Windsor*. He was, in the Times of Rebellion, a firm Royalist, and so much compassionated his Majesty's Want in his War with the Parliament, that he was not mindful of his own, for he sent all he had to the King; so that when the Rebels came to plunder him, they found nothing to take but himself; which they accordingly did, and imprisoned him first in *Ely-House*, and then in *Newgate*, and the *Fleet*, because he had so much of the Primitive Religion in his excellent Sermons, and so much of the Primitive Practice in his Looks, Demeanour and Life, being reckoned a Blessing in those sad Times to all the Places wherever he came, by his Fatherly Aspect, Zealous Prayers, and Divine, and in many Things Prophetical Discourses. He died not long before the Restoration of King *Charles* II. At a little distance Northward from hence is a Village called *Castor*, the Manor and Estate of *Hugh de Guerney*, in the Time of King *Henry* III. who dying without Issue Male left it, with his other Lands and Estates, to his only Daughter *Julian*, who marrying to *William*, Lord *Bardolf* of *Wringay*, annexed it to that Noble Family, the Misfortunes of which attended it thro' the Families of *Philip*, and Viscount *Beaumont*, the last of which *William*, Viscount *Beaumont*, was possessed thereof; but his Heir, *Francis Lovell*, being attainted, it came to the Crown, where it remained till King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 36. granted it to *William Paston*; from which Family it was sold not long since. In this Hundred also, but at some distance Northward lying on the Sea-Coast, is

Ormsby St. Mary, so called because the Church is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, as also to distinguish it from another Parish of the same Name, called *Ormsby St. Michael*, whose Church is dedicated to that Arch-Angel. One of these Parishes was anciently the Seat of the *Clares*, a noted Family of Gentlemen in this County; but in after-Ages they removed from hence to *Blickling*, where they dwelt till Sir *Edward Clere* sold his whole Estate there to Sir *Henry Hobart*, Attorney General, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, in the Reign of King *James* I. These *Clares*, or *de Clermont*, came into the Possession of this Town and Manor by marrying the Heir General of *Ormesby*, an Eminent Family, tho' not of long continuance here; for *Roger de Ormesby* held it 9 *Edw.* II. in Socage, paying 16 *l.* yearly. In the Parliament-Rolls in the Tower there are several Returns, in which *John de Ormesby*, who took his Name from this Place, was returned Knight of the Shire for this County, *viz.* 19 *Edw.* II. 2 *Edw.* III. Their Arms were Gules, 6 Cross Crosslets Fitchee *Or* a Bend componed Argent and Azure, which was lately born by Sir *Edward Ormesby* of *Ireland*. In *West-Flegg* are

Clipsby, a little Village lying on the Banks of the River *Thurn*, famous only for giving a Name to an Ancient and Eminent Family of the *Clipsbies*, who long flourished in these Parts, and matched into the Families of *Fermengham*, *Woodhouse*, *Spelman* and *Paston*, all Knightly Families of this County. The last Heir Male, *John de Clipsby*, left only a Daughter, who marrying Sir *Randal Crew* Kt. Lord Chief Justice in the *King's-Bench* in the Time of King *James* the First, had by him a Son, named Sir *Clipsby Crew*, Kt. who keeps up a Remembrance of that Family. The Monuments of the Church here are all for the *Clipsbies*, but most of them are defaced. On the other Side of this Hundred, by the Sea-side, is

Winterton, a small Village, by which is a little Promontory of Note among the Sea-Men, which, 'tis probable, had that Name given it from its winterly Situation; for it lies open to the Sea, (the Parent of Winds and Cold) which rusheth violently against the Banks raised on purpose

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poſe to oppoſe it. And yet the neighbouring Fields all around are generally looked upon by the Skillful to be the fatteſt and looſeſt in all *England*, as requiring the leaſt Labour, and bringing the largeſt Increaſe; for (as *Pliny* ſays of *Byzacium* in *Africa*) it may be plowed with an Horſe of any ſort, and an old Woman drawing againſt him. The Manor of this Town being anciently the Eſtate of *Robert de Ufford*, who was made Admiral of the King's whole Fleet, from the Mouth of the *Thames* to the Northward, 18 *Edw.* III. He obtained the Year following a Licenſe for a Market weekly on *Thurſday*, in this Place, and a Fair yearly on the Eve of St. *Matthew* the Apoſtle, and eight Days after; but *Yarmouth* growing great hath long ſince engroſſed all Trade in theſe Parts, ſo that the Market is quite ceaſed, if not the Fair. At this Town there is a Light-houſe upon the Promontory, under the Direction of the Maſters of *Trinity-Houſe, London.* Adjoyning to this Pariſh is

Hemsby, a ſmall Village, the Demeſne of *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*, in the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor, who left it with his other Eſtate to his Son *Edwin*, who was in Poſſeſſion of it when the Conqueror came into *England*, and ſubmitting to the Victor with his Brother *Morkar* ſtill held them; but they being Men of an high Spirit, as well as Birth, could not bear with the Treacheries and Oppreſſions of *William* and his *Norman* Lords, and therefore made a new Inſurrection, wherein they had not only many Followers, but the Prayers of the Clergy and Monks, with the continued Well-wiſhes and Supplications of the Poor for their good Succeſs in their Enterprize; but they being partly overpowered, and partly betrayed, came into the Conqueror's Hands, and *Edwin* valiantly fighting was ſlain, by which means his large Eſtate came into the Conqueror's Power, and was divided among his *Normans*; but to whom this Manor was given we find not, and *Morkar* being deſtitute of his Brother's Help was kept in cloſe and perpetual Impriſonment.

This Manor, in after-Ages, was given to the Cathedral-Church of *Norwich*, with the great Tythes of all the Lands thereunto belonging, probably by *Herbert Loſinga*, who removed the Biſhop's See thither, and built the Cathedral-Church; which Church had the Property and Benefit of them till King *Henry* VIII. who having diſſolved the great Monaſtry of St. *Bennet* in the *Holme* above-mentioned, took to himſelf all the Lordſhips belonging to the Biſhoprick, and annexed the Lands belonging to the Monaſtry to the Cathedral-Church in exchange for them, as he dealt alſo with

Martham, a Village and Manor adjoyning. Theſe are all the Places of Note in theſe Hundreds, ſo far as is come to our Knowledge. We will now come to

10. The Hundred of *Bloefield.*

This Hundred hath for its Bounds on the Eaſt, the Hundreds of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Fleg*; on the North, the Hundreds of *Haping* and *Tunſted*; on the Weſt, the Hundred of *Taverham*; and on the South, the River *Yare*, which divides it from the Hundreds of *Henſtead* and *Clavering.* This Hundred belonged to the Crown, till *John de Clavering* having ſettled the Caſtle and Manors of *Werkworth* and *Roubery* in *Northumberland* upon King *Edward* III. and his Heirs for ever, after his Life, if he died without Heirs; the King, in Conſideration of this Settlement, granted unto him, and his Heirs, among other Eſtates, the Fee-ſimple of this Hundred, to hold for Life. This Hundred hath no Market Town in it, the Weſt-end adjoyning to *Norwich*, and the Eaſt to *Yarmouth*, two of the moſt conſiderable Places for Trade and Markets in the County. We have therefore only the Villages to ſurvey, which generally yield little worth Obſervation; but however muſt not be omitted to compleat our Work. They are

Redeham, a Village ſtanding on the Banks of the *Yare*, in the broadeſt Place, a little diſtance from *Yarmouth.* It ſeems to take its Name from the Reeds which grow plentifully in the marſhy Grounds about it. Here it was that *Lothbroc*, the *Daniſh* Nobleman, Father of *Hinguar* and *Hubba*, landed, being by a ſudden Storm driven from his own Coaſt, while he was a Hawking; and finding Entertainment at King *Edmund's* Court then at *Caſtor*, in the

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the Hundred of *East-Fleg*, he lived there, being pleaſed with the Pleaſures of the Court, and eſpecially that of Hunting, till he was murdered by the King's Huntſman, who envying him for his skill in his Art, which he had taught him, killed him in a Wood. When the News of his Death was carried over into *Denmark*, his Sons, in Revenge (tho' the Murderer had been ſufficiently puniſhed before) gathered an Army of 20000 Men, and paſſing over into *England* waſted the whole Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, and, on the 20th of *November*, *Anno* 870. barbarouſly murdered the King of it, *Edmund*, commonly called St. *Edmund*, who, as they were informed, had procured his Death. If this Account be true (for it may juſtly be queſtioned, our Hiſtorians giving another Relation of St. *Edmund*'s Death) *Redeham* muſt be a much ancienter Town than *Yarmouth*; becauſe, 'tis probable, if this had been then built, *Lothbroc* had ſtopt there for Aſſiſtance and Directions. This Village gave Name to the Family of the *Redehams*, who lived long at *Parkhall* in this Pariſh; but Iſſue Male failing, *John Berny* of *Witchingham* married *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *William Redeham*, and united it thereby to his Family, and ſo the *Bernyes* have a long Time had the Seat and Lordſhip; of whom Sir *Robert Berny* was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* the 7 *Hen.* IV. and *Richard Berny* Eſq; was created a Baronet *Anno Dom.* 1620. Near this Place, North-Weſt, is

Havergate, or, as we find it in our Records, *Halfriate*, and *Halvergate*. The Manor of this Town belonged, at the Conqueſt, to *Ralphe de Guader*, or *Waher*, Earl of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, born in this County, of *Engliſh*, or rather *French* Parents, becauſe he was Owner of the Caſtle of *Guader* in *Britanny* in *France*. He very much oppoſed the Conqueror's Settlement in *England*, and ſtirring up *Roger de Britolio*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Waltheof*, the great Earl of *Northumberland*, with ſome other Nobles, to joyn with him endeavoured to deſtroy him, or expel him and his *Normans*; but the King being aware of the Deſign got together ſo great an Army that he durſt not encounter him, but fled into *Denmark*, and having remained ſome time in Baniſhment was induced to take on him the Croſs, and go againſt the *Saracens* at *Jeruſalem*, and died in that Expedition. This Manor, with his other Eſtate, had been ſeized, upon his Flight, by the King; and tho' he left a Son, *Ralphe de Waer*, his Eſtate was not ſuffered to deſcend to him. He was alſo the the adopted Heir to *William de Britolio*, his Uncle; but was not allowed to inherit any of his Lands.

Acle, alias *Ockle*, *Bucham*, and *Fiſhley*, three Villages adjoyning to *Havergate*, being the Demeſne of the above-mentioned *Ralph*, were ſeized and diſpoſed on by the Conqueror with it. *Eadnoth*, the Son of *Goderick*, gave the Manor of *Acle* to the Abbey of St. *Benedict* at *Ramſey*. Near this laſt is

Upton, a Village in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. the Eſtate and Demeſne of Sir *Richard Southwell*; but falling into the Hands of that King, was given by him to *Chriſt Church-College* in *Oxford*, which he founded by compleating and endowing what Card. *Wolſey* had began, but left unfiniſhed. One Mr. *Thomas Dove*, a Royaliſt, in this Pariſh, was ſequeſtred, and forced to redeem his Eſtate with the Payment of 930 *l.* South-Weſt of this Village are

Cantley and *Strumpſal*. They were the Manors of *William*, the Son of Sir *John Phelip* of *Donington* in *Suffolk*, who by his Marriage with *Joan*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas*, Lord *Bardolf*, 9 *Hen.* V. was himſelf created Lord *Bardolf*, 16 *Hen.* VI. being then Chamberlain to that King. His Wife *Joan* ſurvived him, and after his Death was ſeized in Fee-tail to the Heirs of her Body by the ſaid Sir *William Phelip* Kt. late Lord *Bardolf* of theſe, and other Manors, of which at her Death ſhe left *William*, Viſcount *Beaumont*'s Son of his Daughter *Elizabeth*, her Heir. More up the River *Yare*, nearer *Norwich*, ſtands

Poſwick, or *Poſſewick*, which was the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Adomare*, or *Aymer de Valence*, who dying without Heirs Male left his whole Eſtate to his three Daughters, *Ann*, *Iſabel*, and *Joan*, who, upon the

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the Diviſion of her Father's Eſtate, had this Manor for her Purparty. She married *John Comyn* of *Badenagh* in *Tindall*, but had no Heirs Male; ſo that his Eſtate being divided among Daughters again, *Joan*, the Eldeſt, obtained this Manor for her Part. She married *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, and by him had a Son, *David*, who inherited her Eſtate; but leaving only two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, the Eldeſt having made Proof of her Age, had, for her Maintenance, an Aſſignation of this Manor, and other Lands, and, in the Year following, 6 *Edw.* III. married Sir *Thomas Percy*, a younger Son of *Henry*, Lord *Percy*, who had her and her Siſter in Wardſhip. She afterward married Sir *John Scrope* Kt. Near *Norwich* are

Plumſtead Magna and *Parva*, which did both of them belong to the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, till King *Henry* VIII. ſeized on all the Lands of that See, and exchanged them for the Lands belonging lately to the Priory of St. *Bennet in the Holm*. The Manor of *Great Plumſtead* was in the Crown at that King's Death, and deſcended to King *Edward* VI. his Son, who, in Accompliſhment of the Gift which his Father had promiſed to Sir *Thomas Caverden*, gave this Manor to him and his Heirs for ever, together with the Woods and Advowſons thereunto belonging; but as to the Manor of *Little Plumſtead*, it was in the Crown, 1 *Edw.* VI. and the Rents of it were valued at 16*l.* 6*s.* ¼ *per Ann.* clear. In one of theſe Churches is buried under a fair Grave-Stone *John Plumſtead* Eſq; Receiver General of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*. The next Hundred is

11. The Hundred of *Taverham*.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt, with the Hundred of *Blofield*; on the North, with the Hundreds of *South-Erpingham* and *Tunſted*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Einsford*, or *Hainford*; and, on the South, with the Hundred of *Forehoe*. The River *Yare* runs almoſt quite thro' it, and *Norwich*, ſtanding in the South-Weſt Angle, is the Cauſe (as we may reaſonably ſuppoſe) that there is no Market-Town in this Hundred. The Villages of Note are but few, and they are theſe.

Taverham, a Village lying by the River *Yare*, tho' now a ſmall and obſcure Place, yet may juſtly be thought at the Time, when *England* was divided into Counties, and thoſe into Hundreds, to have been the chief Town in it, and ſo it may now be, for ought any thing can be ſaid of the other Villages. Near this Pariſh is

St. Faiths, a Village with a pretty good Street-way in the Road from *Norwich* thro' *Ailſham* to *Cromer*. It hath a very good Fair towards the latter End of the Year, *viz.* upon the 6th of *October*, for lean Beaſts, ſcarce to be equalled in *England*, they being brought in great Droves out of the North of *England* and *Scotland*. 'Tis now the Poſſeſſion of the *Norborns*, the Daughters and Coheirs of —— *Norborn* Eſq; The next Pariſh in the Road aforeſaid is *Newton*, which from the Nearneſs of it to this Village is called *Newton St. Faiths*. About a Mile, or a little more, Weſtward from the ſame Road lies

Horſeford, the Caſtle and Manor of Sir *Robert Malet*, Lord of the Honour of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, who gave it to *Walter de Cadomo*, or *Caineto*, who came with him out of *Normandy*, by the Name of the *Barony* of *Horſeford*, to be held of the ſaid Honour, *Anno* 1066. His Son *Robert de Cadomo* had three Sons, *Roger*, *John* and *William*, the two laſt of which ſucceeded in their Father's Eſtate, and *William*'s Daughter and Heir was married to *Hugh de Creſſy*, and afterward to *Robert Fitz-Roger*, Lord of *Warkworth* in *Northumberland*, whoſe Heirs, upon the Failure of the Line of *Creſſy*, inherited the Barony. They were after ſurnamed *De Clavering*, and ending in a Female Heir, *Eva*, ſhe, by the Marriage of *Ralph de Ufford*, Brother of *Robert de Ufford*, the firſt Earl of *Suffolk*, tranſlated into that Family. His Grandſon, Sir *Robert de Ufford*, left *Joan* his Daughter his ſole Heir, who was married to *William Bowes* Eſq; whoſe Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, married Sir *Thomas*, Son and Heir of *William*, Lord *Dacres*. He had by her

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ber only one Daughter, *Joan*, who married Sir *Richard Fiennes*, and afterwards was made Lord *Dacres*, and, for Diſtinction, called Lord *Dacres* of the *South*. She died ſeized of this Honour, 3 *Hen.* VII. and it continued with her Iſſue, the Lords *Dacres* of the *South* many Years; for, 34 *Hen.* VIII. *Thomas Fiennes* Eſq; levied a Fine of it to *Thomas Franklin*, and others, in Truſt, and 24 *Eliz. Gregory*, Lord *Dacres*, had it of the Grant of that Queen, it having been forfeited to the Crown in King *Henry* VIII's Days, by his Father's being found guilty of Murder. She granted the Reverſion of it to *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, and *Robert*, Earl of *Leiceſter*. *N. B.* That we acknowledge ourſelves obliged to *Peter Le Neve* Eſq; Norroy King of Arms, for the MS out of which this Account, and many other Things are taken in this our Hiſtory of *Norfolk*. The Caſtle of this Place is quite demoliſhed, and the Park turned into open Fields.

Horſham, for Diſtinction called *Horſham St. Faiths*, becauſe it joyns on the Eaſt-ſide with *St. Faiths*. Here *Robert Fitz-walter* founded a Priory dedicated to *St. Faith*; which perhaps is ſince made a Village, which I have deſcribed above. Thro' this Hundred alſo paſſeth the Road from *Norwich* to *North-Walſham*, on the Eaſt-ſide of which are two Villages which have ſomething obſervable, *viz.*

Beeſton, which in the Reign of *Edw.* I. was the Manor and Eſtate of *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*; but, in marrying his Daughter *Joan* to *William de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*, he gave this Manor with her in Frank-Marriage, with divers other Poſſeſſions. This Earl, upon ſome Diſlike of his Wife *Joan*, was divorced from her, upon Pretence of a Prior-Contract with a Lady of a great Family, *Maud de Nereford*, by whom he had two Sons, *John* and *Thomas*, ſurnamed from him *de Warren*; but he kept this Manor, and the reſt of his Wife's Eſtate as long as he lived, allowing her 700 and 40 Marks *per Ann.* In the Church here is a Monument for *John Deynes*, and *Katharine* his Wife, with theſe Words engraven on it, *Reſpice, Reſpice.*

Sprowſton, a Village much beautified by the fine Houſe of Mr. *John Corbet*, a Counſellor, deſcended of a Family of that Name in *Norwich*. *Miles Corbet* Kt. his Son, has added ſeveral good Manors to it, which, with his Grandſon, were in the Wardſhip of the King in Sir *H. Spelman*'s Time.

Croſtwick, a Village about a Mile higher North, which, in the Reign of King *John*, was the Demeſne of *Walter de Norwich*, one of the Barons of the King's *Exchequer*. He obtained two Charters of Free-Warren of the Kings *Edwards* II. and III. for all his Demeſne-Lands, and for this among them; but leaving no Heirs of his own, his Lands deſcended to *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, his Siſter *Margaret*'s Son. Here alſo was the Seat of the Family of the *Croſſes*, or *Le Groſſes*, as they were commonly called, a knightly Race, that flouriſhed in King *Henry* III's Reign.

12. The Hundred of *Eynford*, or *Hainford*.

This Hundred is incloſed on the Eaſt, with the Hundreds of *Taverham* and *South-Erpingham*; on the North, with the Hundreds of *Holt* and *Gallows*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Laundich*; and, on the South, with the Hundred of *Forehoe*. This Hundred, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. was the Eſtate of *John de Marſhal* of *Hengham* in this County; and, for want of Iſſue, deſcended to the Daughter of *William de Marſhal*, who marrying *Robert de Morley* carried it with divers Lordſhips into that Family. Her Name was *Hawiſe*, and held the Office of Marſhal of *Ireland* by Deſcent. She died before her Husband, who having Children by her enjoyed it by the Curteſy of *England* for Life, and left it to his Son and Heir *William*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued divers Succeſſions; but at length by the Heirs Female paſſed to the *Lovels* of *Tickmarſh* in *Northamptonſhire*. In this Hundred are two Market-Towns.

Falſham, or *Foulſham*, which hath its Market weekly on *Tueſdays*, and a Fair yearly on ——

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The Manor of this Town is ancient Demesne, and was given by King *Richard* I. to *Baldwin de Betan*, Earl of *Albemarle*, with this Hundred. He gave it in Frank-Marriage with *Alfreda* his Daughter to *William Marshal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, from whose Posterity, thro' the *Morleys* and *Lovels*, with *Hingham* and this Hundred, it descended to *Edward Parker*, Lord *Morley*, and was in the Reign of *Edward* III. in the Possession of *William*, Lord *Morley*, as in Fee. He was summoned to Parliament 38 *Edw.* III. and died in the Reign of King *Richard* II. His Body was interred in the Church of the *Augustine-Friers* at *Norwich*, and by his Will he bequeathed the Sum of 46 *l.* 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* to seven Priests to say Mass for his Soul for one whole Year next after his Decease; one of which was to do this Office at the Church of this Town. This Manor continued in the said Family for the same Generations, as did the Hundred before-mentioned; but was *Anno* 1582. sold to Sir *Thomas Hunt* Kt. Citizen of *London*, who purchased a considerable Estate of the Heir of that Family, *Edward*, Lord *Morley*. The *Hunts* have sold it to Sir *Jacob Ashley* Bar. In the Church-yard here there is a Tomb-Stone with this Inscription on the

One Side ÆK COGG ⊖ ⊖
At one End O ⊖ O
On the other Side ⌶⌶⌶⌶SWFA
On the other End BOG,

which we are not so much skilled in Antiquity as to expound; but have thought fit to set them down, that the Learned that way might. The Church here is a very fair Building.

Repeham, the other Market-Town, hath its Market weekly on *Saturday*, and the Fair yearly on Here were anciently three fine Churches in one Church-yard, but all of them now are demolished. It stands on the River *Eyne*, which hath here a Ford over it, from which the Hundred is called. The *Vauxes* and Lords *Roos* were Lords of it, till it came to the Crown by the Attainder of one of the Lords *Roos* in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, who granted it to Sir *James Boleyne* Kt. who soon after sold it to divers private Persons. It is now possessed by the Family of the *Anysons*. *John de Vaux*, 5 *Edw.* I. procured the Grant of the Market with a yearly Fair. The chief Trade of the Town is in Malt, with which the Market is well stored weekly. The three Churches belonged to three several Lordships, *viz.* *Repham*, *Hackford*, and *Whitwell*. Two of them have been demolished long, and the last was burnt down with most Part of the Town in 1600; so that the Ruins only of one remain. We find nothing more of this Town, and so we proceed to the Villages adjoyning which afford any Thing memorable, as

Wichingham, famous for a Family of that Name, of whom an eminent Lawyer flourished in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and of the *Bretons*, eminent not less for the learned Bishop of *Hereford* of that Name, than for the Deed of *John Breton*, in King *Henry* III's Days, so much talked of, *viz.* *Godfrey de Mellers* Kt. a Person well descended, and a good Soldier, sought to lie with the Daughter of *John Breton*; which she having acquainted her Father with appointed a Night, when the Knight should steal privately into her Chamber. Being laid wait for, and taken, he was first grievously wounded, then whipped severely, being drawn up by the Feet to a Beam, and lastly, had his Privy Members cut off, as a certain dainty Clergyman was served about the same Time; which, when the King heard of, he was concerned, and caused it to be proclaimed, That no Man should maim any Adulterer in his Privities, but for corrupting his Wife.

Elsing, anciently the Possession of the *Folliots*, Persons of great Honour in these Parts in their Time; but, Male Issue failing in *Richard Folliot*, this Manor passed with his Daughter to Sir *Hugh de Hastings*, of the Family of *Abergevenny*, and at length by another Daughter of *Hugh Hastings* the last, it went to *William Brown*, the Brother of Sir *Anthony Brown*, first Viscount *Montacute*, a great Man in Queen *Mary*'s and Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reigns.

Salle, now called *Sell*, a Village famous only for being the Birth-place of

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Godfrey Bullen, the Son of *Jeffrey Bullen*, a Mercer in *London*, who was Mayor of the ſaid City in the Year 1457. He was a ſecond Son, and ſo was ſent to *London* to get an Eſtate, while his elder Brother inherited one; but this alſo came to him, becauſe his Brother died without Iſſue Male, and ſo he became very rich, which made him rich in good Works; for he, by his Teſtament, gave liberally to Priſoners, Hoſpitals, and Lazers, beſides a 1000 *l.* to poor Houſe-keepers in *London*, and 200 *l.* to thoſe in *Norfolk*: But his greateſt Honour was, that he was Great Grandfather, by Mother's Side, to Queen *Elizabeth*. Here's a fine Church built in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. by one *Bruce*, Lord of the Manor, and Patron. The Chancel is as neat built by one *William Wode*, Rector of it, and Patron. He was a Bachelor of Law. From the *Bruces* it was transferred to the *Townſends*.

Lyngs, a ſmall Village, the Demeſne of *Walter de Norwich*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, 5 *Edw.* II. who left it to his Son Sir *John de Norwich*. He was in great Favour with King *Edward* III. for his great Services, and obtained of him, beſides many other Privileges, a Licenſe to make a Caſtle of his Houſe in this Pariſh, and a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demeſne-Lands in it; and dying left it ſo to his Grandſon *John*, *&c.*

Norton-Wood, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Norton* on the Hill, or *Holmingham*. This Manor was the Eſtate of Sir *Richard Southwell* Kt. but coming into the Hands of King *Henry* VIII. he gave it to the College he was building at *Oxford*, which he named *Chriſt-Church*, with many other Lands and Eſtates.

Hackford, a ſmall Village in the Road from *Repham* to *Faſtham*, the Manor of which belonged to *John de Vaux*, who dying without Heirs Male, his Eſtate was divided between his two Daughters, *Petronil* and *Maud*. This Manor, upon the Partition, came to *Maud*, who married *William de Roos*, and bought this Eſtate with the Market of *Repham* belonging to it to him.

Ringland, *Merton*, and *Weſton*, were in the Reigns of *Edward* II. and III. the Eſtate and Demeſne of *Robert de Ufford*, who, for his good Services to his Sovereigns, was made, in the Parliament held 11 *Edw.* III. Earl of *Suffolk*, and obtained of the latter King a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne-Lands within theſe Lordſhips, as alſo divers others in this County and *Suffolk*. In the Church of *Ringland* is a flat Grave-Stone for *Robert Neve*, Son and Heir of *John Neve*, 3d Son of *Robert Neve* of *Tyteſhall* Gent. who died *Anno* 1558.

13. The Hundred of *Gallow*.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *South-Erpingham*; on the North with the Hundreds of *Holt* and *Greenhoe*; on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *Smetheden* and *Frebridge*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Launditch*. The Fee of this Hundred, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and before, was in *John*, Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*; but he having no Heirs ſettled this Lordſhip, with all his other Lands, upon that King after his Deceaſe; which, coming to the Crown, the King gave them to *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, whoſe Daughter *Blanch* marrying to *John de Gaunt*, King *Edwards* III's Son, this Manor, with divers other Eſtates, and the Dukedom of *Lancaſter* came to him 36 *Edw.* III. This Duke, 18 *Ric.* II. obtained a Charter for divers Privileges in this Hundred, *viz.* Fines, Amerciaments and Redemption of his own Tenants, as alſo Year, Day, and Waſtes of Felons Goods, Return of Writs, *&c.* The Towns and Villages of Note in this Hundred are

Fakenham, a Market-Town, having a good Market weekly on *Thurſday*, and Fairs yearly on *Nov.* 11. and *Aſh-Wedneſday*. The Manor of this Town being ancient Demeſne was given by King *Henry* I. to *Hugh Capel*, (whoſe Deſcendant, *Vinar Capellanus*, was joint Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, 16 *Hen.* II.) we ſuppoſe for Life only; becauſe King *John* afterward beſtowed it upon the Earl of *Arundel*, but upon Condition to revert to the Crown; for we find it again granted by King *Henry* III. to the Counteſs of *Pro-*

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vince for her Life, *Reg.* 27. after whoſe Deceaſe it belonged to *Eleanor* his Queen as Parcel of her Joynture, and continued ſo till the 9th of King *Edward* I's Reign. Upon its Return to the Crown it was again granted by King *Edw.* II. to *Gilbert*, Earl of *Clare*, who dying without Iſſue, it devolved again to the Crown, and was ſettled by the ſame King to *Iſabel* his Queen as Part of her Joynture, King *Edward* III. after her Deceaſe, ſettled it on his Son, *John* of *Gaunt*, upon his 2d Marriage with *Conſtance*, the King of *Caſtile*'s Daughter; but yet we find that *Robert Knowles*, 42 *Edw.* III. held it in *Capite*; and, in the 58th of the ſame King, it was granted in Fee-Tail to *Robert de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*; and, 3 *Hen.* V. it was again granted to *Henry Chicheley*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and others; King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. ſettled it, with the Advowſon of the Church, on *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*. Here were anciently Salt-pits, tho' ſix Miles from the Sea. Upon a Hill near this Town the Sheriffs-Torn for the whole County is kept. The Villages adjoyning are

Houghton, where flouriſhed a famous Family of the *Neirfords*, who were very much enriched by marrying *Petronil*, or *Parnel de Vaux*, who brought them the Manors of *Hackford*, with the Market of *Repham*, *H h*, *Clay*, and *Hocton*, in this County, with other Eſtates in *London* and *Suffolk*. They had a Park here.

Baſham, or *Barſham*, two Villages of that Name, diſtinguiſhed by Eaſt and Weſt, lie juſt upon the Confines of this Hundred, about a Mile or more from *Walſingham*. About the Time of King *Henry* VIII. Sir *William Fermer*, a very famous Knight of theſe Parts, built himſelf a Seat here, which by Marriage is now ſettled in the Family of the *Caltherps*. Sir *Henry Spelman* tells us, That when he was a Child there was a common Story, that King *Henry* VIII. went barefoot from one of theſe Villages to the Shrine at *Walſingham*, and offered the Virgin *Mary* a Necklace of a great Value; but it ſeems that that King's Reſpect to her was altered when he permitted, if not authorized, *Cromwell* to ſpoil, and then burn her Image.

Rainham, which was the Manor of *John Howard*, created the firſt Duke of *Norfolk*, for his Fidelity to the Houſe of *York* in King *Edward* IV's and King *Richard* III's Reign, and given him with divers other Manors in this County, by the latter to hold of the Crown in Special-Tail with the Fiſhing there, paying only the ſame Services by which they had been held before they came to the Crown. This Earl continued firm to the *Yorkiſts* to the laſt, and was ſlain in *Boſworth-Field* with King *Richard*, and buried at *Thetford*. He was attainted in the next Parliament; but his Son was reſtored to his Earldom of *Surry*, 4 *Hen.* VII. About the ſame Time Sir *Roger Townſhend*, one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*, purchaſed this Manor as we ſuppoſe of the Crown, and almoſt from that Time this Village hath been the Seat of the Family of the *Townſhends*, which has long flouriſhed in this County. Many of them were Knights ſucceſſively, and married into the chief Families of this County and *Suffolk*. Sir *Roger Townſhend* of this Place was created Baronet by *James* I. 1617. and married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Horace*, Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*, who rendered the Family illuſtrious with the noble and ancient Blood of the *Veres*, and brought him a Son, whom he named *Horatio* with regard to her Father. He was for his Loyalty created Baron *Townſhend* of *Kings-Lynn* in 1661. and Viſcount *Townſhend* of *Rainham*, both in this County, in 1682. The preſent Viſcount *Townſhend* is his Son. In this Church are the Tombs of *John Townſhend*, the Son of *Roger* and *Eleanor* his Wife, who died *Octob.* 4. 1565. By theſe is a fair Monument with the ſame Arms, but without any Name; which Mr. *Weever* conjectures to be for Sir *Roger Townſhend*, a Judge of the *Common-Pleas* in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. Their Seat here is a noble Fabrick, and has a Park well ſtocked with Deer adjoyning to it. At a little Diſtance from this Place is

Wiſſingſet, which *Herbert Bozun*, a *Norman*, an old Soldier under King *William* I. obtained as a Reward of his Service, and his Poſterity have enjoyed it even to our Days.

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Rugham, the Manor of *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, and Juſtice of *England*, who falling under the King's Diſpleaſure, all his Lands and Eſtate were ſeized by the King, *Henry* III. but again reſtored, and among others this Manor, which was Part of the Lands which he had with *Beatrix Warren* his Wife; ſome Caſtles only being reſerved for the King's Uſe, with the Stock and Appurtenances to them belonging. In the Church are Tombs for Sir *William Yelverton*, a Judge of the *King's-Bench*, and *Agnes* his Wife, *John* his Son, who was Squire of the Body to King *Edward* IV. *John Yelverton*, who died in 1505, and *Roger*, who died in 1510, alſo of Mr. *John Swaffham*, Vicar here, who died in 1409.

Tofts, the Manor of the Family of *de Plaiz*, who enjoyed it divers Succeſſions; but at length *John de Plaiz* leaving only a Daughter named *Margaret*, ſhe married to Sir *John Howard* Kt. Anceſtor of the *Howards*, Dukes of *Norfolk*, and ſo it became the Eſtate of that noble Family.

Kettleſton, or *Kerdiſton*, the Manor and Eſtate of a Lord of the ſame Name; of which Family were divers of Eminency, as *William de Kerdeſton*, High-Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, *Roger de Kerdiſton*, knighted with *Edward* the Prince, by Bathing, 34 *Edw.* I. and *William de Kerdeſton*, who was ſummoned to Parliament 11 *Edw.* III. He died 34 *Edw.* III. being then poſſeſſed of this Manor.

Souththorp, the Demeſne of *Walter de Norwich*, whoſe Poſterity for ſome Generations enjoyed it; for Sir *John de Norwich* his Grandſon obtained of King *Edw.* III. a Charter of Free-Warren for all the Lands of this, and many other his Lordſhips; his Grandſon *John* had no Child, and therefore *Katharine de Brews* his Couſin was adjudged his next Heir; but ſhe taking upon her the Habit of a Nun at *Dertford* in *Kent*, *William de Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*, the Son of *Margaret*, the Siſter of *Thomas de Norwich*, Brother of *John*, was found to be the next Heir, and accordingly had Livery of it. Here is a Monument for *Henry Unton*, who died *Anno* 1420.

14. The Hundred of *Frebrig*, or *Frecbridge*.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Launditch* and *Gallow*; on the North with the Hundred of *Smethden*; on the Weſt with *Lynn-Deep*; and on the South with the Hundreds of *Clack-Cloſe* and *South-Greenhoe*, except that Part of this Hundred which is commonly called *Frebridge* in *Merſhland*, and is encompaſſed with the Rivers *Great* and *Little Ouſe* on the Eaſt and South-ſides, and with *Linn-Deep* on the North and Weſt. This Hundred with the Appurtenances was granted in Special-Tail by King *Richard* III. to *John* Earl of *Norfolk*, whom he created Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marſhal at the ſame Time, for his Fidelity to the *York* Family, as is before related in diſcourſing of other Hundreds, Lordſhips, and Manors beſtowed on him by the ſame King. In this Hundred is one of the moſt conſiderable Towns of this County, *viz.*

LINN-REGIS, or *King's-Linn*, perhaps, ſaith Mr. *Camden*, ſo named from its ſpreading Waters; for ſo much is implied by *Lhyn* in *Britiſh*: But the Author of the Additions to *Camden* tells us, that this Place is falſly called *Lynn*, its true Name is *Len*, which is derived not as Mr. *Camden* ſpeaks from *Lhyn*, but as Sir *Henry Spelman* affirms from *Len*, in *Saxon* a Farm, or Tenure, in Fee; ſo *Fanelhen* in the *German* Language is the Tenure of the Fee of a Baron, and *Len Epiſcopi* the Biſhop's Farm; yea, he further obſerves, that the Word *Len* hath a more limited Senſe, and ſignifies Church-Lands, as *Ter-Elen* in *Welch* is *Terra Eccleſiæ*. This Town was called *Linn-Epiſcopi*, *Biſhops-Linn*, till the Time of King *Henry* VIII. as being the Poſſeſſion of the Biſhop of *Norwich*; but that King exchanging the Ma-

N. B. *An unknown Gentleman, well acquainted with this Town, having ſent us an excellent Deſcription of it, we ſhall inſert it with as little Alteration, as is conſiſtent with our Brevity, and the Reputation of the Place.*

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Monaſtry and Revenue of *St. Bennet* of *Hulme*, and other Lands, for the Revenue of the Biſhoprick, this Town among the reſt came into the Hands of the King, and ſo hath with the Poſſeſſor changed its Name into *Lynn-Regis*. This Account of the Name is from Sir *H. Spelman*, and other Writers; the Gentleman's Deſcription follows.

Toward the Mouth of the *Great Ouſe* ſtandeth *Lynn*, a large Town, encompaſſed with a deep Trench, and Walls for the greateſt Part of it, containing about 2360 Houſes, or Families, and divided by four ſmall Rivers, which have about fifteen Bridges over them. It lies along the Eaſt-ſide of the River, which upon high Spring Tides flows above 20 Feet perpendicular, and is about the Breadth of the *Thames* above Bridge, ſo extending itſelf about a Mile, having at the North-end toward the Sea a royal Fortreſs, commonly called *St. Ann's-Fort*, with a Platform of 12 large Guns, which eaſily can command all Ships coming in and going out of that Harbour, and towards the Land, beſides the Wall before-mentioned, it is defended by nine regular Baſtions and a Ditch which lie almoſt in the Form of a Semicircle, and make it above half a Mile in the Breadth croſs the Middle thereof.

Its Situation affords a great Advantage to Traffick and Commerce, having a commodious large Harbour capable of 200 Sail of Ships, and ſeveral navigable Rivers falling into it from eight ſeveral Counties, by which divers capital Cities and Towns therein. *viz. Peterborough*, *Ely*, *Stamford*, *Bedford*, *St. Ives*, *Huntington*, *St. Neots*, *Northampton*, *Cambridge*, *St. Edmundsbury*, *Thetford*, &c. are ſerved with all Sorts of heavy Commodities, as Coals and Salt from *Newcaſtle*, Deals, Firr-Timber, Iron, Wines, &c. from beyond the Sea thither imported, and from theſe Parts great Quantities of Wheat, Rye, Coal-Seed, Oats, Barley, &c. are brought down theſe Rivers, whereby a great Foreign and Inland Trade is maintained, the Breed of Seamen increaſed, and the Cuſtoms and Revenues of the Town very much advanced.

This Town is of very conſiderable Antiquity, (tho' Mr. *Camden* will not allow it ſo to be, ſaying it ſprang out of the Ruins of *Old Lynn*, corruptly ſo called for *Weſt-Lynn*) and preſumed from the concurrent Teſtimonies of ancient Hiſtorians to be *Maiden-Bower*, and have *St. Margaret* for its Tutelary Saints and Patroneſs; which ſeems confirmed from this. That the Corporation of this Town hath of ancient Uſage, which they ſtill continue for their Publick and Common Seal, the Effigies of *St. Margaret the Virgin* ſtanding in a triumphant Manner wounding a Dragon with the Croſs, and trampling upon him with her Feet, with this Motto circumſcribed.

SUB MARGARETA TERITUR DRACO, STAT CRUCE LÆTA.

From whence the honorary Coat of Arms of this Town is derived, being on a Field Azure, three Dragons Heads eraſed, tranſfixed with three Croſſes, Croſſet Fitches *Or*.

Felix, the *Burgundian*, who firſt brought Chriſtianity into theſe Parts, is recorded to have landed firſt here, (as Sir *Henry Spelman* ſaith) and was their firſt Biſhop and Apoſtle, converted the People of this Town, and built the Church of *Babingley*, which is near this Place towards the Sea, and was according to Mr. *Camden* the firſt Chriſtian Church in theſe Parts, and he and the ſucceeding Biſhops of the *Eaſt-Angles*, and from them the Biſhops of *Norwich*, till the Diſſolution of the Monaſtries, have always had the Lordſhip and Dominion of this Town; and the Church of *St. Margaret*, with the Chapels of *St. James* and *St. Nicholas*, by ancient Deeds from the Biſhop of *Norwich*, confirmed by the Royal Aſſent, have been heretofore appointed to the Priory of *Norwich* till its Suppreſſion, and ſince ſtill remain to the Dean and Chapter there. There is alſo one other Church in *South-Lynn*, on the Eaſt-ſide of the River, dedicated to *All-Saints*, and another at *Weſt-Lynn*; but the Church of *St. Edmunds* in *North-*

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North-Lynn, with the Houſes adjoyning, hath long ſince been loſt and ſwallowed up with the Encroachments and Fury of the Sea, without any Remains of them.

The principal Church in this Town is dedicated to *St. Margaret*, and accounted one of the largeſt Parochial Churches in this Kingdom of *Gothick* Work, built and founded by *Herbert de Loſinga*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, and Chancellor of *England*, about *A. D.* 1100. It hath a fair lofty Lanthorn in the Middle of the Croſs-Iſle, and at the Weſt-End two Towers, in one of which are eight good Tunable Bells, and on the other is raiſed a lofty neat Spire of a ſurprizing Elegance, which from the Foundation is 258 Feet high, and equal to the Length both of the Church and and Chancel, and the Body thereof conſiſting of three large Iſles to the Outſide of the Foundation of the Walls is no leſs than 132 Feet.

The Chapel of *S. Nicholas* is alſo one of the faireſt and largeſt in *England*, conſiſting of three Streight-Iſles from Eaſt to Weſt, 200 Feet long, and the Breadth 78, with one Tower, and a fair Spire raiſed upon it. The Chapel of *St. James*, ſince the Diſſolution of the Priories, being in Part demoliſhed, the Spire-Steeple, and Part of the Stone-Tower taken off, and the reſt become ruinous, *Anno* 22 *Eliz.* the Body of the Church was pulled quite down, and the Croſs-Iſle and Chancel-part were begun to be fitted up and rebuilt for a Work-houſe for the Poor, and ſome time after divers poor People were ſet on Work there in Dreſſing of Hemp, and making Strings and Towes for Fiſhermen, and other Manufactures; but ſome time after the Deſign failing and coming to nothing, (as Sir *Henry Spelman* ſays in his Hiſtory and Fate of Sacrilege) the Building again fell to Decay, and lay a long time neglected, till by the Charity of this Age, by the liberal Benefactions of the Mayor, Burgeſſes and chief Inhabitants, it was rebuilt, and again converted into a Work-houſe, or Hoſpital, for poor Children, and contains to the Number of Fifty, where ſuch an Endowment and Proviſion is made for their Work, Inſtruction, and Maintenance, and alſo at fit Years for putting them out to proper Trades, and Employments, and eſpecially being of late taken into the Care of the new Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor, ſettled by Act of Parliament 12 and 13 *Gul.* III. that it is now like to continue (notwithſtanding Sir *H. Spelman*'s Preſage to the contrary) a firm Eſtabliſhment for future Ages. Upon a fair Frontiſpiece on a Tablet over the Entrance is engraven this Inſcription.

E RVINIS
CAPELLÆ Sti IACOBI
ORPHANOTROPHIVM HOC
EREXIT
S. P Q L
SIMONE TAYLER MAJORE.

In this Town there have been ſeveral Priories, Oratories, and Religious Houſes, *viz.* for Fryers, Carmelites, or White Fryers in *South-Lynn*, the Church of which ſtill remains, and is uſed for a Pariſh-Church. There are many Grave-Stones in it for Monks and others doubtleſs, but without Inſcriptions; for Black Fryers, Dominicans, or Preachers, *Auguſtin* Fryers, or Eremites, and Fryers Minorites, or Grey Fryers; all which came hither about the Reign of King *Henry* III. and ſettled here, Building themſelves Convents in ſeveral Parts of the Town: But they are now almoſt all demoliſhed, ſaving a fair lofty Hexangular Steeple of the Grey Fryers ſtill remaining, which is an uſeful Sea-Mark to guide the Ships into the Habour. Here was alſo a College for 12 Prieſts, founded by Mr. *Thomas Thorisby*, who had been ſeveral times Mayor of this Town, and lived not long before the Diſſolution of the Monaſtries, about the Year 1500; of which there is a conſiderable Part yet ſtanding. And near the Walls of the Town ſtand the Remains of an ancient Oratory, an odd Sort of Building of a tapering Form, with ſeveral Vaults and Cavities under Ground, over which are ſome dark Cells for the Prieſts to take Confeſſions in, and above all a ſmall Chapel in the Figure of a Croſs arched above, and enriched with Carvings, dedicated to the *Bleſſed Virgin*, and commonly

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commonly called the *Ladys-Mount*, whither the *Romiſh* Penitents in their Pilgrimages thro' this Town to the Holy Wells and Monaſtry of the Lady of *Walſingham* uſe to reſort, and perform their Devotions in Popiſh Times.

Near this Place ſtands the publick Town-houſe, commonly called *Trinity-Hall*, a good, auguſt and ancient Building, with a lofty, fine Portico adjoyning, and containing an Aſcent of fair large Steps leading up to it, and behind it are ſeveral large and commodious Apartments for the occaſional Services of the Corporation, and near the River and Middle of the Town ſtands a fair Structure of Free-Stone, with two Orders of Columns erected at the proper Coſt and Charge of Sir *John Turner* Kt. three times Mayor here, and for many Years one of the Burgeſſes in Parliament; for an *Exchange* for Merchants, *Anno Dom.* 1683. upon the 2d Flour, whereof in a Nich in the Front ſtands the Statue of K. *Char.* II. and within is his preſent Majeſty's Cuſtom-houſe fitted up, with ſeveral commodious Apartments for that Purpoſe. On the Platform above is raiſed an open Turret upon Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with an Exchange-Bell therein, being finiſhed above with an Obelisk and Ball, whereon is ſet Fame in the Place of a Weather-Cock, the Whole being about 90 Feet high.

Porticum hanc nundinariam
Cum utrobiq; lanienis,
Et Foro Piſcatorio è tergo,
In ruinam pene collapſis,
Illuſtriſſimis in vicinia Patronis
Plenâ manu ſublivantibus,
S. P Q. L reſtituit,
Et formâ hac non ineleganti
(Henrico Bell, Architecto)
De novo erexit Anno 1710.

This Market Croſs,
With Butchers Shambles on both ſides,
And the Fiſhermens Stalls behind,
When it was almoſt faln down,
The Court of Aldermen and People of Lyn,
With the Liberal Contributions
Of the neighbouring Gentry,
Built anew in an elegant Form,
Henry Bell being the Mr. Builder,
In the Year One thouſand, ſeven hundred and ten.

Here are two Markets weekly, the one on *Tueſdays*, the other on *Saturdays*, and two diſtinct Market-places for them; one of which has a ſpatious Square Area of three Acres toward the North-End, whereof is erected upon an Aſcent of four Steps a new Market-Croſs of Free-Stone of modern Architecture, elegantly adorned with Statues, and other Enrichments, with a Periſtyle round below, ſupported with 16 Columns of the *Ionick* Order, as alſo another Walk above, encompaſſed with an Iron Balcony, enriched with curious Tracery-Work and Fouldage, which alſo incloſeth a fair Octangular Room within. The upper Part is finiſhed with a Cupolo and Turret, wherein hangs the Market-Bell, the whole being about 70 Feet in Height. On each ſide thereof ſtands in a circular Form the Butchers Shambles in two Diviſions, the Frontiſpieces whereof are ſuppoſed with *Dorick* Columns, and the Pediments enriched with a Decoration of Paintings appropriated to the Subject, and behind at a proper Diſtance is another Building erected and fitted for a Fiſh-Market, which with a Row of Lime-Trees incloſing all behind, together form the whole into an agreeable and almoſt charming Proſpect. Round the Fryers of the Colanade ſtands this Superſcription following:

The Markets are very plentiful having large Supplies of Fleſh Meats, Variety of freſh Water and Sea-Fiſh, and Poultry, and wild Fowl of all Sorts, which are bought here at reaſonable Rates, and thoſe not only ſufficient to ſupply the Town, but all the Country round about, who for the moſt Part reſort hither for what they want. The Air, tho' the Situation of the Town is not much above the common Level, is not unwholſome, and the Inhabitants for the moſt Part enjoy

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enjoy a good Degree of Health, being leſs ſubject to Epidemical Diſtempers, and live as long commonly as thoſe who breath a ſharper Air, and clearer Clime: But it is no ſmall Inconvenience to the Inhabitants of this Town that there are no freſh Water-Springs in it; but they are ſupplied with Water partly from the River that runs by *Gaywood*, which is raiſed by Engines, and from thence by ſome Conduits in the Town are ſupplied, and partly by Water conveyed by Leaden-Pipes, one from *Middleton*, about three Miles diſtant, and another from *Mintlin*, or *Minden*, about two Miles off.

As to the Conſtitution and Government of this Town, it has been honoured with no leſs than 15 Royal Charters; of which we ſhall mention only ſome of the Chief, *viz.* that of King *John*, granted *Anno Reg.* 6. at the inſtant Petition of *John Gray* Biſhop of *Norwich* when he was here, in which he allowed the Burgeſſes of *Linn* that they ſhould be a free Borough for ever, and chuſe themſelves a *Prætor*; but on Condition he ſhould be ſubject to the Biſhop, and take an Oath yearly to that End at the Biſhop's-Court at *Gaywood*, where the Biſhop had erected a noble Palace, from whence he was called the Biſhop's-Man, with as great Liberties and Immunities as were granted to any Borough in that Age, tho' it manifeſtly appears that before that time this Town was a Borough by Preſcription immemorial, and not then firſt conſtituted. Before the King's Departure from this Place into *Lincolnſhire*, where he ſoon after died. He gave to this Corporation a very rich, double gilt, emboſſed, and enamelled Cup and Cover, weighing 73 Ounces, which is preſerved to this Day, and upon all publick Occaſions and Entertainments uſed with ſome uncommon Ceremonies at drinking the Health of the King, or Queen. He alſo, at the ſame Time, gave them from his Side a large Sword with a Silver Handle, on the Bars whereof this Inſcription was ſome time after engraven.

Enſis hic donum fuit Regis Joannis, à ſuo ipſius latere datum.

King John took this Sword from his own Side, and gave it to this Town.

Concerning this Sword which the Corporation of *Lynn* ſo much boaſts of as the Enſign of King *John*'s Favour, to be carried before the Mayor, the Author of the Additions to *Camden* objects, 1. That King *John* did not grant them a Mayor, but a Provoſt only, their Privilege of having a Mayor was granted them by King *Henry* III. for their good Services in the Iſle of *Ely* againſt the Barons. 2. That King *John*'s Charter makes no Mention of a Sword but that granted by King *Henry* VIII. when *Lynn* coming into his Hands he allowed them divers other Privileges, and ſo 'tis probable the Sword was given them by King *Henry* VIII. 3. Sir *Henry Spelman*, in one of his Papers, ſays, That one *Tho. Kenet*, Town-Clerk of *Len*, told him, that one *John Cooke*, Sword-bearer, in 1580, or thereabouts, procured Mr. *Ivory*, the School-maſter of the Town, to compoſe the above-mentioned Inſcription, and had it engraved by one *Cooke*, a Goldſmith of the Town, upon a plain Side of the Hilt, which proves the Inſcription of no Authority.

To theſe Objections the Gentleman, who takes Notice of them, anſwers, That the Sword, that is carried before the Mayor at this Day, is that which was given by King *John*, is an undoubted Truth; for it appears by authentick Records that it has not only been carried before the Mayors ſucceſſively from King *Henry* III. time, but alſo that the Mayors themſelves, upon the Occaſion of ſome Kings honouring this Place with their Preſence, as particularly King *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. and *Henry* VII. have born the ſame Sword before them. In the Charter of King *Henry* III. whom this Town alſo aſſiſted, as they did his Predeceſſor in the Barons Wars, and had great Numbers of the Inhabitants ſlain near *Littleport* in the Iſle of *Ely* (as *Matt. Paris* relates) they had divers others Enfranchiſements and Privileges granted on that Account, which the Preamble of that Charter pretty remarkably ſets forth in theſe

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Words: "Who for their laudable Ser-
"vices, and valiant Aſſiſtances, which
"the Burgeſſes had done for him, in the
"Troubles of his Kingdom, granted for
"himſelf and his Heirs (as much as in
"him lay) to the Burgeſſes, and their
"Heirs, to chuſe a Mayor, which before
"that time was called a *Prepoſitus*, or
"Provoſt."

But theſe are not the only Inſtances of this Town's Loyalty; for in the Beginning of the late Civil Wars, *Anno* 1643, the Mayor and Burgeſſes held out the Town, and ſhut their Gates upon the Earl of *Manchester*, who came againſt it with an Army under his Command, and with the Aſſiſtance of ſome neighbouring Gentlemen (who took Refuge there) having formed a ſmall Body of about eight Troops of Horſe and Foot with thoſe, and the Militia of the Corporation, conſiſting of two Companies of Foot, they bravely defended the Place for King *Charles* I. for above three Weeks, in a formal Siege laid to it by an Army of above 18000 Men, till at length deſpairing of any Aſſiſtance or Relief from the Earl of *Newcaſtle*, who then lay near *Lincoln* with the like Number, and had Application made to him from the Town to that purpoſe, but in vain, they were obliged at laſt to ſurrender the Place upon the beſt Terms they could obtain for themſelves, [which were, that all the Inhabitants ſhould pay ten Shillings a Head, (*ex Baker*) and a Months Pay for the Soldiers to ſave themſelves from Plunder.]

This Town (without mentioning any more) was alſo honoured with two ſucceeding Charters from King *Henry* VIII. in the 16th and 29th Year of his Reign. By the Firſt of theſe Grants the preſent Conſtitution of the Body, *viz.* of a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, 18 Common Council, a Town-Clerk, 2 Coroners, and other Officers, was eſtabliſhed, and has ever ſince continued without any Alteration; and by the Second that King granted two Marts, or Fairs, one to be held the Day after the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin, *July* 16. the other on the next Day after the Purification of the ſaid Virgin *Mary*, *Feb.* 3. and both to continue ſix Days next following the ſame; the former of which being afterwards revoked, the latter only is kept and continued to this Day: And becauſe it was enacted by the ſame King, *Anno Reg.* 27. that he, his Heirs and Succeſſors *Kings of England*, ſhall have and enjoy for ever the Lordſhip of *Lin-Biſhop*, called *Biſhops-Lynn*, and *Gaywood*, and all the Liberties thereof, which before did belong to the Biſhops of *Norwich*; the Name of *Biſhops-Lynn*, which it had before was changed into *Lynn-Regis*, vulgarly called *King's-Lynn*, and ſo ordained by that Charter hereafter for ever to be called, and not by any other Name. The Port is reckoned commodious, but the Trade of the Northern Coaſt is almoſt ruined, the Southern and Weſtern having ingroſſed it to their great Advantage. This Town ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament ever ſince the 26th Year of King *Edward* I. and in this laſt, which was diſſolved *March* 17. 172½. after it had ſat ſeven Years. The Repreſentatives for this Borough were Sir *Charles Turner* Kt. and *Robert Walpole* Eſq;.

In this Town, (as Mr. *Holinſhed* relates) about the Year 1190. 2 *Rich.* I. there happened an Inſurrection againſt the *Jews* upon this Occaſion. A certain *Jew*, an Inhabitant of this Place, was converted to the Chriſtian Faith, which ſo angred the reſt of the *Jews*, that they reſolved to kill him whereſoever they met him: Hereupon, as he paſſed in the Streets, they ſet upon him, and he to eſcape their Hands fled to the next Church, whither his Country-men purſued him, and being reſolved to execute their malicious Purpoſe, broke into the Church upon him. This Violence ſtirred up the Chriſtians to run together in Defence of the *Jew*, and among them many foreign Marriners, who belonged to the Ships then lying in the Harbour, who being altogether too ſtrong for the *Jews* forced them to fly into their Houſes. The Townſmen being therewith contented ceaſed from further proſecuting them, having delivered the Convert from their Power, but the Mariners followed them to their Houſes, robbed

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robbed and plundered them of their Goods, slew their Persons, and set their Houses on fire, and being enriched with their Spoil hoised Sail, and got away fearing they should be called to an Account for this unlawful Act done contrary to the King's late Proclamation in Favour of the *Jews*.

Mr. *John Crane*, an Apothecary of *Cambridge*, a very charitable Person to all the Royalists in the late Usurpation, whom he privately relieved, gave at his Death to charitable Uses 3000 *l.* of which he bequeathed 200 *l.* to the Bishops *Wren* and *Brownrigge*, 500 *l.* to forty orthodox Ministers, and the rest to be divided equally between five Towns; of which *Lynn* was one, and for its Share had about 460 *l.* He died *May* 1650.

Soon after the Restoration of King *Charles* II. Sir *Horatio Townsend* Bar. having in order to it loyally put himself in Arms, and fortified the Haven of *Kings-Lynn* for his Reception, and prepared considerable Forces both by Sea and Land for the better securing of it, in Consideration of these acceptable Services was, by Letter Patents dated at *Westminster April* 20. 1661. created a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Townshend* of *Kings-Lenne*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He was afterward in 1682. raised to the higher Honour of Viscount *Townshend* of *Raynham*, the Place where the Seat of the Family long had been. He left but one Son, who has been long a great Statesman, *viz.*

Charles, Lord Viscount *Townshend*, now, or late one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he is yet living, but hath several Children, as *Charles*, *Thomas*, *William*, *Roger*, and *George*, by two Wives, *viz.* *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Lord *Pelham*, and *Dorothy*, Daughter of —— *Walpole* of *Holton* in this County. In the Year 1684. King *Charles* II. honoured this Town again in an extraordinary Manner, by making at once two of their Aldermen Knights, *viz.* Sir *Simon Tayler*, and Sir *John Turner*.

This Town having had divers religious Houses affords us divers Men of learned Education, as well as of religious Profession.

Nicholas of *Lynne*, born here and bred at *Oxford*, generally accounted a *Franciscan* Fryer, tho' *Bale* will have him a *Carmelite*, because he was so himself. He was an excellent Musician, Mathematician, and Astrologer. He is said to have sailed in 1330. by the Help of his *Astrolabe*, as far as the Arctick Pole, and to have wrote a Book of his Discoveries there, which is entitled, *Inventio Fortunata*. Sure it is our *Chaucer*, the Poet, had a great Esteem for him, stiling him *Frere Nich. Lynn*, a Reverend Clerke. He died about the Year 1360. and was buried at *Lynn*, the Place of his Nativity.

Alan of *Lynn*, who was born in this Town, and being educated at *Cambridge*, where he obtained the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, became a *Carmelite* Fryer in this Town. He was a diligent Reader of many voluminous Authors, and that others might reap some Benefit by his Labours, he composed *Indexes* to most or all the Authors he perused. *Bale* gives us a Specimen of his *Herculean* Labours in setting down the Writers to which he made *Indexes*, as he saw them in the *Carmelite* Library at *Norwich*.

1. *Ægidius.*
2. *Alcuinus.*
3. *Ambrosius.*
4. *Anselmus.*
5. *Aquinas.*
6. *Augustinus.*
7. *Balcanthorp.*
8. *Basil.*
9. *Bede.*
10. *Belethus Bles.*
11. *Bernard.*
12. *Bertherius.*
13. *Cassianus.*
14. *Cassiodorus.*
15. *Chrysostome.*
16. *Cyril.*
17. *Damascene.*
18. *Gerard Laod.*
19. *Gilbert.*
20. *Gorham.*
21. *Gregory.*
22. *Haymo.*
23. *Hierome.*
24. *Hilary.*
25. *Hugo.*
26. *Josephus.*
27. *Neckham.*
28. *Origen.*
29. *Euseb. Pamph.*
30. *Phil. Ribot.*
31. *Rahan.*
32. *Renigius.*
33. *Richard.*

His Collections were allowed very compleat. He flourished *Anno* 1420. and was buried at *Lynn*, in the Convent of the *Carmelites*.

John Barret, born of honest Parentage in this Town, was bred a *Carmelite* of

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White Fryers in *Cambridge*, when Learning ran very low, and Degrees high, Intereſt, or Money, not Knowledge, purchaſing them. The Univerſity was ſo ſenſible of this Abuſe that they appointed Dr. *Cranmer* Poſer-General of all Candidates in Divinity, who ſtopt this our *Barret* for Inſufficiency. *Barret* quickened with this Diſgrace returns to *Lynn*, and there applied himſelf ſo diligently to his Study, that in a ſhort Time he became an admirable Scholar, and having commenced Doctor with due Applauſe, lived many Years a painful Preacher in *Norwich*, ever ſpeaking of Dr. *Cranmer* honourably, as the only Means of his Happineſs. *Bale* ſays, That in the Reign of Queen *Mary* he became a zealous Papiſt; which if true (tho' *Bale*'s Praiſes are better believed than his Invectives) we may hope, that tho' he complied in Times of Perſecution, he returned to the Truth in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Beginning of which he died.

William Watts, M. A. of *Caius-College*, *Cambridge*, an admirable Critick and Divine, was born in or near this Town. *Jo. Ger. Voſſius* calls him *Doctiſſimus & Cluriſſimus Watſius qui optimè de Hiſtoriâ meruit*, &c. He by his Travels became Maſter of divers Languages, and at his Return was made Chaplain to King *Char.* I. Miniſter of *St. Albans Woodſtreet* in *London*, and Prebendary of *Wells*; but being ſequeſtred, plundered, and his Wife and Children turned out of Doors, he fled to the King, ſerved under Prince *Rupert*, and was in moſt of the Battles fought with the Parliament Forces. Upon the declining of the King's Cauſe, he ſtuck ſtill to the Prince and ſerved at Sea, till being blocked up with him in the Harbour of *Kinſale* in *Ireland*, he was overtaken with an incurable Diſtemper, of which he died in 1649. He was a conſiderable Writer, and had an eſpecial Hand in Sir *Henry Spelman*'s Gloſſary, and corrected, added Notes to, and publiſhed *Matthew Paris's Hiſtoria Major* in 1640. as alſo divers Treatiſes in *Engliſh*, as the Hiſtory of *Guſtavus Apolphus*, *Mortification Apoſtolical*, a Treatiſe of the *Paſſions*, &c. *William Gale*, a *Norfolk* Man born, took upon him the Habit of the *Auguſtin* Fryers in this Town. He ſtudied among the Brethren of his Order at *Oxford* ſeveral Years, and proceeded Doctor of Divinity in that Univerſity. He was made at length Provincial of all his Order in *England*, being accounted a moſt eminent Perſon for Literature and Piety, and a prime Example of Virtue among them. He left to Poſterity theſe Books. 1. *Lectiones in Theologia.* 2. *Diſputationes Variæ.* 3. A Courſe of *Sermons* for the whole Year, preached to the People. He died in 1507. 23 *Hen.* VII. and was buried in the Church of the Fryers of *St. Auſtin.* Beſides this Mart-Town and Sea-Port, there is in this Hundred

Caſtle-Riſing, another Market-Town, whoſe Markets of old were twice a Week, and Fairs fifteen times in a Year; but now they are all diſuſed, becauſe the Haven is choaked up with Sands, whereas before it was a Place of good Account. It is a Borough-Town, governed by a Mayor, Steward, 12 Aldermen, *&c.* and ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, but is of no long ſtanding. The Burgeſſes in the late Parliament for this Place were the Honourable *William Fielding* Eſq; and Colonel *Charles Churchill.* It takes its Name from an high Hill, vying with that of *Norwich*, on which it is built, and by it a Caſtle, and a vaſt circular Ditch, the Form of which (according to *Procopius*'s Deſcription) anſwers the *Gothick* Manner of fortifying; and therefore 'tis probably a Work of the *Normans*, who are deſcended from the *Goths.* The *Saxons* indeed made their Foſſe circular, but then it was both narrow, and leſs deep, and generally of greater Circumference: But the *Romans* alſo ſeem to have had ſomething of a Fortification here, the Shore being much expoſed to Pyracies, (in which the *Saxons* ſhewed themſelves cunning Artiſts) and the Place as it were guarding and overlooking one of the beſt Harbours in theſe Parts; which Conjecture may ſeem well grounded from hence, that there was dug up near this Place a Coin of *Conſtantine the Great*, which Sir *Henry Spelman* ſays was brought him. There were three Towers in the Walls

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Walls of this Caſtle, which the Lords of *Hunſtanton*, *Watton* and *Ridon* were bound to defend and maintain, and to ſupport their Men, they had a Power to take Proviſion of the circumjacent Villages, paying for it within forty Days, according to a Statute made *Anno* 3. *Edward* I.

This Place was from the Conquerour's Time the Manor and Seat of the Family of the *Albinies*, Earls of *Arundel*, who enjoyed by Virtue of their Caſtle here a 3d Part of the Cuſtoms of the Port of *Lynn*, till the People of *Lynn* beſieged him in his Caſtle, and ſo ſtreightned him, that he was forced to releaſe his Right to them, and ſwear never to attempt their Recovery. They ſucceſſively enjoyed it, till the 27 *Henry* III. when *Hugh de Albini* dying in the prime of his Youth without Heirs of his Body, left the great Inheritance of that Family to his four Siſters, *Mabel*, *Iſabel*, *Nichola*, and *Cicely*, who being married to *Robert de Monthault*, this Manor upon the Diviſion came to him, and he made it his Seat. This *Robert* left two Sons, *John* and *Robert*, which he had by his Wife *Cicely*, *John* died without Iſſue, and the Inheritance deſcended to *Robert*, whoſe Son *Roger* left a Son *Robert*, who having no Iſſue ſettled his whole Eſtate upon Queen *Iſabel*, Mother to King *Edward* III. for Life; and after her to *John* of *Eltham* her Son, and his Heirs for ever; but he dying without Iſſue alſo, *Roger de Molbray*, ſo called from the Lands he poſſeſſed in *Molbray*, the Son of *Nigel de Albini* obtained this Manor and kept it in his Family, which after were Lords *Mombray* for ſome Succeſſions; but at length came again to the Crown, where it reſted till King *Henry* VIII *Reg.* 36. gave it in Exchange to *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued, except when Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 20. granted it to *Edward*, Earl of *Oxford*; but King *James* I. upon his Reſtoring of the *Norfolk* Family, granted it, with many other Manors, to *Thomas*, Lord *Howard*, and *Henry*, Brother to *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, from whom by Deſcent the Inheritance is come to *Thomas*, the preſent Duke of *Norfolk*. Here is a Park and a large Chaſe, with the Privileges of a Forreſt thereto belonging, which extends itſelf into the ſeveral neighbouring Villages. In the Porch of the Pariſh-Church there is a Grave-Stone having theſe Words on it ——*Iſabellæ Reginæ.*——The Inhabitants will have Queen *Iſabel*, Wife of King *Edw.* II. to be interred there; but 'tis probable 'tis One of her Servants only. In *Ket*'s Rebellion, to break down Incloſures, a ſmall Party of the tumultuous Rabble had their Rendezvouz in a Plain near this Town, called *Riſing-Chaſe*; but the Gentlemen gathering Forces together from *Watton*, *Thetford*, and *Brandon*, obliged them to fly to their Companions at *Monſhold* by *Norwich*. *Henry Howard*, youngeſt Son of *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Surry*, Baron of *Caſtleriſing*, founded and endowed an Hoſpital here for 12 poor Men, and a Governour.

Seeby, or *Seebing*, a ſmall Town ſtanding on the *Lynn*, a little navigable River, which falls into the Mouth of the *Great Ouſe* near *Lynn*. It is a Market-Town, and that pretty conſiderable for the Sale of fat Bullocks, upon *Tueſdays*; but it is held but once a Fortnight. The Manor belonged with *Wringay* hard by to the Lords *Bardoff*, and hath always attended their Misfortunes down to the fixing their Lands in the Crown, ſince which Time it became the Inheritance of Sir *Francis Gawdy*, Kt. whoſe Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* was married to Sir *William Newport*, alias *Hatton*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir *Frances* married to *Robert*, Earl of *Warwick*, it was united to his Eſtate; but he ſold it to *George Scrime*, alias *Cremer*, Father of Sir *John Cremer* Kt. by whoſe Niece and Heir *Ann*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Edmund Cremer* of *Weſt-Winch*, married to Lord *Fitz-Williams* of *Lifford* in *Ireland*, but living at *Milton* in *Northamptonſhire*, it is become Part of the Eſtate of that Lord. *Robert*, Earl of *Warwick*, procured the Market of King *James* I. Having given this brief Account of the Market and Borough Towns, we proceed to the Villages: *viz. Gaywood*, a Village adjoyning to *Lynn* on the North-ſide of it, where Dr. *Gray*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, *Anno Dom.* 1210. built a Palace for himſelf and his Succeſſors, and on *Gaywood-Green* the Militia of this County were muſtered in 1684. to compliment King *Charles* II's

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Preſence. At a little Diſtance from hence is

Eaſt-Winch, a Place worthy of our Notice, for *Howard*'s Chapel adjoyning to the South-ſide of the Chancel, wherein is in the South-Wall an enarched Monument with 12 Eſcutcheons, much decayed, with this Inſcription.——— *Pro animabus Dom. Roberti Howard*, and *Margeria Uxoris*; and in the Eaſt-Window the Pourtraiture of a Knight Banneret of great Antiquity of the *Howard* Family; and in the Church is a fair Font of admirable Work erected by ſome of that Family. *Wever* has a Draught of them all.

Middleton, a ſmall Village lying Northward a little Diſtance from *Scoeby*. The Impropriation of this Place happened to be Part of Sir *Henry Spelman*'s Eſtate, when he wrote a Tract to diſſwade from a Prophanation of Churches, and perſwade a Reſtitution of Tythes and Impropriations, wherefore that he might not Preach but Practice, and thereby give an encouraging Example: He took a Courſe to diſpoſe of it for the Augmentation of the Vicarage, and make thereby a further Addition to *Congham*, the Place of his Nativity, which was yet but a ſmall Living, tho' he had procured his Uncle to give to it the impropriate Tythes, as is related at *Congham*. While he lived he never put up any Part of the Rent, but diſpoſed of it to augment the Vicar's Portion, as Mr. *Thorowgood*, a neighbouring Divine adviſed, to whom he gave Power after his Death to augment it further; which he has done, and hath a Surpluſage to purchaſe in the Impropriation of *Congham*. Adjoyning to this Village is

North-Runton, or *Rungeton*, a ſmall Village, but of old the Lordſhip of *Thomas de Beaufort*, the youngeſt Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, by *Katharine Swinford* his laſt Wife, who departing this Life at his Manor of *Greenwich* left this Manor and divers others to *John*, Earl of *Somerſet*, his Nephew and next Heir.

Babingley, a Village ſtanding upon the Shore of the *Æſtuary*, called *Lynn-Deep*. This Place is famous for the Landing of *Fœlix*, the Apoſtle of the *Eaſt-Angles* there, in the Year 630, for having converted the Inhabitants to Chriſtianity: He built the firſt Church there that was erected in theſe Parts, and ſucceeding Ages have made him the Patron of it. Some Remains of this Paſſage are ſtill found in the adjoyning Mountains called *Chriſtian-Hills*, and in

Flitcham, or *Fœlix-ham*, a neighbouring Village, which imports as much as the Village or Dwelling-place of *Fœlix*. In the Fields here is a fourſquare Plain incompaſſed with a ſhallow Ditch, called by the Inhabitants *Flitcham-burgh*, where the Freeholders of this Hundred, and others uſed to meet, as in a Court, to determine ſuch Controverſies as happened among the Inhabitants, as appears from a Brief of King *William Rufus* in theſe Words: "*William*, King of *England*, to *H.* his "Chamberlain greeting; I Will that thou "Cauſe three hundred and an half to "meet at *Flitcham-burgh*, and conſult "about the Land of *Holm*, &c." Here alſo the Freeholders of the Hundred were wont to meet to chuſe the Governour of their Hundred; and here a Cuſtom is ſtill kept up for the Inhabitants of the Hundred to come and pay their Suit and Service to the Lord of the Hundred every Year. North of this Place is

Appleton, where *Edward Paſton* Eſq; hath lately built himſelf a very fine Seat; and at a little Diſtance is

Sandringham, where the Family of the *Cobbs* has flouriſhed ever ſince the Reign of *Edw.* III. In the Church is a Tomb for *Richard Fitz-John* the Patron of it. A little Diſtance from this Village is

Congham, a Place of Old, the Eſtate of *William Ruſtyng*, who went with the Earl of *Arundel* to the Holy War as a Soldier, as did alſo ——— *Ingolſthorpe*, and *Andrew Sharnburne*; for in this Age the Lords of Manors, even Biſhops, could oblige their Tenants to go into the Wars. The *Spelmans*, in after-Ages, became Lords of this Town; which by that means was honoured with the Birth of Sir *Henry Spelman*, that great Oracle of the Law, Patron of the Church, and Glory of *England*: How good a Friend he was to this Church this Inſtance will prove. His Uncle having the impropriate Parſonage at *Congham*,

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ham, was on a Time erecting an Houſe upon ſome Part of the Glebe, in which meeting with ſome Dealings croſs to his Deſign, he complained of it to his Nephew, who ſaid to him, that he thought God was not pleaſed with what he was doing, in as much as it tended to the Defrauding of the Church, for he held it utterly unlawful to keep Impropriations from the Church; which Words ſo wrought upon his Uncle, that by the Continuance of his Motions he prevailed with him to reſtore it to the Vicarage. Above this Place, at the utmoſt North-point of the Hundred ſtands

Darſingham, the Rectory of which Pariſh belongs to the See of *Norwich*; and tho' it may be thought that the Tythes are not impropriated, but rather appropriated when they are annexed to the Epiſcopal Dignity, and taken from the Miniſter, who has the immediate Cure of Souls; yet it can't be denied, but even in ſuch Caſes the Vicar ought to have ſuch a Maintenance out of them, as is ſuitable to the Extent of the Pariſh. This Biſhop *Reynolds* was ſo ſenſible of that when the Tenant of this Parſonage came to renew his Leaſe, he reſerved an Augmentation of 20*l.* a Year for the Vicar, tho' with a conſiderable Abatement of the Fine uſually taken. Oh! that his Brethren, and all that have Impropriations, would imitate ſo good an Example. Below this ſtood

Caſtle-Acre, which ſignifies a Caſtle in a Field, where formerly the Earl of *Warren* dwelt, in a Caſtle now quite ruined, that ſtood upon the Bank of a little River. *John*, the laſt Earl of *Warren*, gave this Mannor, with all his Lands, to King *Edw.* II. but King *Edw.* III. *Reg.* 2. granted that they ſhould all remain to *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, Son of *Alice*, Siſter and Heir of *John*, Earl of *Warren*, in which Family they continued till *Henry*, Earl of *Arundel*, 1 *Eliz.* ſold this Manor to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who bought the Priory of the Duke of *Norfolk* to whom King *Henry* VIII. had granted it. 'Tis now, or lately, was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Cokes* of *Holkham*. In the Reign of King *Henry* V. this Caſtle and Manor was Part of the large Eſtate of *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*. Upon the ſame River lies

Pentney, which was formerly a common Burial-place for the Nobility of thoſe Parts, and particularly of the Family of *Nereford*; for *William de Nereford*, and *Petronil* his Wife, with *William* their Son, were all buried in the Priory here, which was founded by *Robert de Vaux*, the Anceſtor of the ſaid *Petronil*. Neighbouring to this Village, and near the ſame Rivulet is

Eaſt-Walton, the Manor of which had late been the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Richard Southwell*, and being faln into the Hands of King *Henry* VIII. he ſettled it in the 37th Year of his Reign upon *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, which he was then Building and Endowing. Northward of this Place is

Aileſthorp, or *Elweſthorp*, commonly called *Gayton-Thorp*, the Manor of which was Part of the Poſſeſſions of the Priory of *Pentney*; but after the Diſſolution falling into the King's Hands, it was given to Sir *John Gates* Kt. South-Eaſt of this Village lies

Maſſingham Magna, the Manor of Sir *John de Norwich* Kt. who obtained of King *Edw.* III. *Reg.* 8. a Licenſe for a Market here upon *Friday* weekly, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve and Day of the Apoſtles of *St. Symon* and *St. Jude*; and further, in the 31ſt of the ſame King, had a Charter of Free-Warren granted him in all his Demeſne-Lands in this County and *Suffolk*, among which this Town was. North-Weſt of this Place is

Grimſton, a Manor belonging to *John de Marſhal* of *Hengham* in this County, who leaving no Heirs, this Eſtate and other Lands deſcended to *Hawyſe*, the Daughter of *William de Marſhal* his Brother. She married to *Robert*, Lord *Morley*, Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*, and Admiral of the Fleet for the *North* Seas, and brought this Manor, with her other Eſtate to him; but dying before him, *Robert* enjoyed it only for Life by the Curteſy of *England*, the Reverſion of it belonging to his younger Son *Henry*. *Tho. Thorowgood*, One of the Aſſembly of Divines, was of this Pariſh, Miniſter of it. He publiſhed theſe

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theſe Books, 1. Jews *in* America. 2. *Moderation Juſtified.* 3. *A Faſt Sermon, on* Phil. iv. 5. *before the Houſe of Commons in* 1644.

Over the River *Ouſe*, oppoſite to *Lynn*, lies *Merſhland*, ſo called becauſe it is a low Marſhy Ground, as the Name imports. It is a Peninſula, being almoſt ſurrounded with navigable Rivers, and an Arm of the Sea. The even Superficies, and other Circumſtances, ſeem to argue, that it was formerly recovered from the Sea by the Inhabitants, who yet could never defend it altogether from Inundations. Sir *Henry Spelman* tells us, that in his Time it ſuffered two general Inundations, one by Salt Water, and the other by the Freſhes, in the laſt of which the Inhabitants ſuffered 42000 *l.* Damage, as it was given in upon Oath by the Sufferers, and others, to the Commiſſioners; of whom Sir *Henry Spelman* was one appointed on Purpoſe by King *James* I. in 1643. The Inhabitants are now upon an Expedient to keep out the Sea by Brick-Walls ſupported by Earth, which 'tis hoped will prove a ſufficient Defence againſt the Tides. The Quantity of Lands is about 30000 Acres, which turn to more Profit by Grazing than Plowing. The Whole is parcelled out ſo every where to draw of the Waters and Moiſture into the Rivers, that it looks as if is were cut in Pieces, and over them are no leſs than an 100 and 11 Brick-Bridges. The Whole in the wideſt Place is about 10 Miles. The Soil is ſo fat that *Tilney-Smeethe* alone is ſaid to feed 30000 Sheep, which would be a great Advantage to the Inhabitants, did not the Overflowings of the Sea much leſſen it. The Commonage of it belongs to ſeven Villages, which ſurround it. It was inhabited long before the Conqueſt, all the Pariſhes being mentioned in *Domeſday-Book*. The Story that no Rats or Mice are bred there is utterly falſe; for there are both Kinds. It hath little or no Corn-Ground. The Air is not ſo healthy as in the other Parts of the County, wherein it is that an Ague is called the *Merſhland-Bailiff*. The moſt conſiderable Villages of this Tract of Land are

1. *Walpole*, which ſignifies a Pool near the Wall, or Rampire, which Original alſo is to be attributed to *Walton* and *Walſeck*. This Manor the Lord, who probably bore the ſame Name, gave formerly to the Church of *Ely*, with his Son, whom he made a Monk there. Parcel of this Town belonged of old to the ancient Family of *Rochford*; of which were ſeveral Knights, who lie buried moſt of them in this Church. The Heir General of the Family married to the *Tilneys*, and carried this and other Eſtates to them. They had their Name from the Hundred and Manor of *Rochford*, where a good Part of the Eſtates lay. This Place is famous for the Nativity of *St. Goderick* the Hermite, whoſe Life and Miracles M. *Paris* gives us a Relation of at large. *Walton*, a Village by the Wall, and *Walſeck*, or *Walſoken*, which ſignifies a Freedom near the Wall, belonged anciently to the Abbey of *Ramſey*, *Walton* being given to it by *Alfred*, the Widow of *Euſtace de Scalers*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. In the Church are two Monuments, the one for Sir *Ralph Rochford* Kt. and *William* the Son of *John de Rochford*, Conſtable of *Wisbich-Caſtle*.

2. *Wigenhal*, the Poſſeſſion moſt anciently of a Family of the ſame Name, and afterward of *John Howard*, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. whoſe Poſterity are now grown into many honourable Families, as thoſe of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Berkſhire*, &c. This *John* was the Son of *William Howard*, a learned Judge of the Court of *Common-Pleas* a great Part of King *Edw.* I's Reign, who purchaſed this Manor, and divers other Eſtates in theſe Parts. He ſucceeded his Father as his Heir, and was as eminent in Arms as his Father was on the Bench; for he was in two Expeditions againſt *Scotland*, 4 & 15 *Edw.* II. and Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, from 11 to 16 *Edw.* II. as alſo in the Wars againſt *Gaſcoigne*, 17 *Edw.* II. and afterward went againſt the *French* with a Fleet by Sea, 5 *Edw.* III. ſoon after which he died and left his Son *John* his Heir and Succeſſor, as well in Valour as Eſtate; for he was Admiral of the King's Fleet, Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Norwich*, one of the King's (*viz.* *Edw.* IV.) Carvers, and

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and when the *Lancastrians* under *Richard Nevil the Stout*, Earl of *Warwick*, made Head against that King, *Reg.* 10. he was constituted Captain-General of all that King's Forces by Sea to resist their Attempts; and having in all his Actions behaved himself with Fidelity and Prudence, he had a Grant of King *Edward* of divers Manors in *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, and of King *Rich.* III. of this, and many other Manors in this County, and others, with the Fishery of this, being then created a Duke. He obtained a Grant of a Market every Week upon *Friday* at his Manor of *Wigenhal*, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve and Day of *St. Mary Magdalen*; but they are both at present disused. In the latter Times great Part of it was overflown, insomuch that the Possessors and Inhabitants left it to such as would be at the Pains to drain it; which when some Men had done, at their great Labour and Expence, they were much afraid of being cast out by the Powerful, that they submitted to pay an annual Rent to them to secure their Tenure, as appears from an ancient Inquisition. *Spel. Icen.*

Tilney, the Manor and Estate of Old of the Family of the *Tilneys*, Knights, who seem to take their Name from it. This Family is not a little Famous for having had sixteen Knights successively of their House. When this Manor was alienated from the *Tilneys*, we don't find but 'tis plain that it was One of those Manors which *Rich.* III. granted to *John*, Earl of *Norfolk*, whom he at the same Time created Duke, for his constant Fidelity to the *York* Interest, *Reg.* 1. Sir *Henry Spelman* says, it passed into the Family of the *Howards*, afterwards made Dukes of *Norfolk* by the Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Frederick Tilney* Kt. a great Commander in the Holy Wars, who was knighted at the Siege of *Acon*. *Hillington*, also a Village in this Hundred, was settled on him in the same Grant. The *Tilneys* are not Extinct, tho' none of them inhabit in this Shire; for we find Sir *Frederick Tilney* in *Lincolnshire*, and a Family of them in *Hampshire*, of whom *Friderick Tilney* Esq; was in Queen *Anne*'s Reign Burgess in Parliament for *Christ-Church* in *Hampshire*. But yet 'tis remarkable, that as Eminent as this Family of *Tilneys* has long been, we find none of them, nor of the *Walpoles*, or *Carvils*, either Knights of the Shire, nor Sheriffs for the County, in ancient Times. Near it is a Plain so fruitful in Pasturage, that tho' it be not any way above two Miles over, yet it affords plentiful Feed for all the larger Cattle belonging to seven Villages adjoyning to it, and for 30000 Sheep, when the Grass grows too short for the former, as is above said. The Inhabitants of these Villages tell a Story of one *Hikifrike*, who when the Lord of the Town would have taken this Common from them, and in a Scuffle had routed the Contenders for it, took the Axle-tree of his Cart for a Sword, and the Wheel for a Buckler, and having routed the Lord's Men, settled the Inhabitants in the Possession of it in the Extent they now enjoy it. His Tomb is still shewn in *Tilney* Church-yard, with an Axle-tree and Wheel engraven on it. It is a Ridge-Altar of a wondrous old Fashion.

At *Aylmer-Hall*, in this Parish, was born *John Aylmer*, Brother of Sir *Robert Aylmer* Kt. Bishop of *London* 18 Years, who died in 1594. He was Chaplain to *Henry Gray*, Duke of *Suffolk*, and had the Tuition of the Lady *Jane Gray*, who was so unfortunate as to be proclaimed Queen of *England*, and for it to be beheaded. He was forced to fly into foreign Parts in Queen *Mary*'s Reign to avoid the Persecution set on Foot by the Papists; but returning home in Queen *Elizabeth*'s, he was made Archdeacon of *Lincoln* first, and then Bishop of *London* in 1576. He was in this Place an equal Zealot against the Popish Errors, and Superstitions, and Discipline of the Non-conformists, who foully belibelled him. He left a great Estate to his eldest Son *Samuel Aylmer*, who was High Sheriff of *Suffolk* in the Reign of King *Charles* I. and one of his youngest Sons Dr. *Aylmer*, Rector of *Haddam* in *Hertfordshire*, was one of the most Learned and Reverend Divines of his Time. Southward by the River lies

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St. Mary's, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Carvils*, from whence it has for the modern Name with our Geographers *Wigget St. Mary's*, or *Wignet Carvil*. This Family was anciently called *Capra-Villi*, and held a good Eſtate by bearing a Goat in their Arms. Sir *Henry Carvil* Kt. was the laſt Heir-Male of the Family, which by the Marriage of his Daughter tranſlated its Inheritance to the *Cobbs*, Perſons of Note in theſe Parts.

Tirrington, there are in this *Merſhland* two Pariſhes of this Name, diſtinguiſhed by two Saints, *Tirrington St. Clement* and *Terrington St. John*; one of theſe, but which Dr. *Fuller* doth not mention, is famous for the Birth of Dr. *John Colton*, made for his excellent Endowments, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, Primate of *Ireland*, by King *Richard* II. for, as *Leland* ſays, he was *plus quam mediocriter doctus & bonus*. He was firſt Chaplain to *William Bateman* Biſhop of *Norwich*; and appointed the firſt Maſter of *Gonvil*-Hall (now *Caius*'s-College) in *Cambridge* by the Founder of it. He was employ'd in an Embaſſy to the Court of *Rome*, about the Schiſm made in it by *Urban* VI. and *Clement* VII. which gave him Occaſion to write a learned Treatiſe *De Cauſâ Schiſmatis*, and a little after another *De Remediis ejuſdem*. He reſigned his Archbiſhoprick a little before his Death, which happened in 1404. Here is a fine Church, which was erected by *Edmund Gonvil*, the Founder of the College ſo called at firſt, but ſince *Gonvil* and *Caius*'s in *Cambridge*. In it are diverſe Monuments, for *Thomas Sutton*, Grandſon of *John Sutton* Lord *Dudley*, and Son of *Thomas Sutton* late of *Milton*; *Elizabeth Sutton* Daughter of *Robert Goddard*; *Robert Goddard* Eſq; who died *Anno* 1448; and *Richard Zerke* a Burgeſs of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*.

North and *South Wotton* are memorable for this, that the ancient *Norman* Uſage, that all Teſtaments ſhould paſs before the Curate or Vicar of every Pariſh, is kept up in them to this Time; for the Parſons there have the Probate of all Teſtaments in their ſeveral Pariſhes, as hath alſo the Parſons of *Caſtle-Riſing* and *Rydon* in this County.

15. The Hundred of *Launditch*.

This Hundred hath for its Boundaries on the Weſt the Hundred of *Freebridg*, on the North the Hundred of *Gallow*, on the Eaſt the Hundreds of *Eynsford* and *Mitford*, and on the South the ſame Hundred and that of *South Greenhoe*. This Hundred in the Reign of *Henry* V. was the Fee of *Thomas Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, but he leaving his great Eſtate among his Siſters, *Elizabeth* Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, *Joan* Lady *Bergavenny*, and *Margaret* the Wife of Sir *Rowland Lenthale* Kt. we do not find to whoſe Share this Hundred came in the Partition; but 'tis probable, that one of them married into the Family of the *Mowbrays* Dukes of *Norfolk* and Earl Marſhal, becauſe we find, that *Katharine* the Widow of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* had this Hundred among other Eſtates aſſigned her for her Dowry 11 *Hen.* 6. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred at preſent, and therefore we muſt proceed to the Villages, *viz.*

Godwick or *Goodwick* a lucky Name but a ſmall Village, yet rendered great by being the Seat of that great Man, the Oracle of the Law, Sir *Edward Coke* Kt. a Perſon of admirable Parts (ſays Mr. *Camden*) than whom, as no Man ever applied himſelf cloſer to the Study of the Common Law, ſo never did any Man underſtand it better; of which he has given a convincing Proof to *England* by his diſcreet Management for many Years together, while he was Attorney-General, and executed the Office of Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas with the greateſt Prudence. Nor has he given a leſs Demonſtration of his Abilities in his Commentaries upon our Laws, whereby he has obliged not only his own Age but Poſterity. But State-Policy values nothing when it ſtands in the Way of its Deſigns. This wiſe Judge would do nothing againſt Law while he was in ſo great a Station, and therefore he was diſplaced in 1615, and retired to his Seat in this Pariſh, where he triumphed in his own Innocency, and rejoiced in his Misfortunes, which gave him Leiſure to look into himſelf: for now he review'd all his Writings, had

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constant Prayers in his House, relieved the Poor daily, supported *Sutton's* Hospital and *Thetford* Free-School, and founded a School at his own Charge in this Place. He had when he was a private Lawyer secured some Lands to the Church of *Norwich*, which had like to have been lost; and when he was retired, hearing, that a Peer had called the same Lands in Question, and was labouring to get them, he went to him and desired him to desist from that Attempt, telling him, that if he did not, he would put on his Gown and Cap, and plead in any Court in *Westminster-hall* in Justification of what he had done. He had many Benefices in his Gift, and freely gave them to such Men as he thought worthy of them, saying in his Law-Language, Chuch-Livings should always pass by Livery and Seisin, not by Bargain and Sale. He died at *Stoke-Poges* in *Buckinghamshire* in the 83d Years of his Age.

North-Elmham, a small Village on the North Side of the *Hier*, but anciently a very considerable Place, for till within these two Ages last past it never was under the Jurisdiction of any secular Lord; for under the Heathen *Britains* it is said to be the Habitation of a *Flamin*, and after their Conversion to Christianity by *Felix* it came into the Possession of the Bishops of *Dunwich*. The See was first fixed at *Dunwich* in *Suffolk*, a Town then situate on the Sea Shore, but now swallowed up by the Sea, and generally called *Southwould Bay*. It continued there but four Successions, (of which we shall give an Account in *Suffolk*) and then was divided by the last Bishop *Bisus* (being old and sickly) into two, the one to continue at *Dunwich*, and the other to be at this Place, of which we shall now give the best Account we can find, which is little more than the Names of the Bishops, who sat in this See, till it was removed first to *Thetford* (where we shall speak of it) and then to *Norwich*; in all which Removes *Elmham* kept up the Honour of being the chief Seat of their Barony.

1. *Bedwin* or *Baldwin*, he sate *Anno* 673, and admitted St. *Osith* into the Nuns Habit *Anno* 675.

2. *Northbertus.*

3. *Headulacus*, he was Bishop of *Elmham* in 731.

4. *Edelfridus.*

5. *Lanferthus.*

6. *Athelwolfus.*

7. *Alcarus*, he was Bishop of *Elmham* when *Offa* settled the Archbishoprick at *Litchfield*, *Anno* 787. He subscribed the Grant of King *Offa* to the See of *Rochester*, *Anno* 789. He was at the Synod of *Cloveshow* or *Clives-Ho* not far from *Rochester* in *Kent*.

8. *Sibba*, he was present at the Synod of *Calcuth* or *Celichythe*, *Anno* 816.

9. *Alberdus*, he was consecrated by *Wilfrid* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and professed Obedience to him. He was present at another Synod at *Calcuth* in 824.

10. *Humbirctus*, he succeeded *Alherdus* before the the Year 826 in the Reign of *Ludican* King of *Mercia*. He crowned *Edmund* King of the *East-Angles* on *Christmas-Day*, *Anno* 156, and was with that Prince martyr'd by the *Danes*.

After these both Dioceses were vacant a hundred Years, by Reason of the Wars and Disturbances raised by the *Danish* Invasions, which being at Length a little appeased in the Reign of King *Edwy*, *Anno* 955, *Odo* the Arebbishop of *Canterbury* created one *Athulfus* Bishop of the Province of the *East-Angle*, who settled his See at *Elmham*, and subscribed King *Edgar's* Charter to the Church of *York*, *Anno* 963, and had these Successors.

2. *Alfridus*, he confirmed King *Edgar's* Charter to the Abbey of *Croiland*, *Anno* 966, and was made Bishop of this See by the same King from an Abbot of *Glastenbury*.

3. *Theodredus.*

4. *Theodredus* or *Theodricus*, this Bishop subscribed the Charter of King *Ethelred*, granted to the Church of *Rochester*, *An.* 995.

5. *Athelstan. Thomas* of *Ely* gives this Description of him, *l.* 2. *c.* 54. *Ethelstan* was a most devout Churchman, and very generous in his Largesses upon the Church. While he was in Health of sound Understanding he bargained with *Brithnoth* and *Elfius* the Abbots and whole Convent of *Ely* for his Burial-Place with some large

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Gifts, for he gave them the Manor of *Dringeſtune*, which he had purchaſed for ever, as alſo the Ornaments and precious Utenſils of his Chapel, and was not long after buried in the Place he agreed for. He was cotemporary with *Ethelwold* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who lived under pious King *Edgar*. He alſo ſubſcribed with *Elwic* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* the Charter of the Church of *Ely*. He was Biſhop of *Elmham* before 975, and outlived 995.

Algarus, he was a Man of higheſt Eſteem for his Learning and Piety when *Dunſtan* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* died, *Anno* 988, and was after made Biſhop of *Elmham*. He ſubſcribed the Charters granted 1. by King *Ethelred* to the Church of *Rocheſter* in 1012, and 2. by King *Canute* to the Church of *Canterbury* in 1018. He left his Biſhoprick, and died in the Abbey of *Ely* 1021.

Alwinus, he being made Biſhop of *Elmham* by the Command of King *Ethelred* began to build a Church at *St. Edmund's-Bury*, but at Length reſigned his See, and retired into the Abby of *Ely*, from whence he came and lived there many Years. He bleſſed *Leofwin* Abbot of *Ely*, *Anno* 1019, and *Leofrick*, *Anno* 1023.

8. *Alfricus*, he beſtowed many Things upon the Abbey of *St. Edmund's-Bury*, and died in 1038.

9. *Alifrejus* Prior of *Ely*, ſurnamed the Good.

10. *Stigandus*, who was ejected by

11. *Grinketellus*, who being found to have got in by Bribery was depoſed, and,

12. *Stigandus* reſtored, and was ſoon after removed to *Wincheſter*, and,

13. *Egelmarus* his Brother by his Intereſt preferred to it, but was ejected by the *Normans*, for the Conqueror put in,

14. *Herfaſtus* his Chaplain, who removed this See from this Place to *Thetford*, called by the *Romans Sitomagus*.

In *February* 1710-11, three labouring Men of this Town making a Ditch in the Lands of *John Harvey* of *Old Buckenham* Eſq; not near the Ruins of any old Caſtle, Church, or Houſe, dug up thirty-two ſmall Urns in Shape like Gotches, moſt of them finely wrought, and of different Colours, of a hard Subſtance, and full of ſmall Bones, Pieces of Skulls and Earth; they ſtood about three Foot under Ground in great Order by Pairs, but nothing of Plate, Money, or Rings were found in them. Here anciently ſtood a Caſtle upon a Hill, to which the Biſhop of *Norwich* retreated when Pope *Innocent* IX. excommunicated King *John*, and ſo much enraged him by it. From this Caſtle there was a Vault under Ground leading to the Altar of the Church, where the Biſhops of old ſought God daily by Faſting and Prayers. *Herbert Loſinga* the firſt Biſhop of *Norwich* repaired the Church here, when it was almoſt quite ruinated. The Lordſhip of this Town with the reſt of the Revenues of the See *Richard Nix*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, exchanged with King *Henry* VIII. to free himſelf from the Troubles he had brought on himſelf. The King gave it to the Lord *Cromwel*, whoſe Great Grandſon ſold it to Sir *Edward Coke*, who found great Trouble with it, which followed it to the *Audley*'s, whoſe Executors are entitled to it.

Greſſenhal, the Poſſeſſions anciently of the *Eſtotevills*, who had many Dependants by Reaſon of their military Employments; and from them it paſſed to the *Folliots*, a Family of great Honour in their Time; but Iſſue Male failing in *Richard Folliot*, this Manor paſſed by a Daughter to Sir *Hugh de Haſtings* of the Family of *Abergevenny*, in which having continued for ſome Time, at Length by the Daughter of the laſt *Hugh de Haſtings* it came to Sir *Hamon Le Strange* of *Hunſtanton* and the *Browns*. More inward is

Rougham, the Seat of the *Yelvertons*, of whom *William* in the Reign of *Henry* VI. *Chriſtopher* under Queen *Elizabeth*, and *Henry* in the Time of *Charles* I. were Lord Chief Juſtices of *England*. This laſt's Relation to Sir *Thomas Overbury* brought him into the Earl of *Somerſet*'s Favour, whoſe Intereſt with the King preferred him to be firſt one of his Council, and then his Attorney-General; but by whom he got it for the ſame he loſt it; for when the Earl of *Somerſet* was to be tried for poiſoning Sir *Thomas Overbury*, he refuſed to do his Office in impeaching his Patron, and

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and ruin him, who made himself, which was so much resented by the King and Council, that he not only displaced, but imprisoned him in the Tower. The Duke of *Buckingham* knowing his Abilities, after some Time got him released, and advanced him to the Judges Bench, but his Niceness, and Narrowness could not keep it, being too good a Man to follow Court Measures, and so he was put out. In the Church here is the Burying-Place of the *Yelvertons*, where lie the Bodies of Sir *William Yelverton* above-mentioned, and his Sons *John* and *Roger*, who died in 1510. As also of Mr. *John Swaffam* Vicar thereof, who died in 1409.

Swanton-Morley, so called from the Lord *Morley*'s, who were the Lords of the Manor here. *William* Lord *Morley* by his last Will having ordered his Body to be buried in the Church of the *Friers-Augustines* at *Norwich* bequeathed the Sum of forty-six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence to seven Priests to celebrate Divine Service for his Soul for the Space of one whole Year next ensuing his Decease at seven Places, of which this Place, *Hockering*, *Hengham*, and *Foulsham* were four, and *Hallingbury* in *Essex* a fifth, and the other two were his Wife's Chaplain and his own Confessor, an *Augustin* Frier, to be equally divided among them. This Manor in *Edward* the Third's Reign was in the Family of the *Kerdersons*, and by *Hawise* the Daughter of *William*, and Heir to *John de Marshal* it came into the Family of the *Morleys* 10 *Ed.* 2. By the Forfeiture of Sir *Richard Southwell* Kt. this Manor of *Swanton*, together with those of *Newares* and *Kerdestus*, came into the Possession of King *Henry* VIII. who settled them with many other Estates upon *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*.

Mileham, the Manor of which Place was settled in General Entail upon *John of Eltham*, second Son of King *Edward* II. 1 *Ed.* III. It afterwards was Parcel of the Demesnes of the *Fitz-Alans*, Earls of *Arundel*, which they derived from the Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*, till *Henry* Earl of *Arundel* sold it to Sir *Thomas Gresham* Kt. from whom after his Death it passed to *Cecil* 27 *Eliz.* by whom it was sold to *Barnwell*, in whose Posterity 'tis thought to remain. This Village is famous for being the Birth-Place of that great Lawyer Sir *Edward Coke* Kt. the Son of *Robert Coke* Esq; educated in Grammatical Learning at *Norwich* School, and from thence removed to *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, where having studied four Years, he was admitted at *Clifford's-Inn*, and soon after in the *Inner-Temple*, where, for his remarkable Proficiency, he was called to the Bar in six Years, and upon that chosen Reader of *Lyons-Inn* for three Years. Here his learned Lectures begat him such a Reputation, that Crowds of Clients flocked after him, which rendered him acceptable to *Bridget Paston* an Heiress worth 30000 *l.* and recommended him to *Norwich* for their Recorder, and to *Norfolk* for their Knight of the Shire to sit in Parliament, where he acted so contrary to the Court-Party, that to prevent his being elected as a Member, he was chosen Sheriff of *Buckinghamshire*, and no Excuse would serve to exempt him from that Office, tho' he had himself been a Chief Justice. He was a Man of admirable Parts, and of a comely Countenance, delighting in good Cloaths, saying, *The Neatness of the Body might denote the Purity of the Soul.* He died worth ten thousand Pounds a Year, so that tho' he had many Children they might be said to be all Heirs. His last Words were, *Lord! Thy Kingdom come! Thy Will be done!* Sir *Henry Spelman* says, the Birth of this great Man might presage his wonderful Excellency; for his Mother was delivered of him so suddenly by the Fire-side, that she could not be soon enough carried up to her Bed, which stood in the Room above; and adds, that Sir *Edward* shewed him the very Place. Thus partly at this his Birth-Place, where the House is still to be seen, and at *Goodwick* the Place of his Residence, have we given as full an Account of this great Man as is consistent with our Design. Yet

Tittler-Hall a little Village adjoining may accuse us of an Oversight in passing it by, because in the Parish-Church there is one of the most stately Monuments in

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theſe Parts erected in Honour of the ſame Sir *Edward Coke*. It is of poliſh'd Marble, and on the Top is placed his Coat of Arms, with the four Cardinal Virtues to ſupport them at each Corner, his Effigy is alſo carved out in Marble, and laid upon his Tomb at its full Length, above which this Motto is engraved.

Prudens qui patiens.

And underneath in Golden Characters.

The Monument of Sir Edward Coke *Knight, born at* Mileham *in* Norfolk, *Recorder of* Norwich *and* London, *Solicitor to Queen* Elizabeth, *and Speaker of the Parliament, afterward Attorney-General to her and King* James, *Chief Juſtice of both Benches, Privy-Counſellor, and of Council to Queen* ANN, *and Chief Juſtice in Eyre of all her Forreſts, Chaces, and Parks, Recorder of* Coventry, *and High-Steward of* Cambridge, *of which he was a Member in* Trinity-College. *He died in the* 83*d Year of his Age.*

After which follows a long *Latin* Epitaph, expreſſing his Worth as much as Words can.

Next to Sir *Edward* ſtands likewiſe a Marble Monument of his firſt Wife *Bridget*, the Daughter of *John Paſton* Eſq; with eight of her Children, ſix Sons and two Daughters. The Date of the Year when they died is not aſſigned in either Monument.

Bilney, famous for the Birth of *Andrew Perne*, who being bred up in *Peter-houſe* was Fellow and Maſter of the ſaid College, Proctor and Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity, and Dean of *Ely*. He was very bountiful to his College, in which he founded a Fellowſhip and ſome Scholarſhips, and acquired many rare Manuſcripts, which he put in to the Library. In Queen *Mary*'s Perſecution he skreen'd the Univerſity by his flexible Principles, ſo that no Gremial of the Univerſity ſuffered Martyrdom. He is indeed blamed for altering his Religion four Times in twelve Years, but it may be ſaid for him, that if his Compliance was faulty, his Charity was ſingular, who endangered himſelf to ſave others, who had elſe been perſecuted, and perhaps have fell more foully.

Wendling, the Moiety of which Manor, held of the Honour of *Greſſenhall*, was the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Richard Southwell* Kt. but being forfeited to King *Henry* VIII. was by him given to his College in *Oxford*, which he was building and endowing, and named *Chriſt-Church*.

Weſt-Lexham, the Lordſhip of *Adomare* Earl of *Pembroke*, who dying without Iſſue, *Joan*, the Wife of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, and Daughter of *John Comin* of *Badenagh* in *Tindale*, his Couſin, was one of his Heirs, and had this and ſome other Manors for her Part. *David* was ſlain in the Wars with the *Scots* 9 *Ed.* 3. and leaving two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, this Manor upon the Diviſion fell to the latter, who firſt married Sir *Ralph Piercy* Kt. and then Sir *John Halſham* Kt.

16. The Hundred of *Mitford*.

This Hundred borders on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Forehoe* and *Eynsford*, which laſt bounds the North Part, on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *Launditch* and *South-Greenhoe*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Wayland*. We do not find any private Perſon to have the Property of this Hundred, and ſo ſuppoſe it to be in the Crown, and under the Power of the Sheriff. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred are

Dereham, called *Market-Dereham*, becauſe it is a Market-Town, and has a good Market weekly on Fridays, and Fair yearly on *June* 22. *Withburga* the Daughter of King *Arma*, who divorcing herſelf entirely from all Luxury and Levity lived a Virgin all her Days, was buried here; ſhe being much admired for her Sanctity was by our Anceſtors canonized for a Saint. This Town having been almoſt burnt down quite to the Ground is again rebuilt into a fair Town. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time it belonged to the Biſhops of *Ely*, but was afterward in the Crown, being Part of the Settlement made upon Queen

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Queen *Katharine* the Conſort of King *Charles* II. Sir *Charles Herbert* Kt. Surveyor General farmed it, and afterward purchaſed the Reverſion. It is a large Town, and hath an Abundance of Hamlets. The Villages about it are

Woodriſing, where is the fair Seat of the Family of *Southwells*, who were originally from *Nottinghamſhire*, where is a Town of that Name. The Manor in the Time of *Edward* III. belonged to the Family of *Witchingham*, in which it continued till *Richard Southwell* married *Amy* the Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Edmund de Witchingham* in the Time of *Henry* VII. Ever ſince it hath been the fair Seat of the Family of *Southwells*, and received the greateſt Reputation and Increaſe from Sir *Richard Southwell*, Counſellor to King *Edward* VI. and his Brother *Robert* at the ſame Time Maſter of the Rolls. Of the ſame Family was Sir *Robert Southwell*, Principal Secretary of State for the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and Preſident of the Royal Society, who by King *Charles* II. had been employed in ſeveral Negotiations abroad. But of late the *Southwells* have parted with this Manor, and ſold it to Sir *Francis Crane* Chancellor of the Garter, whoſe Deſcendants have paſſed it to *Robert Beadle* Eſq; whoſe Heirs enjoy it, yet the *Southwells* are not extinct, for they have a Seat at *Kings-Weſton* in *Gloceſterſhire*. This Place and *Cranworth* in this Hundred may pleaſe themſelves in once having had Mr. *Chriſtopher Sutton* their Miniſter ſucceſſively. He was educated in *Oxford*, and having entered into Orders was not only the Miniſter of theſe Places, but was made Prebendary of *Weſtminſter* by King *James* I. for his excellent and florid Preaching. In his Cures he was a great Promoter of Piety, and for that End wrote ſeveral Books, as 1. *Diſce vivere, or the Art of Living well.* 2. *Diſce mori, or the Way to die well.* 3. *Meditations upon the Lord's Supper*, of which there are thirteen Editions. 4. *Godly Meditations on the Divine Preſence.* He died in 1629, and was buried in St. *Peter's* Church, *Weſtminſter*.

While the *Southwells* flouriſhed here they had a fine Park of Deer, but ſince Mr. *Bedle* has had it, he hath diſparked it, and ſtocked the Ground with more profitable Cattle.

Hokering, a Village of ſome Bigneſs upon the North Border of the Hundred, whoſe Manor being the Eſtate of *John le Marſhal* paſſed for Want of Heirs to his Siſter *Hawyſe*, who marrying *Robert* Lord *Morley*, it became veſted in him after her Death by the Courteſy of *England* for Life, and then deſcended to *William le Morley*, his eldeſt Son, whoſe Poſterity were in Poſſeſſion of it. 14 *Henry* VI. 1434. Here was anciently a Park belonging to theſe noble Families, but it hath been long diſparked.

Tudenham and *Yoxham*, two contiguous Villages lying near the Middle of the Hundred, and both of them the Manors and Eſtate of *Robert de Ufford*, who, beſides other great Services done for the Honour of King *Edward* III. did with great Danger arreſt certain Perſons in the Caſtle of *Nottingham* by the King's Command (of whom *Mortimer* was the chief) who had managed the Affairs of the Realm much to the King's Diſhonour and Damage of the People; wherefore as a Reward the King granted him *Reg.* 9. a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands within his Lordſhips of *Tudenham* and *Yaxham*, and diverſe others in this County, of which we ſhall treat hereafter. In the Pariſh-Church here are Monuments for *John Avelin* Vicar of it, who died *December* 28. 1507; *James Glover* Vicar; *Robert Buxton*, *Chriſtian* and *Agnes* his Wives, which *Robert* died *Anno* 1528, and *John Buxton* his Son, who was 84 Years old at his Death.

17. The Hundred of *Forehoe*.

This Hundred lies between the Hundred of *Humbleyard* on the Eaſt, the Hundred of *Taverham* on the North, the Hundred of *Mitford* on the Weſt, and the Hundred of *Wayland* on the South. This Hundred was the Eſtate of *Hawyſe* the Daughter of *William de Marſhal*, and Heir and Siſter to *John de Marſhal*, who marrying *Robert* Lord *Morley*, 1 *Ed.* 2. brought

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brought this Hundred with divers other Eſtates into that Family, in which it continued to 21 *Hen.* 6. and how much longer we find not, unleſs Sir *Robert Morley*, who appears to be next Heir, inherited it, and by his only Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, it became the Eſtate of Sir *Geffrey Ratcliff*, to whom ſhe married, and ſo was inherited by that Family, as is probable. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred are

Wimondham, commonly called *Windham*, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on *Friday*, and Fair yearly on This Town is famous for a mean Manufacture, *viz.* the Making of Taps, Spindles, Spoons, and ſuch like wooden Wares in Abundance; Men, Women, and Children are continually employed in this Work: An innocent Employment for a Maintenance, and much better than (if not ſo gentile as) Idleneſs. The Manor of this Town 10 *Ed.* 2. was the Eſtate of *Thomas de Caili* and *Margaret* his Wife, probably the Heireſs of the *Albini's*, who had from the Conqueſt been Lords of this Town. They procured of that King a Charter of Free-Warren in all their Demeſn Lands here. He departed this Life ſoon after, and having no Heirs left this Manor, and his other Eſtate to *Adam* the Son of *Roger de Clifton* by *Margery* his Siſter. In this Family it continued ſome Time, till ending in a Female Heir it paſſed by Marriage to the *Knivets*, the laſt of which Family ſold it to Sir *Henry Hobart*, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.

William de Albini Butler to King *Henry* I. built a Church here, which in After-Times he advanced to an Abby, and made a Cell to *St. Albans*, giving to that Houſe at the Solemn Obſequies of *Maud* his Wife the Manor of *Hapsburg* in pure Alms, and made Livery thereof upon a Croſs of Silver, as alſo a Gold Ring and Chalice for the Uſe of the Wine in the Euchariſt. In it was the Burying-Place of the Family of *Albini's*, afterwards Earls of *Arundel*, and on the abovementioned *William* this Epitaph is ſet.

Hunc Pincerna locum fundavit, & hic jacet; illa
Quæ dedit huic domui, jam ſine fine tenet.

The Butler, who did build this Houſe, here lies,
What he beſtow'd, he evermore enjoys.

This Town in After-Ages gave Name to the flouriſhing Family of *Windhams*, lately ſpread into ſeveral Branches, *viz.* Sir *Hugh Windham* of *Pilleſden-Court* in *Dorſetſhire* Bar. Extinct, Sir *William Windham* of *Orchard-Windham* in *Somerſetſhire*, and Sir *Francis Windham* of *Trent* in the ſame Counties Baronets; *William Windham* of *Felbridge* in this County, and ſeveral others; but the chief Manor continued with the Poſſeſſors of *Buckingham-Caſtle*, till it was ſold to Sir *Henry Hobart* Kt. abovementioned. There are Abundance of little Manors within the Precincts of this Pariſh.

Robert Ket a Tanner, the great *Norfolk* Rebel, who headed the ſeditious Rabble of this County in the Reign of *Edw.* VI. *Anno* 1549, was an Inhabitant of this Town, and was brought into the Rebellion thus. The Pulling down Images in Churches upon the firſt Steps to a Reformation was ſo diſguſted, that the Commons in *Cornwall* and *Devonſhire* roſe up againſt the Commiſſioners, who were empowered to do it, and ſlew ſome of them. Their Example induced the Rabble in other Counties to take that Method to remove other Grievances, of which one of the Chief at that Time was incloſing of Commons, which the King by Proclamation had ordered the Offenders to lay open again; but they neglecting it, the Common People roſe in ſeveral Counties to do it by Force, and the greateſt Number of them was in this County. They began at *Attleborough* with one *Green*, who had taken away ſome of their Common, and then proceeded to this Town, where by the Inſtigation of one *John Flowerdew* they

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they caſt down all the Fences of all the Incloſures belonging to *Robert Ket* a Tanner in this Town. This Action of *Flowerdews* ſo provoked *Ket*, that he led the Rabble to *Hethouſet*, where *Flowerdew* dwelt, and ſet them on Work to pull down all the Fences of his incloſed Paſtures, which when they had done, he gave them ſuch Encouragements to go on in that Work, that they choſe him for their Captain, and following his Conduct did the ſame at *Bowthorpe*, and ſo went on to *Norwich*, which they took without any great Reſiſtance. *Ket* being now at the Head of an Army of ſixteen Thouſand began to act as the King's Deputy, and ſat as Chancellor or Supreme Judge with his Council under a great Oak, which they called *The Tree of Reformation*, to decide all Controverſies, and make all neceſſary Orders, and here alſo their Chaplain *Coniers* read Prayers and preached to them.

The King being informed of theſe Tumults ſent down the Lord *William Parr* Marquis of *Northampton*, the Lords *Sheffield* and *Wentworth*, with 1500 Horſe, to *Norwich* to appeaſe them. The Marquis firſt publiſhed the King's General Pardon by an Herald, but that not being accepted, he ſummoned the City to ſurrender, which the Magiſtrates readily obeyed, but the meaner Sort many of them adhered to *Ket* and his Party; however the Marquis entered the City, and the Rebels oppoſing him, there followed a ſharp Fight, in which the Lord *Sheffield* was killed, Sir *Thomas Cornwallis* taken, and the Marquis forced out of the City, which having now gotten the ſole Poſſeſſion of they ranſack'd and ſet on Fire. The Marquis returned Home, and *John Dudley* the warlike Earl of *Warwick* was ſent againſt them. He by the Aſſiſtance of the Marquis aforeſaid, and the Lords *Willoughby*, *Powis*, and *Gray*, and his own Sons *Ambroſe* and *Robert*, who brought him ſeveral ſmall Bodies of Men, gathered out of this County and *Cambridgeſhire*, having raiſed a ſufficient Army to ſubdue them, appeared before *Norwich* on a Plain, and firſt offered them again a General Pardon, which being refuſed he broke open *St. Stephen's Gate* with his Canon, and a great Party of his Army ruſhed in, and the Earl with them, who coming to the Market-Place hanged threeſcore of the Rebels. The reſt rallying and fighting deſperately much diſtreſſed the King's Forces, but at Length by the Earl's Valour their Order was broken, and upon the Offer of a General Pardon they all laid down their Arms, and upon the Earl's aſſuring them of Mercy cried out with one Voice, *God ſave King* Edward. *Ket* fled, and was ſoon after taken in a Barn, and with his Brother *William* carried to *London*, where they both received Sentence of Death, and being ſent back to Sir *William Windham* Sheriff of *Norfolk* were hanged, *William Ket* upon the high Steeple of *Wimondham*, and *Robert* being the Arch-Rebel in Chains upon the Caſtle of *Norwich*.

The Monaſtery of this Town being diſſolved the Lands and Eſtates thereunto belonging came into the Poſſeſſion of King *Henry* VIII. who gave the Site and and Demeſne of it with the Manor there to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, during the Life of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* his Father, if the Earl ſhould ſo long live, paying into the Court of Augmentations yearly 9 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.* Some doubt whether the ancient Family of the *Windhams* in this County took their Name from this Place, but ſure we are, that there are no Families in *Somerſetſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, or *Norfolk* of greater Repute than the *Windhams*. There Seat in this County is at *Cowtherke*.

Hingham, another Market-Town, ſtanding on the Road from *Attleborough* to *Dereham*; the Market is on *Saturday* weekly, and Fair yearly on King *Athelſtan* gave ſixty Hides or Carucates of Lands here to *Athelwold* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who ſoon after exchanged them with King *Edgar*, *Anno* 970, for forty Hides and an half in the Iſle of *Ely*, and the Fee of ſeven Hundreds and an half, now called *Athelred*'s Liberty. Before the fifth Year of King *John*, this Manor was Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of *Cardo de Freſhavil*, with the Hundred of *Hingham*, now called *Forehoe*, but *John le*

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Marſhal ſoon after had a Grant of them by that King, *Cardo* having forfeited them by his Rebellion. He was Uncle to *William Marſhal* firſt Earl of *Pembroke*, and his Mother was the Daughter and Heireſs of *Hubert de Rye*, by whom the Barony of *Rye* came to him. His Family flouriſhed here for ſix Generations, till *Hawis* the Siſter and Heir of the laſt *John* tranſlated it in Marriage to *Robert de Morley*, with other large Eſtates, and the Marſhal's Office of *Ireland* in Fee. The *Morleys* after ſome Succeſſions determined in a Female Heir *Eleanor*, who marrying to *William* a younger Son of the Lord *Lovel* left a Son *Henry*, who was Lord *Morley*, but dying without Iſſue, his Siſter *Alice* was his Heir, who married Sir *William Parker* Kt. and by him had a Son *Henry*, not long ſince Lord *Morley*, whoſe Deſcendant *Edward* Lord *Morley* ſold it to Sir *Philip Woodhouſe* of *Kimberley*, in whoſe Family it now is. Within the Precincts of this Town is a large Meer belonging to the Lord of it. This Town hath had the bad Fate to be burnt down, but is ſince rebuilt in a finer Form, and the Inhabitants, ſuitable to the Place, are taken Notice of as a gentile Sort of People, ſo faſhionable in their Dreſs, that the Town is called by the Neighbours *Little London*. This Town hath produced two Men of great Eminency, who took their Name from it, *viz.*

Ralph de Hingham, who was Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench in 1274, 2 *Ed.* I. when the King was newly returned from the *Holy Land*. He held that Poſt ſixteen Years, and was one of the Judges, that was caſt out of his Place by Parliament for Corruption, being fined, baniſhed, and impriſoned, with nine more, two only eſcaping, *viz.* *John de Mettingham* and *Elias de Bekingham*. This *Ralph* was amerced ſeven thouſand Narks for Bribery, and diſplaced; but after his Fine paid, he gave ſuch Signs of a true Repentance, and ſuch a Satisfaction to the Publick for his Faults, that he was made Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas in the next Reign, 1 *Ed.* II. and dying ſoon after was buried in *St. Paul's* Church.

Sir *Oliver Hingham*, a right valiant Man, whom King *Edward* III. left Governour of *Aquitain* in *France*, an honourable but difficult Place, being engaged to hold out a great Country with a few Men againſt a fierce and numerous Enemy, yet he gave a good Account of his Truſt; for when the *French* lay before *Bourdeaux*, the Citizens there ſet open their Gates, and raiſed the Golden Lillies upon their Towers, as if they yielded themſelves to them; but they were no ſooner enter'd, but brave *Oliver*, who was Governor of the City and Country, gave them ſuch an Entertainment, that they did not drink ſo much Claret in the City as they left Blood behind them. This happened 13 *Ed.* III. He lived many Years after, and was made Knight of the Garter, and when he died was buried in this Place under a fair Tomb of Free-ſtone, curiouſly wrought, with his Effigies in Coat Armour.

Kimberley, where is the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Woodhouſes*, deſcended of Sir *John Woodhouſe*, of whom Sir *Thomas Woodhouſe* was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* in 1553, and ſeveral others of that Family afterward bore the ſame Office; but before this we find ſeveral of them in higher Poſts, as *Robert Woodhuſe*, Archdeacon of *Richmond*, Treaſurer to King *Edward* III. *John Woodhouſe* one of the Executors of King *Henry* V. Sir *William Woodhouſe* Vice-Admiral of our *Engliſh* Fleet at *Muſcleborough-Field*, and *Philip Woodhouſe* Eſq; knighted by the Earl of *Eſſex* for his good Services in taking of *Cadiz* in *Spain*.

Caſſey, a Village ſituated upon the *Hier*, a little above *Norwich*, where the younger Family of the *Ferneghams* had an handſome Seat; the elder Family flouriſhed a conſiderable Time at *Somerle-town* in *Lothingland* in *Suffolk*, but is now extinct.

Carlton, called alſo *Eaſt-Carlton*, or *Carlton-Rode*, for the ancient Lord of it *Walter de Rode*, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry* III. a Village remarkable for an odd Tenure, *viz.* *Ralph de Carlton* and another Perſon held Lands by carrying the King a Hundred Herring-Pies when they came firſt into Seaſon, to what Part ſoever

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ever of *England* he ſhould then be in. The Manner of doing this was thus. The Town of *Yarmouth* is bound to ſend to the Sheriffs of *Norwich* an 100 Herrings baked in 24 Pies, or Paſties, who are to convey them to the Lord of the Manor of *Carlton*, who is to tranſmit them to the King; of which more fully in our Hiſtory of *Yarmouth* above. But not having then met with the Record concerning the Serjeanty of carrying theſe Paſties, we have thought fit to add it here. It is taken out of the Record called *Lovel's-Book*, in the *Remembrance-Office*. The Words are, *Willielmus Curzun tenet de Rege in capite unum Meſſuagium cum 24 Acris terræ arabilis cum pertinentijs in East-Carleton per ſervitium trium partium magnæ Serjeantiæ*, viz. *Quod ipſe ſimul cum tenemento quondam Roberti de Welholme, qui tertiam partem prædictæ Serjeantiæ tenet, in eâdem villâ centum halices recentes in 24 Paſtellis, ſumptibus ſuis propriis de villâ Norwici de redditu civium Civitatis Norwici uſq; ad Dominum Regem ubicunq; fuerit in Anglia ducent*; which is ſtill performed by Indentures between the Sheriffs of *Norwich*, and the Lords of this Manor, or their Deputies. *Peter Clayton* Gent. was late Lord of it.

Robert, Earl of *Mallent* in *Normandy*, and *Leiceſter* in *England*, having among other his great Poſſeſſions obtained the Manor of this Place, gave the Church and Tythes of it at his Death to the Abbey of *Preaux* in *France*, which was founded by *Humphrey de Vetulis* his Grandfather, and perfected with large Endowments by *Roger de Bellemonte* his Father, who was nearly related to the Conquerour.

Deepham, a ſmall Village, bordering upon *Wimondham* on the Weſt. This Manor, with the Advowſon of the Church, was given by *Henry de Rya* (Son of *Hubert de Rya*, *Caſtellian* of *Norwich*) in the Reign of King to the Monks of *Chriſt-Church*, *Canterbury*; and upon the Diſſolution of that Monaſtery, was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, Parcel of whoſe Poſſeſſions it ſtill continues. This Place is famous for a *Linden-tree* of a vaſt Bigneſs, mentioned and deſcribed by Mr. *Evelin* in his *Silva*, where he calls it *Tilia Coloſſia Depemenſis*. To the Eye it ſtands over all the other Trees thereabouts, when viewed at a Diſtance, as a Gyant above ſo many Pigmies. It then ſtood in the Ground of one Mr. *Amias*. At the Foot of it is a Spring which petrifies Sticks, Leaves, and every Thing that accidently falls into it, if it lies any time.

Thorp, a ſmall Village, anciently the Eſtate of the Dukes of *Norfolk*, but being forfeited to the Crown, by the Attainder of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, in the Reign of King *Edw.* VI. this Manor, with the Appurtenances, was given by that Prince to Sir *Thomas Paſton* Kt. In the Reign of King *Edw.* II. *Robert de Ufford* obtained of King *Edw.* III. a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne-Lands here; but Iſſue Male in a few Deſcents failing, it came to the *Mowbrays* by Marriage, and paſſed after the ſame Manner to the *Howards*, Dukes of *Norfolk*, who forfeited it by their Treaſon, as above.

Eſton and *Runhall*, the Manors of theſe two Villages belonged to the Family of the *Uffords*, of which was *Robert de Ufford*, who having done great Services for King *Edw.* II. in the Wars in *Gaſcoigne*, and continuing to do the ſame under King *Edw.* III. particularly in arreſting certain Perſons in the Caſtle of *Nottingham* at the King's Command, with the Hazard of his Life: He obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne-Lands within theſe his Lordſhips, and divers others in this County, of which *Brandon*, *Honingham*, *Coſtley*, *Coſton*, and *Sutton*, whereof which we can ſay no more, ſave that the Manor of *Coſtley* coming into the Poſſeſſion of *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, he obtained of King *Rich.* II. a Diſcharge from 28*s.* and 5*d.* Rent; which was uſually paid into his *Exchequer* for this Manor of *Coſtley*.

Bawburgh, three Miles from *Norwich*, where dwelled *St. Walſtane*, who being neither Monk nor Prieſt, vowed (they ſay) to live chaſte without a Wife, and performed his Promiſe by Faſting on *Fridays*, and *Saints-Vigils*, without any other Grace or Gift given him of God. He died 3 *Kal. Junii*, *Anno* 1016. and became, after the Manner of *Priapus*, the God of

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their Fields in *Norfolk*, and Guide of the Harveſt, inſomuch that Mowers and Sythe-followers uſed to ſeek to him once a Year. *John Capgrave*, in his Legend of the Saints, ſays, That both Men and Beaſts, which had loſt their Privy Parts, had new Members again reſtored to them by praying to him. *Bale's Acts of the Engl. Vot.*

Wicklewood, Part of the Revenues of the Biſhops of *Norwich*, till King *Hen.* VIII. exchanged the Eſtates belonging to the Monaſtery of *St. Bennet* in the *Holm*, which he had lately diſſolved for the Manors and Lands belonging to the See of *Norwich*, when this Manor came into the King's Hands, and was Part of the Revenue of the Crown in 1 *Edw.* VI. when it paid 9*l.* and 4*d.* a Year clear.

Morley, famous for giving Name to a Family, which hath afforded ſeveral Men of Worth and Honour as well as Wealth, as *Robert de Morley*, Lord *Morley*, Admiral of the *Northern* Fleet; *Thomas*, Lord *Morley*, Marſhal of *Ireland*, who leaving only a Female Heir, this Manor by Marriage with her paſſed to the *Lovels*, and from them the ſame way to the *Parkers*, who were not long ſince Lords *Morley* and *Monteagle*.

18. The Hundred of *Humbleyard*.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Henſted*; on the North with the River *Yare*, which divides it from the Hundreds of *Blofield* and *Taverham*, and ſhuts into it the greateſt Part by much of the City and County of *Norwich*; and on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Forehoe*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Depwade*. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Crown, till King *Edw.* I. granted it to *John de Clavering* for Life, in Conſideration of a Settlement that the ſaid *John* had made of the Caſtle and Manor of *Werkworth*, as alſo of the Manors of *Roubirie*, *Newburne*, and *Corbridge*, all in *Northumberland*, and Manor of *Eure* in *Buckinghamſhire*, upon one *Stephen de Trafford*, to the Intent that the ſaid *Stephen* ſhould re-convey the Caſtle and Manors of *Werkworth* and *Roubirie* to him the ſaid *John*, to hold for Life, with Remainder to King *Edw.* I. and his Heirs. This Hundred has no Market-Towns in it, becauſe it borders upon the City of *Norwich*; which being a City and County in itſelf, we think it not proper to inſert the Hiſtory of it in this Place, but, having given the beſt Account we can come at of the Villages, ſhall treat of *Norwich* by itſelf.

Mulbarton, a Village lying upon the Road from *Hardſton* to *Norwich*. This Town deſerves its Place in this our Hiſtory, becauſe it was the Town where Sir *Thomas Richardſon* was born, his Father at that time being Miniſter there. He was bred up in the Common-Law, and grew ſo Eminent in the Practice of it, that he became the King's Serjeant, and at length was ſworn Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, *Nov.* 28. 1626. in which Station he died about eight Years after, and was buried under a Braſs Monument on the South-ſide of *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, whoſe Inſcription containing ſo much of his Temporal Condition, (tho' briefly) we have thought neceſſary to tranſcribe.

DEO OM.
THOMÆ RICHARDSONI Iceni, Equitis Auvati,
Humanum Depoſitum.
Ille
Juris Municipalis omnes gradus exantlavit
Conventus tertii Ordinis Anno Jacobi Regis 21 & 22.
Prolocutor extitit
Fori civilis (Communium Placitorum vocant)
Supremum Magiſtratum quinquennium geſſit
Ad ſummum tandem Primarii per Angliam Judicis Tribunal
A Rege Carolo *evectus expiravit*
Anno Ætatis 66. *Salutis* MDCXXXIIII.
Thomas Richardſon Filius Unicus Eques Auvatus, Baro Scotiæ deſignatus
Patri incomparabili Poſuit.

Intwood,

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Intwood, a Village, once the Habitation of the *Greſhams*; but they are now removed from it.

Melton, a Village, ſituate on the Banks of the River *Winſder*, whoſe Manor, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. was the Poſſeſſion of the *Conſtables*, but by Marriage came into the Family of the *Aſtleys*; for *Thomas Aſtley*, who was ſlain at the Battle of *Eveſham*, having married *Edith*, the Daughter of *Peter Conſtable* of this Town, this Manor came to her Son *Thomas*, or as ſome ſay, *Stephen*, by her Right; but in Remembrance of the former Lord bore the Name of *Melton-Conſtable*, tho' the Family of the *Aſtley*'s ſettled themſelves here, and continued in it many Generations; and from them the *Aſtleys* of *Wolvey* in *Warwickſhire*, and *Patſhull* in *Staffordſhire*, are deſcended. Sir *Jacob Aſtley*, who ſerved his Majeſty King *Char.* I. as Major-General of his Royal Army in the Battles of *Kineton*, *Brainford*, *Newbery*, *Leſtithiel*, and ſeveral other ſharp Encounters with the Parliament-Forces, and was Governour of *Oxford*, and *Reading* for ſome time; for which great and faithful Services he was created Baron *Aſtley* of *Reading* in *Berkſhire*, *Nov.* 4. 1644. was the Son of *Iſaac Aſtley*, of this Place, Eſquire. Sir *Jacob Aſtley*, a Branch of this Family, hath a Seat in this Place, and hath been Knight of the Shire for this County. A little above this Village ſtands

Earlham, the Eſtate and Manor of *Robert de Ufford*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. who for ſeveral good Services done by him for his Father and himſelf, and more particularly for the great Danger he underwent in arreſting certain Perſons in the Caſtle of *Notingham*, at that King's Command, gave him for a Reward thereof a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands within this Lordſhip, and many others, and ſoon after advanced him to the Title and Dignity of the Earl of *Suffolk*, allowing him an Annuity of 20 *l. per Ann. ſub nomine, & honore Comitis.* At the South Angle of this Hundred is

Newton-Flotman, which was Part of the Eſtate of *Michael de la Pole*, the great Favourite of King *Richard* II. who having made him Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, at length advanced him to the Title and Honour of Earl of *Suffolk*, and at the ſame Time granted him a 1000 Marks *per Ann.* to be received out of the *Exchequer*; but the Nobles being greatly diſcontented at his Management of that high Station, and reſolving to impeach him for his Miſdemeanors, he was forced for Safety to fly into *France*, where he died at *Paris*, ſeized of this Manor, with divers other large Eſtates, which his Son, *Michael de la Pole*, was Heir to; but thro' the violent Oppoſition of the Lords, who had procured his Father to be outlawed for Flying, could not obtain. At a little Diſtance from hence to the North-Weſt lies

Keteringham, which has for ſome time been the Reſidence of the ancient Family of *Heveningham*, which has been very honourably matched, and can ſhew a long Deſcent of 25 Knights from King *Canute*'s Reign, to the Year 1610. They are indeed Originally of *Heveningham* in *Suffolk*; of which *Jeffery de Heveningham* was Lord in King *Canute*'s Time, as his Poſterity were lately, or ſtill are. This Branch hath been ſettled here ſome Years; for we find a Tomb in the Church for *Thomas Heveningham*, who died *Jan.* 31. 1499. and for *Ann* his Wife, who died in 1508. Here is alſo a Monument for Sir *Thomas Gray*, of *Heton*, Kt. and *Joan* his Wife, Siſter to the Duke of *Norfolk*. Theſe are all the Villages in this Hundred which we meet with in Hiſtory to have any thing remarkable in them. Wherefore we ſhall now proceed to

The City and County of *Norwich.*

NORWICH, the Metropolis of this County of *Norfolk*, is ſituated near the Conflux of the Rivers *Veniſder* or *Winſder*, and the *Yare*. The Name is *Saxon*, being in that Language called Νορδριϛ, *i. e.* not the Northern *Bay*, or *Boſom*, (as Mr. *Camden*, from *Rhondæus*, ſays it may ſignify) nor a Northern Station, as he ſays, from *Adrianus Junius*, but a Northern Caſtle (as Archbiſhop *Alfrick* the

Saxon

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Saxon affirmeth to be the Meaning of nic) as the Circumſtances of the Place ſeem to determine it; for the firſt Syllable, North, being a Relative Term, muſt have ſomething directly contrary to anſwer it. Now we meet with no Bays, nor Boſoms, on the South-ſide; but not above three Miles South we find the Remains of an ancient Royal Caſtle, which ſtill keeps ſome Footſteps of Antiquity in its Name of *Caſtor*.

This laſt Place was called by the *Romans Venta Icenorum*, and was once the moſt flouriſhing City in theſe Parts; but at length falling into Decay, the City of *Norwich* ſprang up, as it were, out of its Ruins, yet are there ſtill remaining very plain Marks of its Antiquity; for beſides the broken Walls (which in a Square contain about 30 Acres) the Platforms of the Houſes, and other Buildings, and *Roman* Coins, which are often dug up there, there is a famous *Roman* Camp, which agrees exactly with the Deſcription given by *Polybius*, *Vegetius*, and others, concerning the *Romans* ancient Way of Encampment. The Faces of the four Gates are ſtill manifeſtly to be ſeen. The *Porta Prætoria* look'd toward the Eaſt, oppoſite to which, without the *Porta Decumana*, and cloſe by the River-ſide, there ſtill remain ſome Ruins of a Tower. The Walls encloſing the Camp were of Flint, and very large Bricks. The River was anciently Navigable; but is now ſtopt up with Mud and Weeds.

But if we grant that this City takes its Name from the Caſtle, it will prove an Argument that it is a Place of no great Antiquity, and ſo not (as ſome think it) to be built by *Ceſar*, or *Guiteline* the *Britain*; but to be an Edifice either *Daniſh*, or *Norman*, and ſo much the rather, becauſe of the circular Form of the Ditch and vaſt Compaſs of it, as alſo becauſe the Name of *Norwich* doth not appear in any Writer before the Time of the *Daniſh* Wars, as Mr. *Camden* obſerves: But this can be no Argument, if we conſider that there muſt have been here a Caſtle before the *Danes* were Maſters of it; for we find in a Charter of King *Henry* I. directed to *Harvey*, the firſt Biſhop of *Ely*, that the Church of *Ely* ſhould be abſolved from all Services due to the Caſtle of *Norwich*. Now (as Sir *Henry Spelman* well obſerves) ſuch Services could not be impoſed while the Lands were in the Hands of the Biſhops, Monks, &c. and by Conſequence muſt needs become due while they were a Secular Poſſeſſion, and the laſt Owner of them was *Tombertus*, Governour of the Southern *Gervij*, who beſtowed them upon his Wife *Etheldreda*, Foundreſs of the Monaſtery of *Ely*, about the Year of Chriſt 677. ſo that from hence it appears, that the Age of this Caſtle reaches at leaſt ſo high, and perhaps much higher, and the preſent Ditch was made long after, either by the *Danes*, or *Normans*. The Reaſon, why the Church Lands were exempted from all Services, ſeems to be expreſſed in the Laws of King *Edward* II. "Becauſe the Prayers of the "Church ought to be looked upon as "more effectual than any Secular Aſſiſt-"ance." This being granted, *Norwich* may vie with many other Cities for Antiquity.

What the State and Condition of it has been ever ſince, we ſhall now account for ſo far as we receive any Light from our Hiſtorians. In the Infancy of it, in the Reign of King *Etheldred*, a Prince of no Manner of Policy, or Conduct, *Sweno*, who invaded *England* with a great Army, firſt ſpoiled, and then burnt it; but it did not long lie in its Aſhes, for ſuch was the Reſtitution of it, and ſo ſudden, that in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days (as appears by *William* the Conqueror's Survey-Book) it was grown very populous and wealthy; for the Book tells us, That it had in it 1320 Burgeſſes at that Time, and that it paid 20*l.* to the King, and 10*l.* to the Earl, beſides 20*s.* four Prebendaries, ſix Sextaries of Honey, and a Bear with ſix Dogs to bait him: And at the drawing up of the Survey it paid 70 Pounds in weight to the King, and an 100 Shillings as a Fine to the Queen, with an Ambling Palfrey, as alſo 20 Pounds Blank to the Earl, and 20 Shillings Fine by Tale: Yet then 81 Manſions were empty in the Occupation of the Caſtle. But it continued not long in her

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her Prosperity; for in the Reign of King *William* the Conqueror, it became the Seat of a Civil War on this Occasion. *Ralph de Waher*, or *Guader*, Earl of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, being not contented with the King's Distribution to him, entered into a Conspiracy with *Roger de Britolio*, Earl of *Hereford*, whose Sister he had married, *Waltheof*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and some others, to destroy or dispel him, and to that End gathered what Forces they could in their several Counties, and joyned together; but *Wolstan*, Bishop of *Worcester*, with the Sheriff of that Shire, *Agelwine*, Abbot of *Evesham*, and *Walter Lacy*, a Baron of *Herefordshire*, so opposed and broke their Measures, that *Ralph* with his Forces withdrew to *Norwich*, and flying first into *Britanny*, and then into *Denmark*, left his Lady with his Party in that City, who being an Heroesse, and having a good Body of *Armorian Britains* about her, endured a close Siege, till such time as they were forced to surrender for Want of Provisions, yet upon these Conditions, That being granted Life and Limb, they should depart the Kingdom within 40 Days, and never more return again without a special License. The Lady departed with her Soldiers, and the Kingdom became quiet, which Archbishop *Lanfranke*, in his Letters to King *William*, mentions as a special Felicity then befaln him, because the Nation was purged of the *Britains*, and their Lands all faln into the King's Hands; but *Norwich* was a great Sufferer by this Siege, for the City was so impaired, that scarce 560 Burgesses were left in it.

After these Troubles a pretty long Space of Quiet ensued, and this City presently recovered itself by this means, *Herbert Losinga*, being made Bishop of the *East-Angles*, seeing *Norwich* grown the richest and most flourishing City of those Parts, could not content himself to have his Residence at *Thetford*, a Town much inferiour to it in all Respects; but since *Herfastus* had lately removed thither from *North-Elmham*, he thought it as lawful for him to translate his See to *Norwich* from thence, which he did accordingly; and because he was accused of Simony in obtaining the Episcopal Chair, he resolved to attone for his Sin by his great Benefactions to the Church, and accordingly built (1.) a very beautiful Cathedral on the East and lowest Part of the City, in a Place then called *Cow-Holm*, near the Castle, the first Stone whereof, in the Reign of King *William Rufus*, *Anno Dom.* 1096. he himself laid, having first caused this Inscription to be set upon it.

DOMINVS HERBERTVS POSVIT PRIMVM
LAPIDEM, IN NOMINE PATRIS,
FILII, ET SPIRITVS SANCTI,
AMEN.

That is,

Lord [*Bishop*] Herbert *laid the first Stone* [*of this Church*] *in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*, Amen.

When this Church was built, he procured a License from Pope *Paschal*, to confirm and establish it the Mother-Church of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. 2. A Monastery, on the South-side of it, for 60 Monks to serve God in it, whom he endowed liberally with Lands sufficient for the Maintenance of them. Certain Limits were appointed about this Church and Monastery, within which Bishop *Herbert* obtained great Privileges and Franchises from both Regal and Papal Authority, which the Citizens not allowing, great Disputes arose about them for many Years, and were not perfectly composed till the 6th Year of King *John*. King *Henry* I. confirmed Bishop *Herbert's* Gift to these Monks, and gave them some other Lands, *Anno* 1101. which King

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Henry II. confirmed to them. Their Monaſtery had very neat and curious Cloiſters, and Biſhop *Herbert*'s Charter, by which the Monks were eſtabliſhed in the Cathedral Church, and their Lands and Revenues ſettled on them, was exemplified by *Anſelm* and *John* Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1281. 3. A Palace for himſelf and his Succeſſors on the Northern-ſide of the Church, as diſtant as he could from the Monks Cells, that (as he ſaid) the Throngs of People going backwards and forward, might not diſturb the Monks Contemplations upon Things divine. 4. Two Pariſh Churches, the one dedicated to *St. Leonard*, and the other to —— beſides three more at *Yarmouth*, *Lynn*, and *Elmham*. After theſe Buildings were thus finiſhed, and the Epiſcopal See placed here, it became a Town (ſays *Malmsbury*) famous for Merchandize, and great Numbers of Inhabitants, which were increaſed by the coming of many *Jews* into it, and ſettling there at the ſame time. And to encourage the growing Greatneſs of this City, Mr. *Dugdale* (in his *Monaſt. p.* 426.) tells us, That King *Henry* I. gave the Citizens of *Norwich* the ſame Liberties and Privileges as the Citizens of *London* enjoyed, in theſe Words: HENRICVS *filius* Guhelmi *Conqueſtoris dedit Civibus* Norwici *eandem Franchefam & Libertatem, ſicut Civitas* Londini *habuit*; but the *Jews* did not behave themſelves worthy of the hoſpitable Reception they met with in this City: For, in the 9th Year of King *Stephen*'s Reign, they crucified a Child, in Reproach to the Chriſtian Religion, named *William*, in a Place called *Abraham's Hawle*. He was afterwards Sainted and Enſhrined in *Chriſt-Church-Abbey* here.

In the 17th Year of King *Stephen* (as we find by ſome ancient Records) this City was in a Manner built a-new, and being populous was made a Corporation, and to grace it the more, the King granted it to his 3d Son *William* for an Appennage, or Inheritance; but *Henry* II. took it from him, and held it himſelf as appertaining to the Demeſne of the Crown, yet he reſtored thoſe Lands to him which his Father held in the Reign of King *Henry* I. as a Recompence for it: But *Henry* his Son, the *Junior* King as he was called, becauſe his Father had taken him into the Throne with him, that he might draw over *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, to his Party, when he endeavoured to wreſt the Crown from his Father, promiſed him this City in large Terms, and put him into Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle, which he fortified himſelf in, by receiving many *French* and *Flemmings* into it; but the King ſoon prevailed againſt him, and routed him from this and all his other Caſtles, and forced him to buy his Peace for a Fine of a 1000 Marks: But in this Quarrel this City was miſerably haraſſed and damaged. *Bigod* is thought to have repaired the Caſtle at this time, becauſe a Lyon-Salient is found in ſeveral Places of it cut in Stone, which their Family uſed in their Seals, and made the Ditches ſo deep as to be impregnable, yet *Lewis* of *France* helping the Barons againſt King *John*, and his Son *Henry* III. eaſily took it by Siege, and plundered the Citizens, which again reduced the Place to a poor Condition, and before they had recovered it the diſinherited Lords, and their Aſſociates, who lived upon Spoil and Robbery, came upon them, and having got what Plunder they could, carried away many of the moſt wealthy Citizens Captives, and obliged them to redeem themſelves with great Sums of Money.

But in the next Age it increaſed mightily, and abounded with wealthy Citizens, who, by an humble Petition in Parliament, deſired Liberty of King *Edw.* I. to Wall the City round, and accordingly did ſo, to the great Strength and Ornament of it, and not therewith content, they, in the Year 1403. obtained Leave of King *Henry* IV. inſtead of Bailiffs and Coroners, by whom they had for ſome conſiderable Time been governed according to an Order given them by King *Stephen*, to elect a Mayor and two Sheriffs yearly, and in the very Heart of the City, near the *Market-Croſs*, they built a moſt beautiful Town-houſe, which on ſet Feſtivals is furniſhed with all Manner of Proviſions, yet was this Proſperity alſo allay-

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ed with many calamitous Accidents, as, (1.) By the Peſtilence in the Reign of King *Edw.* III. *Anno* 1348. which ſwept away, in about ſix or ſeven Months, 57374 Perſons, beſides Eccleſiaſtical *Mendicants* and *Dominicans*. This Mortality may ſerve to give us an Idea of the Greatneſs of this City at this Time; for it can't be ſuppoſed that half the People died, tho' perhaps more than half the Men and Women of riper Years might; and, if there was an 120000 Souls then in this City, there was few bigger in *Europe*. 'Twas not long after this that *John Litſter*, a Dyer of *Norwich*, rebelled, and in his Grandeur ſtiled himſelf King of the Commons. Great Numbers of Peaſants liſted themſelves under him, who forced the Lord *Scales*, Sir *Stephen Hales*, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, to go along with them and countenance the Proceedings. The Biſhop of *Norwich*, *Henry Spencer*, hearing of their Actions, raiſed a Body of Men to oppoſe their Progreſs, and going againſt them came to a Battle with them. They fought manfully for ſome time; but were forced to give Ground after a while, and at length to fly. Many were killed in the Purſuit, and many taken, among whom was *Litſter* their Leader, who together with other more notorious Traitors were executed, *Anno Dom.* 1381. (2.) By Tumults and Inſurrections between the Church-men and Citizens, who with great Violence aſſaulted the Monaſtery, fired the Gates, and ſo cheriſhed the Fire with Reeds and dry Wood, that the Church and Monaſtery were all burnt down, but the Chapel. The King hearing of this Riot rode down to *Norwich*, and cauſing Inquiry to be made condemned 30 young Men of the City to be hanged and burnt, to the great Grief of the Citizens, becauſe the Prior, with his armed Men, was the Occaſion of it. In like Manner, *Anno Dom.* 1446. there was another great Commotion againſt the Prior, of the Place, which the Duke of *Norfolk* endeavouring to appeaſe, was at firſt refuſed Entrance, but at length the Gates were opened to him, and he having apprehended the Ringleaders grievouſly puniſhed them according to their Demerits, and diſcharging the Mayor of his Office made Sir *John Clifton* their Governour, until the King ſhould reſtore the Citizens to their ancient Liberties. This Commotion was raiſed for certain new Exactions, which the Prior took from the Citizens contrary to their Freedom. (3.) By Fire, particularly one in 1507. when the City was almoſt wholly conſumed. It began in a *French* Surgeon's Houſe in the Pariſh of *St. George*, named *Peter Johnſon*. Laſtly, In *Ket*'s Rebellion this City was much haraſſed; for tho' the Mayor, and better Sort of the Citizens, according to their Duty, oppoſed the diſloyal Attempts of *Ket*, and his Party, yet the meaner Sort favoured them, by whoſe Means they got into the City, and entring into the Houſes of the moſt Wealthy plundered them, and carried away all they found of Value, burnt ſeveral Streets, and having driven out moſt of the Citizens ſecured the City for themſelves; which being underſtood at Court, the King ſent *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, againſt them, who having routed them in a pitched Battle, upon a Proclamation of Mercy brought them to Submiſſion, Nine of the chief Rebels he hanged upon the Oak of Reformation, *Ket* was hanged in Chains upon the Top of the Caſtle, and his Brother *William* ſent to *Wimondam*, and hanged on the Top of the Steeple there. Many others were put to Death, and their Heads and Quarters ſet up in divers publick Places for Terror; but the Generality of the Rebels obtained Pardon, and were ſaved.

From this time this City hath enjoyed a continual Peace almoſt, and has proſpered ſo much by their Induſtry, that it is one of the moſt renowned Cities in our *Britiſh* Iſle, if we conſider the Wealth of the Citizens, Number of the Inhabitants, the great Confluence of Foreigners, the ſtately Structures, beautiful Churches, obliging Deportment of the Gentry, and laudable Induſtry of the Commonalty, the Humanity of the Rich, and the firm Loyalty of all in bad Times; but we will dwell no longer in generals, but come to a particular Deſcription of it, that it

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may be seen to deserve the Character now given.

In this Description of Norwich, *we own ourselves beholding to the Account sent us by one Mr.* Bokenham *of* Stoke-Ash *in* Suffolk, *a Native thereof*, Dec. 27. 1711.

NORWICH is situated towards the South-East Part of the County of *Norfolk*, upon the Side of an Hill, being encompassed by a deep Ditch, and a Flint-Stone Wall, which was begun to be built in the Year 1294. in the Reign of King *Richard* I. and finished in 15 Years; but it is now, by Reason of its great Age, very much decayed, and is daily more and more declining. It was at first beautified and defended with 40 Towers, and has 12 Gates for Entrance on all Sides; but the East, where it is defended by the River *Yare*, which hath there very high Banks, and a deep Channel, and on the North-side which it waters, by many Windings, five Bridges for Traffick. This City is computed to contain in it about 8000 Houses, and in them 50000 Inhabitants, out of whom is formed a Regiment of Soldiers to be ready upon all Occasions for the Defence of the City, and Preservation of the Peace. By means of this River there is a constant Intercourse and Trade kept up between the Inhabitants of this City and *Yarmouth*, the Keels, Wherries, and Boats daily passing from one of them to the other, laden with Coals, Fishes, and all other Sorts of Merchandise. It is 30 Miles from the Sea by Water, but 16 only by Land. It was once certainly the Seat of the Kings of the *East-Angles*. It is in Length from South to North a Mile and Half, and in Breadth not much less than a Mile, in which Compass are 34 neat and beautiful Churches; besides the Cathedral Chapels, and those in the Suburbs, the most remarkable of which are

The Cathedral, which is a large and spatious Structure, the Roof of the Church and Cloysters particularly is excellent Workmanship. It is not that which was built by *Herbert Losinga*; for in the Time of the 3d Bishop *William Turbus*, a *Norman*, that Cathedral was burnt down by an accidental Fire, but it lay not long in Ruins; for his Successor *John* of *Oxford*, who was raised from the Archdeaconry of *Salisbury* to the See, restored his Cathedral to its former Splendor, adding to it many Things ornamental, which he thought deficient in the other. Upon the Roof, over the Body of the Church, is pourtrayed to the Life the History of the Bible in divers little Images, curiously carved and adorned, from the Creation of the World to the Ascension of our Blessed Saviour, and the Descent of the Holy Ghost, with perfect Figures and Resemblances of our Lord's Crucifixion and Resurrection, and divers other Circumstances, that attended him both at his Nativity and Passion. And for the Encouragement of Piety and Learning, every *Sunday* Morning throughout the Year there is a Sermon preached by such Ministers as the Bishop shall appoint, to each of which is given 20 s. left as a Legacy to the Church for that religious Purpose, by one who had been formerly Mayor of this City. About 60 Years ago the Top of the Steeple was blown down, and Dr. *Fuller*, when he was there taking Notice of it to an Officer, that belonged to the Church, said, That the Wind had done them much Wrong; but they meant not to put it up. We suppose he meant the Steeple; for it seems it is not perfectly repaired to this Day, *i. e.* the Time the Doctor saw it; but it is since erected, and is now one of the highest in *England*, higher than the noted Spires of *Litchfield*, *Chichester*, and *Grantham*, but lower than that of *Salisbury*. It is an 105 Yards and 2 Foot from the Top of the Pinnacle to the Pavement of the Choir under it. The Spire is very strongly built, tho' the Inside be of Brick. The Weather-Cock, which stands upon the Top Stone, is three Quarters of a Yard high, and one Yard and two Inches long. From the Top of the Steeple there is a Prospect all about the Country, and by Reason of the Height the *Mousehold-Hill* seems flat Ground, and the River looks like a Ditch, but the City appears like a Garden with its several Walks.

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There was formerly a fair and large but plain Organ in this Church; but in the late tumultuous Times it was pulled down, and what would not sell broken and made away: But since the Restoration another fair and well tuned Organ hath been set up by Dean *Crofts*, and the Chapter, which hath been since adorned and beautified by the Care and Cost of Dr. *Herbert Astly*, the succeeding Dean. There were before the Rebellion five or six Copes, very richly embroidered, belonging to this Church; but the tumultuous Rout of those Times took them away, and burnt them in the Market-place, in a Fire provided on Purpose, with Shoutings and Rejoycings; so that there is at present but one Cope, which was presented to the Church by *Philip Herbert* Esq; about that time High-Sheriff of this County. King *Henry* VIII. at the Dissolution of the Abbey, removed the Monks, which were 60 in Number, and put in their Places a Dean, six Prebendaries, and other Ecclesiastical Persons. The Monuments of this Church were anciently many, and some of them very magnificent; but most of them being pulled down and demolished in the late rebellious Times, we shall give the Reader an Account of such of them only as Sir *Thomas Brown* found standing in 1680. with some others that have been erected since, *viz.* The Monuments of

Miles Spencer, Doctor of Laws, covered with a Kind of Touchstone standing in the Body of the Church. The top Stone is broken and split, yet 'tis probable was preserved, because the Citizens often tried their Money upon it, and the Chapter had certain Rents paid on it.

Richard Nix the blind Bishop. The Arches about it are all beautified, and the Arms of the See with his own are on the Roof of the North and South-Cross Isles, as denoting, that he either built, or repaired them. The Tomb is low and broad.

John Parkhurst, Bishop of this See, a Person of great Esteem and Veneration in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. He died *Feb.* 2. 1574. but his Monument was erected by

George Gardiner, some time after his Death. He was Dean of this Church 16 Years, and lies buried on the South-side of the Isle.

Edmund Scambler, who died in 1594. His Tomb was pulled down by the Rabble in the late Times, but again re-edified by his Nephew *James Scambler* Esq; in 1691. and a new Inscription put on it.

Dr. *Edmund Porter*, a learned Prebendary of this Church.

Sir *James Hobart*, Attorney-General to King *Henry* VII. & VIII. and near him several others of the Family of the *Hobarts*. It is an handsome Monument of Stone Work.

Sir *Francis Southwell*, descended from the Family of *Southwells* of *Woodrising*.

Dr. *Masters*, Chancellor of *Norwich*, who died *Feb.* 2. 1589.

Walter le hart, or *Lyghard*, who was Bishop of this See 26 Years, in the Reigns of King *Henry* VI. and *Edward* IV. He built the Rood-Loft, beautified the Roof, and paved the Body of the Church. He died *May* 17. 1472.

John Crofts Dean, Son of Sir *Henry Crofts*, and Brother of the Lord *Crofts*. He was the first Dean after the Restoration of King *Charles* II. and succeeded Dr. *John Hassal*.

James Goldwell, who was Bishop here 25 Years. His Effigies in Stone with a Lyon at his Feet, (which was his Arms) lies upon the Tomb. He repaired the East-End of this Church, and did many other good Works. He died in 1498. or 1499. much lamented.

William Herbert, the first Bishop of *Norwich*, hath a Tomb standing in the Choir near the High Altar; but it being without an Inscription, there is no Certainty whose it is, but from the Antiquity, and its being commonly known by the Founder's Tomb. Several of his Successors were buried near his Tomb, as

William Turbus, a *Norman*, who was the Third Bishop of *Norwich*, and

John of *Oxford* the Fourth, who was accounted among the learned Men of his Time. He built *Trinity-Church* at *Ipswich*, and died in the Reign of King *John*, and not far off

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Henry le Spencer the warlike Bishop, and by him

Richard Montagus the Learned, whose Tomb has this Inscription only.

DEPOSITUM MONTACUTII EPISCOPI.

Richard Corbet, a Person of singular Wit, and an eloquent Preacher, who having sat three Years died *July* 28. 1655.

Many other Bishops of this See might be buried in this Church, as our Histories tell us, but the Place of their Interment not being assigned, we must content our selves with their Names only, as

John de Gray, a great Favourite of King *John*'s, and by him sent to the Pope. He was also Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and a Person of great Reputation.

John de Skerewing, in whose Time this Cathedral was burnt down, and

William Middleton, who succeeded him, and rebuilt and consecrated the same.

John Salman sometime Lord Chancellor of *England*. He built the great Hall and long Chapel in the Bishop's Palace, and *St. John's* Chapel at the West End of this Church, in which he appointed four Priests to perform the daily Service. He died in 1325.

Thomas Percy, Brother to the Earl of *Northumberland* in the Reign of *Richard* II. He founded a Chantry, and gave divers Lands to it, and being assisted with some Contributions from the Clergy rebuilt the Steeple and Belfrey, which were blown down in his Time.

Anthony Beck, an unquiet Person, poison'd by his Servants.

Thomas Brown, who was chosen Bishop of this See, when he was at the Council of *Basil* in the Reign of *Henry* VI. He was a strenuous Assertor of the Church's Rights against the Citizens.

William Rugge, in whose last Year *Ket*'s Rebellion happened. He subscribed the Declaration against the Pope's Supremacy in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII.

John Hopton, who sat in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, and died with her.

Dr. *Edward Reynolds* was buried in the Chapel belonging to the Palace.

Since the Restoration of King *Charles* II. several of the old Monuments of this Church have been repaired, and some of the Inscriptions recovered or renewed, and many new ones put up, *viz.* for Dr. *Porter*, who died *Octob.* 5. 1670. Dean *Astley*, who died *June* 8. 1682, and *Barbara* his Wife, who died *March* 20. 1692, for whom are two stately Monuments. Dame *Elizabeth Cartwright*, who died in 1690. *William Burleigh* Esq; who died in 1683, and *Mary* his Wife, who died in 1679. Dean *Crofts*, who died *July* 27. 1670. Mr. *George Kent*, who died *Octob.* 22. 1667. Sir *William Denny*, who died *March* 26. 1642, and *Frances* his Wife, who died *Feb.* 12. 1631. *Ralph Pulvertoft* Bishop *Herbert*, the Founder, erected by the Dean and Chapter in 1688. Dr. *John Overal*, Bishop of this See, a sumptuous one, erected by Dr. *John Cosins* Bishop of *Durham*, who had been his Domestick Secretary, in 1669. *Edward Hall* the Bishop's Son, who died young in 1642. *Robert Pepper* Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor of *Norwich*, who died *Nov.* 5. 1700, and many of his Family. *Fulk Roberts* B. D. a Prebendary of this Church, who died *April* 8. 1650. *William Inglot*, Organist of this Church, who died in 1621. *Osbert Parsley*, a most skilful Musician, who died 1585, and *Henry Fairfax* Dean of this Church, who died *May* 10. 1702, with many others of less Note.

In the Chapel of the Bishop's Palace are two large Monuments, the one for Bishop *Edward Reynolds*, who died *July* 29. 1676, and the other for Dr. *Anthony Sparrow*, who died *May* 19. 1685.

In the Chapter-house of this Church are buried, 1. Sir *Thomas Windham* Kt. under a fair Monument. He was knighted by Sir *Edward Howard* Kt. Lord Admiral of *England* in the Bay of *Biscay*, for the good Services he did at the Winning of *Turney* and *Turwin*; and 2. *Elizabeth* his Wife. 3. *Elizabeth*, the Wife of Sir *Francis Gothorpe*. 4. *John Culpeper* Esq; 5. *Joan* the Wife of Sir *Thomas Epingham* Knight of the Garter. 6. *Richard Brome* Esq; whose Atchievements are on the

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the Wall over his Grave. 7. Prior *Bosvile* or *Boswell*, a Relation of the *Boswells* in *Kent*, whose Seat is at *Bradburn* in *Sevenoke*. 8. *Elizabeth Waters*, *John Waming* Alderman and Mayor of *Norwich*, and *John Waters* Alderman, both of them Husbands of *Elizabeth*. 9. Upon the Wall of the Chapel next the Chapter-house is a Monument for *William Beauchamp*, who built the said Chapel at his own Charge; and *Simon Folkard*, Prior of *Linne*, who died 1501, and lies there buried. 10. In the South Isle lies *John Baconthorpe* Prior of this Church. 11. Under a fair Marble Stone in the Choir, Sir *William Boleyn*, Kt. who died *Octob.* 10. 1505, Great Grandfather of Queen *Elizabeth*. 12. *Thomas* a Priest, who paved it. 13. *Thomas Helby*; and 14. *John Knapton*, a Petty-Canon.

St. Peter's of *Mancroft*, near the Market-Place, a very fair and stately Edifice, which, upon the Account of its Beauty and Neatness, the Smalness of its Pillars, its curious Pulpit, and melodious Organ (lately erected by the Care and Management of that worthy Gentleman the late Alderman *Virtue*) and its most admirable Ring of eight Bells, is by all Strangers deservedly ranked among the chiefest Parochial Churches of *England*. This Church hath no Tithes nor other parochial Dues appendant to it, but depends purely upon arbitrary Contributions, which are pretty generous, being 120 *l. per Annum*. The Monuments in this Church are for 1. Mrs. *Anne Hint*, Daughter of *William London*, who died in 1529. 2. Several of the Family of *Osborne*. 3. *Elizabeth* the Wife of *William Ellis* Gent. who died 1526. 4. *John Mers*, Auditor of the Bishops of *Lincoln*, who died in 1507. 5. *Thomas Ellis*, thrice Mayor of *Norwich*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who had twenty Children, and lived fifty Years together, who died in 1518. 6. *Henry Wilson*, Alderman of *Norwich*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who died, he *Dec.* 12. 1507, she 1500. 7. *Richard Aylmer*, Alderman of *Norwich*, and *Joan* his Wife, who died in 1516. 8. Judge *Windham* in a Bust.

St. Gregory's, which is particularly admirable for its lofty Spire, its beautiful and magnificent Font, built of white Marble, neatly wrought. This Church has but a slender Maintenance for a Minister, being not endowed, but depending purely upon arbitrary Contributions, which at the highest are valued at 24 *l. per Annum*, as is the Church of *St. Giles* another of the chief Churches of this City.

St. Andrews hath a better Revenue, being endowed with 15 *l. per Annum*, and the Contributions amounting to 70 *l.* a-year, which are also pretty liberal to the Ministers of *St. Gregory's* of *Tombland*, being 50 *l. per Annum*, and *St. Stephen's*, being 46 *l.* a Year, which hath had an Augmentation from the Bounty of Queen ANNE some Years ago; but these Churches have no Endowments, and all the rest are less, and some of them scandalously mean for so great a City. Indeed there was a pious Design set on Foot in 1677, to obtain an Act of Parliament for increasing the Maintenance of the Clergy of this City, by laying 18 *d.* in the Pound upon all the Lands and Houses in every Parish, according to the Rents then paid to Landlords, or put into the Parish-Rates; and it would have passed the City, and consequently the Parliament, if the Recorder had not obstructed it, by alledging, that Popery might come in, and then the Popish Priests would have the Benefit of this Settlement, which quashed this good Intent; but Mr. Recorder, who was so much afraid of Popery at a Distance, saw no Harm in it when it came nearer, for he gave plain Indications, that if he could have been made a Judge by King *James* the Second, he'd have been of his Religion.

The Monuments in these Churches of this City are, 1. In *St. George's* for *Thomas Sheff* and his Wife *Marion*, who died in 1393. 2. In *St. Michael* of *Cosney* for *John Prince* a Priest, *Margery Hare* or *Hare*, *Robert Thorp* Alderman of *Norwich*, who founded a Chantry in this Church for his own, his three Wives, *Elizabeth*, *Emme*, and *Agnes's* Souls, his Kindred, Friends, and all Christians Souls. He died in 1400. And 3. in *St. Lawrence* for *John Asker* and *Alger* Mayor, who died in 1519; and *Robert Asker* or *Alger*, who died in 1420.

Besides

Besides these Churches there are two others allowed for the Use of the *Dutch* and *French Flemmings*, which inhabit there in great Numbers, and have singular Privileges granted them, which are preserved with great Tenderness.

The other Buildings of this City worth Observation are these, *viz.*

1. The Palace of the Duke of *Norfolk*, a noble and magnificent Structure, when it was in its Glory, and reputed to have been the largest House in *England* out of *London*: It is adorned with curious Granaries, and a large and spatious Bouling-Alley, at first covered over from the Weather, but laid open in 1672 by *Henry* Earl of *Norwich*, and Earl Marshal, afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*, who began to erect it anew, but not living to see it finished, it remained some Time so, nor may we hope to see the Work perfected, because the present Duke has lately given Orders to have it pulled down, and rebuilt elsewhere, but what is done in it we hear not. With this we might join the Bishop's Palace, if both were in their Lustre, it being in old Time a very fair Structure, but as they are, they can't well be separated, for when Episcopacy suffered under the Government of the Rump, the Episcopal Seats shared in their Downfal, and this Palace being sold was much defaced by the Purchasers, who pulled of the Lead, and covered it with Tile, and stript it of whatever was valuable to make a Gain of in. The Earl of *Surrey* also had a Palace here built upon *St. Leonard's-Hill*, which is so well set out by *Drayton*, the most elegant Poet of his Time, that it may ease us of the Trouble of describing it.

2. The Castle situated upon an high Hill, almost in the Midst of the City, surrounded by a very deep Ditch, over which there is a strong Bridge built, the Arch of which is of an extraordinary Bigness. *Alexander Nevil* would perswade us, that this Castle was erected by *Gurguntius* King of *Great Britain*, and his Successor *Guithelius*, and afterwards repaired and beautified by *Julius Cæsar*; but this Account is rejected as fabulous by our Antiquaries, who believe it built in the Beginning of the *Saxons* Time, and afterward repaired, if not re-edify'd by *Hugh Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, when he joined with Prince *Henry* against his Father, as is above-shewed. This Castle is now made the common Goal for the County of *Norfolk*, and by it stands the Shire-House, (where the Summer-Assizes are constantly kept) which hath lately been repaired and made extreamly handsome.

3. The Town-Hall in the Market-Place.

4. The *Guild-hall* in *St. Andrew's* Parish, which was formerly the Monastery Church of the *Black-Fryers* or *Benedictine Monks*.

5. The House of Correction, called *Bridewell*, close by *St. Andrew's* Church, built of squared Flint Stone, so curiously joined together, that no Mortar can be seen.

6. The Market-Cross built of Free-stone very lofty, and after the Manner of a Piazza, as beautiful and commodious as any almost in the Nation.

7. The King's School, anciently a Chapel, dedicated to St. *John* the Evangelist, and built and endowed by *John Salmon* Bishop of this Diocese, with the Rectory of *Westbuil* for the Maintenance of four Priests, to pray for his and the Souls of his Father *Solomon* and his Mother *Amicia*, as also for the Souls of all his Predecessors and Successors Bishops of *Norwich*. It was made Subject to the Prior and Convent of the Cathedral Church, who had Power to Place or displace the said Priests, and pay them their appointed Salaries out of the said Rectory, which was settled upon them for that End. This Foundation was confirmed by the Bull of Pope *John* XXII. and by the Letters Patents of *Walter* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Robert Langley* Prior of *Norwich*, and his Convent, and at Length of King *Edward* II. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries this Chapel came also into the King's Hands, and was by the pious Care of King *Edward* VI. (who did many Things of the like Nature in several other Places) converted into a Grammar School by his Letters Patents, wherein he orders

and

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and appoints by his Royal Authority, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, that the Lands, Tenements, and Possessions of the Chapel of St. *John* the Evangelist lately dissolved shall for ever be and remain for the Maintenance of a Schoolmaster and Usher, competently learned, to instruct Boys in Grammar, to be nominated by the Mayor for the Time being and his Successors, with the Consent of the Aldermen or Major Part of them, whom he enjoined to provide convenient Mansion-Houses for the said Master and Usher, and pay them annually ten Pounds a Year Sterling to the Master, and six to the Usher. In After-Times the Rents of the Endowment increasing, the Mayor and Aldermen enlarged the Salary of the Masters, insomuch that in 1637 the Schoolmaster Mr. *Th. Lanning* received 30 *l. per Annum*, as we suppose the present Master doth, if not more, and the Usher proportionably.

As to the other Buildings in this City they are in general very handsome and lofty, especially in and about the Market-Place, and tho' there are a great many thatched Houses in this City in the less noted Lanes and Streets, yet they are for the most Part so neatly wrought, that they are no great Deformity to the Spectator. However, that such a Blemish may be removed, there has some Time since been an Order made, that no Houses, either new-built or repaired, shall for the future be thatched, but all be tiled. Some Authors stile this City, An Orchard in a City, or a City in an Orchard, by Reason of the great Variety of Gardens and pleasant Intermixture of Houses and Trees, so that the Populousness of a City, and the Pleasures of the Country seem to be united in one.

Here are also several good Provisions for the Poor, as

1. *Domus Dei*, as it is called, or *St. Helen's* Hospital, which was first founded by *Walter de Suffield* Bishop of *Norwich*, *Anno* 1243, to consist of a Master and six Priests, with other Officers, and certain poor People, appointing it to be a Receptacle to harbour Strangers; but at the Dissolution of the Monasteries King *Henry* VIII. converted it into an Hospital for the Poor of the City, which Grant King *Edward* VI. confirmed and enlarged, by which Means it now consists of a Master, Chaplain, and eighty poor Men and Women, all clothed in gray, with Officers proper for such a Foundation, into which none can be admitted under sixty Years of Age. 2. *Doughty's* Hospital, consisting of a Master, sixteen poor Men, and eight Women, all clothed in Purple. 3. The Boys Hospital in *St. Edmund's* Parish, founded by *Richard Augusse* Esq; Mayor of the City, and enlarged by other Benefactors, so that therein now thirty poor Boys are wholly maintained, taught to read and write, and at a proper Age put out Apprentices to Trades. 4. The Girls Hospital, founded by *Robert Baron* Esq; Mayor for the like Number of Girls, besides the Charity-Schools lately erected, of which we shall give a full Account at the End of this History with those in other Places of the County.

The Corporation, which also hath been a County, whose Limits extend as far as *Eaton-Bridge* ever since King *Henry* the Fourth's Time) is at present governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Steward, two Sheriffs, twenty-four Aldermen, and sixty of the Common Council, with a Town-Clerk, Sword-Bearer, and many other Officers, suitable to the State of the City. The Mayor is yearly elected on *May-Day* by the Freemen of the City, who return two out of the twenty-four to the Court of Aldermen, who fix upon one of them, who is sworn upon the *Tuesday* before the Eve of *St. John Baptist* with great Pomp and Solemnity. The Sheriffs also annually elected, one by the Court of Aldermen and another by the Freemen on the last *Tuesday* in *August*, and sworn on *Michaelmas-Day*; and the Aldermen are chosen by the Freemen of the Ward only. Every Mayor, during his Year is a Justice of the Peace and of the *Quorum* (as are also the Recorder and Steward) within the City and Liberties thereof, and after his Mayoralty is a Justice of the Peace during Life. The Common-Council, which consist of Sixty of the choicest and most substantial Commoners, are

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are annually chosen in *Mid-Lent*. They are to be of the Assembly to join with the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, to consult, enact, pass, and determine any Thing that concerns the State of the City.

The chief Manufacture for which this City has long been and is still famous is the Stuff or Cloath called Worsted, which was first brought hither by the *Flemings* in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and hath since been brought to great Perfection by the *Dutch*, who flying from the Cruelty and bloody Inquisition of the Duke of *Alva* were settled here by Queen *Elizabeth*, and taught the Inhabitants to make and weave great Variety of Worsted Stuffs, as Says, Bays, Serges, Shaloons, &c. to the great Enrichment of the City, which drive a mighty Trade in them both at Home and Abroad. This Manufacture was settled by Degrees; 'tis probable their chief Trade at first was in Worsted Yarn; for we find, that they obtained of King *Richard* II. that the Worsted made in their City might be transported, afterwards their Stuffs came into Repute in King *Henry* the Sixth's Reign, and no less than fourteen Statutes, which are now in Force, were made for the due Ordering of this Manufacture. Gain always sharpens Wit and Invention, which has never appeared more than in the Improvement of this Stuff Trade, for from weaving the more ordinary Stuffs, as Says, Shaloons, &c. they are now come to weave Druggets, Crapes, and many other curious Stuffs, fit for the Wearing of the highest Degrees of Men, could we be but contented with our own Country Product and Arts; but as Things are, 'tis a wonderful Trade is carried on with these Stuffs, this one City vending above the Value of one hundred Thousand Pounds a Year to all Parts in them. All Hands are here daily at Work for Gain; little Children can earn their Bread: And that there may be just and honest Dealings on all Hands, there are annually chosen eight Wardens of the Worsted Weavers, four out of the City, and as many out of the circumjacent County, who are by Oath obliged to take Care, that no Frauds be made Use of either in Spinning, Weaving, or dying the said Stuffs. Here is also a Company of Manufacturers of Woollen, called, *The Russia Company*, who hath its Seat in the Town-Hall with this Inscription:

FIDELITAS ARTES ALIT.

The Seat of the other Company under the Warden hath this Inscription:

WORSTED REFORMED.

The Stocking Manufacture in this Town some Years ago was computed at sixty thousand Pounds annually.

Here are three Markets kept every Week, on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*; which last is exceeding large, and much superior to the two former, (some affirm them to be the largest in *England*) affording great Plenty of Corn, live Cattel, as Hogs, Sheep, &c. a prodigious Quantity of all Sorts of Provision, together with an Abundance of Leather, Yarn, Worsted, and every Thing else that a Market can afford; and the Fairs *Aug.* 24. and *Dec.* 6. The Arms of this City are Gules a Castle, triple tower'd Argent, masoned Sable, adorned with Streamers Or, defended in Base, by a Lion of *England*. It sends its Representatives to Parliament, who, as *Norwich* is a County of it self, are elected by the Freeholders as well as Freemen of the same. In this Parliament they are *Walter Bacon* of *Earlham* Esq; and *Robert Britliffe* of *Bacons-Thorp* Esq;

In the Year 1545, upon *June* 25. one *Corbet Rugg*, a cruel Justice, and as wicked a Mayor of this City, imprisoned a faithful Woman, and sought to put her to a most shameful and cruel Death for no other Matter than this, that she had been the Wife of a Priest, who had been a Preacher among them. But in Conclusion, God provided a learned Lawyer and a righteous Judge for her Deliverance, to both their Confusions, *Bales Acts of Eng. Vol.*

In this City sat the High Commission Court, in the Rump's Usurpation to try Mr. *Cooper* and others for an Insurrection, in which they were engaged in the Behalf of King *Charles* II. whom they desired to restore

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reſtore to his Right. Several Hundreds of this County to that End appeared in Arms under the Command of Sir *John Tracy*, Mr. *Gibbons*, and Major *Saul*; but Col. *Rich* lying at *Lynne* with his Horſe having Intelligence of it came ſuddenly upon them, and diſperſed them. Several were taken, and among them Sir *John Tracy* and Mr. *Gibbons*, but nothing could be proved againſt them, and ſo they were acquitted. Major *Saul* fled, but one Mr. *Cooper* a Miniſter and ſome others were tried by Commiſſion before the Judges *Fermin*, *Puleſton*, and *Warburton*, who condemned Mr. *Cooper* and ſome others to be hanged, as they were accordingly.

As eminent and ancient a City as we ſee this both hath been and ſtill is, we do not find that it was made a Title of Civil Honour till the Reign of King *Charles* I. 1626, but it was perhaps becauſe in ancient Times the Kings of this Realm had not that Way of dignifying Perſons of Merit; for in Hiſtory we read of

Walter de Norwich, the Son of *Geffrey de Norwich*, who in 5 *Edw.* II. was made one of the Barons of the King's Exchequer, and had Summons to Parliament in the 8th Year of the ſame Reign. He was a Perſon much in Favour with his Prince, and beſides the Grant he obtained of him for a Free-Warren in all his Demeſne-Lands in this and other Countries, he was made Treaſurer of the Exchequer, and held that Office ſome Years, in which while he continued he obtained a Licenſe for a Fair at his Manor of *Linge* in this County upon the Eve and Day of St. *Margaret*, *July* 20. and two Days following, as alſo a Grant of the Manors of *Dalham*, with the Advowſon of the Church and *Bradefield* in *Suffolk*, to hold in Fee-Farm at the Rent of 40 *l. per Annum.* He died 2 *Edw.* III. and left for his Heir and Succeſſor

Sir *John de Norwich* Kt. who was ſummoned to Parliament as a Baron 16 *Ed.* III. He was Admiral of the King's whole Fleet to the Northwards, and was ſeveral Times in the Wars againſt *Scotland* and *France*, in which he did ſo many ſignal Services, that the King gave him two Allowances out of his Exchequer, the one of ſixty Pounds and fourteen Shillings, and the other of fifty Marks *per Annum*, as alſo a Licenſe for a Market on *Fridays* weekly, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve and Day of the Apoſtles St. *Simon* and St. *Jude* at his Manor of *Great Maſſingham* in this County, and to make Caſtles of his Houſes at *Metingham* in *Suffolk*, and *Blackworth* and *Linge* in this County, and found a Chantry in the Church of *Ravenningham* for one Maſter and eight Prieſts, to celebrate Divine Service for the Health of his own Soul, and his Wife *Margaret's*. He died 36 *Ed.* III. and

John de Norwich his Grandſon, Son of *Walter* his Son, who died in his Life-time, ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate, but dying ſoon after he came of Age without Iſſue, his Eſtate deſcended to *William de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, who married his Aunt. After his Death we find no Mention of this City given as a Title of Honour, till

Edward Lord *Denny* of *Waltham* was created Earl of *Norwich*, 2 *Car.* I. *Aug.* 24, 1626. He was deſcended of *Edward Denny*, who 20. *Hen.* VII. being a Clerk of the Exchequer was conſtituted the King's Remembrancer. His Son *Anthony* was made one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber 34 *Hen.* VIII. and being in great Eſteem with that King was conſtituted one of his Executors, and appointed to be of Council to Prince *Edward* his only Son and Succeſſor. To him ſucceeded his Son *Henry*, who by *Honora* Daughter of *William* Lord *Gray* of *Wilton* had one Son *Edward*, and four Daughters, of whom *Anne* the eldeſt married *George Goring* of *Hurſt-Pierpoint* in *Suſſex* Eſq; This *Edward* was knighted 31 *Eliz.* 1589, ſummon'd to Parliament as Lord *Denny*, among the Peers of the Realm, 3 *Jac.* 1605, and afterwards in 1626 advanced to the Degree and Dignity of Earl, by the Stile and Title of Earl of *Norwich*. He married *Mary* Daughter to *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, but dying without Iſſue was buried at *Waltham* aforeſaid. His Honour was conferred on

George Lord *Goring* of *Hurſt-Pierpoint* in the County of *Suſſex*, Son of *George Goring* of *Ovingdene* in the ſame County Eſq; by

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Anne Daughter of Sir *Henry Denny*, and Sister to *Edward* Lord *Denny* Earl of *Norwich* abovementioned. He was one of the Gentlemen-Penſioners to Queen *Elizabeth*, and being continued in the ſame Place by King *James* behaved himſelf with ſo much Fidelity, that that King knighted him at *Greenwich*, *May* 7. 1608, and ſtill meriting the Favour of his Prince he was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Goring* of *Hurſt-Pierpoint*, 4 *Car.* I. 1628, who further granted him the Offices of Secretary, Clerk of the Signet, and Council within the Principality of *Wales*, and Vice-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold. He proved a grateful Servant as well as dutiful Subject to his Majeſty in all his Troubles, and had a great Share in managing the Wars againſt the Parliament, for which Services he was created by King *Charles* I. *Reg.* 20. in the Beginning of the Wars, upon the Death of *Edward* Lord *Denny*, Earl of *Norwich*. He married *Mary* the the Daughter of *Edward* Lord *Bergavenny*, by whom he had two Sons, *George* and *Charles*, and four Daughters. *George* his eldeſt Son was a brave Man, and ſerved his Majeſty King *Charles* I. as General of Horſe during all his Troubles to his Death; after which he fled into the *Netherlands*, and having ſerved the King of *Spain* ſome Years died a Papiſt, his Father yet ſurviving, but dying in 1662 left his Honour and Eſtate to

Charles Lord *Goring* of *Hurſt-Pierpoint* and Earl of *Norwich*. He married the Daughter of one Mr. *Leman*, and Widow of Sir *Richard Baker* Kt. but died without Iſſue *March* 3. 1670, and ſo the Honour became Dormant for two Years at the End of which

Henry Howard Lord *Howard* of *Caſtle-Riſing* was created Earl of *Norwich*, and Earl Marſhal by King *Charles* II. *Reg.* 24. This Nobleman ſucceeding to his elder Brother *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norfolk*, who ſome Time before by the ſpecial Grace and Favour of King *Charles* II. and at the humble Petition of *James* Earl of *Suffolk*, *Thomas* Earl of *Berkſhire*, *William* Viſcount *Stafford*, *Charles* Lord *Howard* of *Charlton*, *Edward* Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick*, and *Charles Howard* of *Naworth*, was reſtored to the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, with all the Privileges, Precedencies and Pre-Eminences thereunto belonging brought this Title with him into the Inheritance of the Dukedom; (this Duke was a munificent Benefactor to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, by beſtowing thereon *Marmora Arundeliana*; or the Marbles, which had long ſtood in the Gardens of *Arundel-Houſe* in the *Strand*,) and ſo it goes now along with it; for

Henry his Son and Succeſſor was Baron *Howard*, *Moubray*, *Caſtle-Riſing*, &c. Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, *Norfolk*, *Norwich*, &c. Duke of *Norfolk* and Hereditary Earl Marſhal of *England*, and as ſuch takes Place of all Peers under the Lord Privy-Seal. He married *Mary* the ſole Daughter and Heir of *Henry Mordant* Earl of *Peterborough*, from whom he was divorced 12 *Gul.* 3. and left no Iſſue. He died in 1701, and left

Thomas Lord *Howard* his Nephew, his Succeſſor and Heir of all his Honours and Titles, then about nineteen Years of Age. He married in 1709 to *Mary* ſole Daughter and Heir to Sir *Nicholas Sherburn* of *Stonehurſt* in *Lancaſhire*, Bar. by whom he hath no Iſſue.

Norwich further hath been fruitful of many eminent Men, whoſe Names and Virtues Hiſtory hath preſerved to us for their Honour and our Imitation, *viz.*

William Bateman a Native of this City. He was bred in *Cambridge*, and having been made Archdeacon was afterwards by King *Edward* III. created Biſhop of *Norwich*. Of him as a Biſhop we ſhall ſpeak afterward, and now only mention ſome of his ſecular Actions of Note. He was a Man of an high Spirit, and very careful of all the Perquiſites and Privileges of his See (Souls we hope more eſpecially) as this Inſtance may ſhew. *Robert* Lord *Morley*, a great Man, and much in Favour with his Prince killed one of the Biſhop's Deer, and abuſed his Servants for oppoſing it, which the Biſhop bore with ſuch Reſentment, that notwithſtanding the King by his threatning Letters forbad all Proceedings againſt the Lord for

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for it, he forced him to carry a Wax-Taper barefoot and bareheaded thro' the Streets of *Norwich*, in the Sight of great Crowds of People, to the Cathedral Church, and there, in the Presence of a great Congregation, beg Pardon for his Fault. He was a great Lover of Learning, and a Promoter of the Study of it, as appears from hence. 1. That in his Travels beyond Sea he perceiving that our Common Law was there in no Requeſt, and thinking it neceſſary that the *Engliſh* ſhould have skill in the Canon and Civil Laws, (for the managing of foreign Negotiations at leaſt) erected a College in *Cambridge*, called *Trinity-Hall*, for the Study of it. 2. He alſo was the Perſon who induced Dr. *Gonvile*, then Profeſſor of Divinity in the ſame Univerſity, to build another College, which from him was called *Gonvile-Hall*, and Dr. *Caius* changed into a College, as is hereafter ſhewn. His former Diſobedience to the King's Letter did not put him out of Favour; for King *Edward* III. reſolving to vindicate his Title to the Crown of *France*, ſent this Biſhop to the Pope to acquaint him with his Right: In which Embaſſy he died at *Avignon*, 1354.

Sir *Thomas Brown*, born at *London* at *St. Michaels-Cheap*; but chiefly admirable for his Practice of Phyſick in this City of *Norwich*, where he ſettled himſelf in 1637. was much reſorted to by Patients for his extraordinary Skill, and practiſed with good Succeſs many Years. With Reſpect to his great Worth he was made a *Socius Honorarius* of the College of Phyſicians in *London*, and in 1671 had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by his Majeſty King *Charles* II. who was then at *Norwich*. He died in *Octob.* 19. 1682. and lies buried in the Chancel of *St. Peters Mancroft*; but will ever live in the Eſteem and Admiration of the Learned for the ſeveral Writings he hath publiſhed, as

Religio Medici, i. e. *The Phyſicians Religion*: A Book ſo much valued, that it has been tranſlated into *French*, *Italian*, *Dutch*, *German*, &c. and peruſed by many curious and learned Men of thoſe Nations, as well as *England*, with great Delight.

Alexander Roſſe, a *Scotchman*, anſwered it in a Book intitled, *Medicus Medicatus*; but Sir *Kenelm Digby* thought it worth his Time to make ſome *Engliſh* Annotations upon it. It was printed at *London* in 1642.

Pſeudodoxia Epidemica; or, *An Enquiry into ſuch common and vulgar Errors, as ordinarily paſs for received Truths.* Firſt printed at *London* in 1646. and laſt in 1673. much enlarged by the Author, with many Explanations, Additions, and Alterations. This Book was alſo anſwered by *Alexander Roſſe*, in his *Arcana Microcoſmi*, and *John Robinſon's Enodoxa.*

Urn-Burial; or, *A Diſcourſe of Sepulchrial Urns lately found in* Norfolk. Printed at *London* in 1658. To which is added, *The Garden of* Cyrus; *or, The Quincunxical Lozenge, and Network Plantations of the Ancients, Artificially, Naturally, and Myſtically conſidered, with Obſervations.*

Certain Miſcellany Tracts, No. 13. Printed at *London* in 1686. *With an Epiſtle prefixed by the Publiſher Dr.* Tho. Tenniſon, afterward Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. All theſe Works, and ſome few more, were printed together in *Folio* in 1686.

Richard Folſham, a Monk of this City, a Perſon much beloved by *Thomas Arundel*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for his ſingular Piety and extraordinary Learning. It is probable he had been a great Traveller; for all that we find of his Writings is only two Books of Epiſtles, many of which are written to his Correſpondents at *Rome*. He flouriſhed in 1410.

John Stow, a *Benedictine* Monk of the Monaſtery of *St. Saviour* in this City, and Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*. It appears by his Works that he was at the Council of *Baſil*. Thoſe Works are, *The Acts of the Council at* Baſil; *Various Collections, and Solemn Diſputations*, &c. He flouriſhed in 1440.

John Mear, a Monk of this City, and Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*, a Perſon of a ſubtle Wit for explaining Difficulties. He is ſaid to have been Divinity-Reader in ſeveral Monaſteries, and to have been a frequent Preacher. His Works were preſerved in the Library of *Norwich*, till the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries; but

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now we have only these Titles of them, *On the Master of the Sentences and Sermons.* When he died it doth not appear.

Thomas Brinton, or *Brampton*, another Monk of this City, who had attained to such an Eminency for Learning in the Schools of *England*, that his Fame was spread abroad beyond Sea, and he was sent for by the Pope to *Rome*, where he often preached before him in *Latin*, and being first made his Penitentiary was afterward raised to the See of *Rochester*. His Sermons preached before the Pope are published with some others.

Edward Brown, Son of Sir *Thomas*, born in this City, at first a great Traveller, and after his Return became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians, (where he was Censor in 1683.) and Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty King *Charles* II. He hath written and published. 1. *A brief Account of his Travels in* Hungaria, *&c. with some Observations on the Gold, Silver*, &c. *Mines, Baths, and Mineral Waters in those Parts.* 2. *An Account of his Travels thro' a great Part of* Germany, *in four Journeys. Printed at* London *in* 1679. 3. *He has several Discourses also in the Philosophical Transactions and Collections.* And, 4. *He has translated the Lives of* Themistocles *and* Sertorius *out of* Plutarch's Greek *into* English, *printed at* London *in* 1683 and 1684.

John Goslin, born in this City. He was first Fellow, and then Master of *Caius-College* in *Cambridge*, Proctor of that University, and twice Vice-Chancellor thereof, a general Scholar, eloquent Latinist, and a rare Physician, in which Faculty he was *Regius* Professor. He was a great Benefactor to *Katharine-Hall*, bestowing on it the *Bull-Inn* of considerable Value, which being now added to the *College* makes it very spatious, which before was close, and almost suffocating. He died the Vice-Chancellorship in 1625.

John Caius, Son of *Robert Caius*, had his Original also in this City. He was bred in *Gonvile-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and having travelled into *Italy*, where he studied much, wrote several learned Treatises. Being returned home he became Physician to Queen *Mary* I. in which Station growing wealthy he bent his Mind to the Improvement of his Place of Education, *Gonvile-Hall*, where having erected new Buildings, bestowed good Lands, provided thrifty Statutes, and procured a proper Coat of Arms, he imposed a new Name on the Foundation, ordering it to be called *Gonvile* and *Caius's College*; which last Name has so far got the Pre-eminence, that the *College* commonly has no other Name. He wrote an excellent Book of the Antiquities of *Cambridge*; which when he presented to King *James* I. as he passed thro' his *College*, the King said, *Give me rather* Caius de Canibus: A Work of his, as much admired, but hard to be got. He gave *Rungton* and *Barnsham-thorp* in this County to his *College*, besides other Manors in other Counties. He was Master of his *College* some time; but in his old Age having resigned the Mastership to Dr. *Legg*, he lived a Fellow-Commoner in his *College*, where, having built him a Seat in the Chapel, he constantly attended the Prayers. He lies buried in the Chapel under a plain Tomb, with no other Epitaph but this, *FUI CAIUS.* His Successor in his Mastership was

Thomas Legg, Doctor of Laws, who was also a Native of this City. He was bred in *Trinity-College*, where he was Fellow, as also at *Jesus*, till he was chosen by Dr. *Caius* then living, the 19th Master of *Gonvile-Hall*, but 2d Master of *Caius-College*. He was Dean of the *Arches*, one of the Masters of *Chancery*, twice Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, and 34 Years Master of this *College*. *Justus Lipsius* gives him a Character, that he was a very excellent Antiquary, and an Oracle of Learning, able to resolve all Doubts in that Kind. He was a great Benefactor to this *College*, bequeathing 600 *l.* for the Building the East-part thereof, besides several lesser Liberalities. *Thomas Baron*, the 15th Master of *Gonvile-Hall*, had done great Wrongs to it, and left it in Debt; but this Doctor, and his two Successors, Drs. *Braithwaite* and *Goslin*, going in *Caius*'s Steps (all Natives of *Norwich*) repaired all Losses, acting not so much like Masters as Stewards for the House. He was

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was a serious Man, and to gratify himself he wrote two Tragedies, *viz.* *The Destruction of* Jerusalem, *and the Life of King* Richard III. which last was acted before Queen *Elizabeth* with Applause in *St. John's College-Hall.* This Doctor died *July* 12. 1607. *Ætat.* 72. leaving the *College* his Heir, in which he was buried.

Robert Watson was born in this City also. He was excellently well skilled in the Laws, and was Steward of the Courts of Archbishop *Cranmer*, as *Bale* tells us, *Descript. Brit. Cent.* 9. *No.* 81. Being imprisoned for his Religion in Queen *Mary's* Time, he often disputed, during his Restraint, with several Papists concerning Transubstantiation; and having at length gained his Enlargement, he wrote a Treatise in elegant *Latin*, (dedicating it to such as with him had suffered Banishment, or Imprisonment, for Religion) wherein he relates the Accidents of his Life.

Sir *Peter Read*, tho' not certainly known to be a Native, or Inhabitant of this City, yet may deserve a Place here; because he lies buried in *St. Peter's* Church in this City, having this Inscription on his Monument.

Here under lieth the Corps of Peter Read *Esq; who hath worthily served not only his Prince and Country, but also the Emperor* Charles *the Fifth, both at his Conquest of* Barbary, *and his Siege of* Tunis, *as also in other Places, who had given him by the said Emperor the Order of* Barbary, *who died the* 29*th of* December, *in the Year of our Lord God*, 1566.

If it be demanded why this Title of Knight was not set on his Tomb, but Esq; only? It is answered, He was knighted by the Emperor, and Queen *Elizabeth* would suffer no foreign Honours to be worn by her Subjects in her Dominions, saying, *Her Sheep should be known by her own Mark only.* Camb. Eliz.

Thomas Spenser, Son of *Leonard Spenser* of this City, being from his Youth addicted to Learning and Piety, became a *Carthusian* at *Hinton* in *Somersetshire*, from whence he went to *Oxford* to go thro' a Course of Divinity. Being returned he wrote, (1.) *A Comment on the* Galatians. (2.) *A Dialogue between* Tho. Bilney *and* Hugh Latimer, *two Protestants, with* William Rappe, *afterwards Bishop of* Norwich, *a Roman Catholick, in* 1536. He died in 1529, and was buried in his Monastery, leaving behind him a rare Example of Piety.

19. The Hundred of *Henstead.*

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Loddon*; on the North with the River *Yare*, which divides it from the Hundred of *Blofield*; on the West with the Hundred of *Humblegard*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Depwade.* The Fee of this Hundred was in the Crown, till it was bestowed on *John de Clavering* by King *Edward* I. upon this Consideration. This *John*, long before his Death, made a Feoffment to one *Stephen de Traffond*, whereby he vested the Manors of *Warkworth*, *Rowbiry*, and *Corbrigge* in *Northumberland*, and *Eure* in *Buckinghamshire*, in the said *Stephen*, to the Intent that he should re-convey them to the said *John* for Life, with the Remainder to that King, and his Heirs; whereupon the King granted unto him, and his Heirs, divers Lands and Hereditaments, and among them this Hundred, and some others in this County, as I have shewed above. This Hundred bordering so near upon *Norwich* has no Market-Town in it, the Villages, which afford us any thing worth Observation, are these:

Castre, or *Castor*, which being the *Venta Icenorum* in the *Romans* time, out of which the City of *Norwich* derived its Original, as we have shewed in our Description of that City above, we have little more to add in this Place. When the Conquerour's Survey was made, *Ralph Waher*, or *Guadir*, Earl of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, possessed the Manor of this Town, and divers others in this County. Afterward the *Redehams*, and Sir *Oliver Ingham* Kt. were Lords of it. Sir *Oliver* sold it to *Thomas Fastolf*, 9 *Edw.* II. but the *Pastons* were Lords of it, 6 *Edw.* IV. Here are to be seen the Remains of a stately Quadrangular Fa-

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brick built of Free-Stone, and moated round after the Model of Building Caſtles anciently. 'Tis ſuppoſed to have been the Seat of Sir *John Faſtolf*, Knight of the Garter, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry* V. or the College founded by *John Paſton* Eſq; here for five Prieſts. A Branch of the Family of *Faſtolf* is yet remaining at *Pettour* in *Suffolk*; but this Manor has been ſome time ago ſold to one —— *Crow* of *London*, from whom it has of late to one Mr. *Crow* of *Yarmouth*. But that, which ſeems to perpetuate the Name and Antiquity of this Place, are the ſeveral Urns which have lately been found in this Place. It is true, that many other Places may boaſt of the ſame Marks of Antiquity as *South-Creek* and *Buxton*, where in the Grounds of *Robert Jegon* Eſq; were found no leſs than 10, and chiefly *Old Walſingham*, where, about the ſame Time were dug up between 40 and 50, depoſited in a dry and ſandy Soil, not a Yard deep in the Ground, and not far from one another, as alſo at *Brantpton*, not far from *Buxton*; but this Place being undoubtedly a *Roman* Garriſon, which none of the other were, and this Way of Urn-Burial being peculiar to the *Romans*, we have choſen to ſpeak of them together in this Place. And,

1. Of the Uſe of Urns. The Burning of the Dead being chiefly in uſe among the *Romans* ever ſince *Cornelius Sylla*, an eminent Man of the *Cornelian* Family, was burnt, tho' by the Law of the 12 Tables, it was left indifferent, whether the Deceaſed would be, or his Relations have him, burnt, or buried, and at all following Times ſome choſe to be buried (which was the moſt ancient Way of Interment, as *Abraham's* Burying of *Sarah* ſhews, *Gen.* xxiii. 19.) it was thought pious among them to gather up the Aſhes, and ſuch Parcels of Bones, as were unconſumed by the Fire, and put them into Veſſels of well-burnt Earth, to preſerve them from being troden into the Dirt by Men, or Beaſts, or being diſperſed by the Winds. Theſe Earthen Veſſels were called Urns, and their uſual Way was to bury them under Ground about three Quarters of a Yard, or more, not much leſs than the uſual Depths of our Graves, ſometimes covered with Flints, at other times with Tyles, and thoſe at *Caſtor* about *Yarmouth* with *Roman* Bricks, and ſome had proper Earthen Covers adapted and fitted to them; but whatever of theſe Kinds was the ſolid Tegument, we find that commonly the immediate Tegument was a purple Piece of Silk, and ſuch, as had no Covers, had the Earth ſo cloſely preſſed upon them, that the Bones and Aſhes were half mortered to the Sides of the Urn, and ſometimes the long Roots of Quick or Dog-Graſs were wreathed about the Bones.

2. As to the Form, Shape, and Aſpect of theſe Urns, there was no ſmall Variety in their Magnitude, Figure, and Colour. Some were more large and capacious, able to contain above two Gallons. Some of a middle, others of a ſmall Size, the great ones probably belonged to greater Perſons, and might be Family Urns, fit to receive the Aſhes ſucceſſively of many Relations, or Generations, and therefore of theſe ſome had Coverings of the ſame Matter fitted to them, or a thin Slate laid upon them; but of theſe very few have been found, but others in good Numbers: Of which ſome had large wide Mouths and Bellies proportionable with ſhort Necks and Bottoms, three Inches Diameter, and near an Inch thick; ſome ſmall with Necks like Juggs, and about that Bigneſs, with Mouths like a compreſſed Circle; ſome had ſmall, but none pointed Bottoms. In the Shape and Colour there was no ſmall Variety, alſo ſome were whitiſh, ſome blackiſh and inclining to blue, others yelloviſh, or dark red, arguing the Variety of the Materials; ſome ſmoothiſh and dully ſounding, which may beget ſome Doubt, whether they were burnt, or only baked in an Oven, or in the Sun. But the Spirit of ſome great Perſons was above ſuch Figuline Ware, affecting Copper, Silver, Gold, and Porphyry Urns, and ſome even of the Earthern Urns were ſo glazed, as to be thought ſilvered over from the Sparklings in ſome of the Pots with ſmall Tinſel Parcels; many had Handles, Ears, and

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and long Necks, but moſt of them imitated a circular Figure in a ſpherical and round Compoſure, whether from any Myſtery, or for the beſt Duration or Capacity we can't reſolve but by Conjecture. The common Form was with ſwelling Bellies and ſmall Necks.

3. Many other Things are obſervable of Urns, *viz.* ſome had Inſcriptions, but the greateſt Part had none; and in thoſe that had, tho' ſome were of a fair *Roman* Stroke, yet others were rudely and illegibly drawn. The Word *NVON* was upon very many of them, and in one of them, upon the Bottom in the Inſide, was legibly ſet down in emboſſed Letters CRACVNA, F. which may imply *Cracuna Figuli*, to denote the Artificer that made it. In moſt of the Urns hitherto diſcovered, there were found Subſtances reſembling Combs, Plates like Boxes, faſtened with Iron-Pins, and handſomly wrought like the Necks, or Bridges of muſical Inſtruments, long Braſs-Plates over-wrought like the Handles of neat Implements, brazen Nippers to pull away Hair, and in one a Kind of Opale, yet maintaining a blueiſh Colour, ſome Pieces of Glaſs, and finer Veſſels, which might contain ſuch Liquors as they often buried in, and by the Urns divers Pieces of Braſs of ſeveral Figures, and in one Urn was found a Nail two Inches long, and in another a Silver *Denarius*, with the Head of *Diva Fauſtina*, on the Obverſe Side, and the Emperor and Empreſs on the Reverſe. For what Reaſon theſe Things were put into the Urns, or whether they came in by Chance, is hard to Conjecture; ſome think it might be to declare the Trade and Occupation of the Perſon whoſe Aſhes were included, as *Gruter* tells us, that upon the Monuments of Smiths were ſet the Figures of Pincers, and Hammers, and the Figure of a Cobler's Awl upon the Tomb of one of that Trade; others, that they were ſuch Things as they excelled, delighted in, or were moſt dear to them, which were burnt and buried with them, either as Farewells to their Earthly Pleaſures, or thro' a vain Apprehenſion, that they might uſe them in the other World. About the Urns of the nobler Sort they placed large Stones in a Circle ſomewhat like the Monument of *Rollrich* in *Oxfordſhire*; but that which rendered all the leſs to be regarded, they had no Inſcriptions ſhewing to whom they belonged.

Shoteſham, a ſmall Village, the Manor of which, in the Reign of *Edw.* I. appears to have been the Eſtate of *John de Vaux*, who leaving only Female Heirs, *Maud* and *Petronill*, his Eſtate was divided between them, and this Manor was Part of *Petronill*'s Moiety, with whom it paſſed to *William de Nereford* by her Marriage with him, 26 *Edw.* I. but it continued not long in that Family; for we find it mentioned in the Charter which *John de Norwich* obtained of King *Edw.* III. *Reg.* 31. to make all his Demeſne Lands Free-Warren. This Place is famous only for the Birth of *Henry Howard*, youngeſt Son of *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Surrey*, and Brother to *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, who was beheaded, *Jane* 2. 1572. and ſo loſt that Title. He was bred a ſerious Student for many Years in *Kings-College*, *Cambridge*, and afterwards in *Trinity-Hall*, where waving the Advantages of an honourable Birth, he proceeded by the ordinary Steps to the Degree of Maſter of Arts. He, by his Diligence, became a great and general Scholar, as he proved himſelf to be by his large and learned Work, intitled, *A Diſpenſative againſt the Poiſon of ſuppoſed Prophecies*, which he dedicated to Sir *Francis Walſingham*, then Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, with what Deſign is not known; but with whatever it was, he lived privately all that Queen's Reign: But when King *James* came to the Throne, he being noted for his Learning, was fetched out of his Retirement, and highly preferred by that Prince; for 1 *Jac.* he was conſtituted one of his Privy-Council, Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*; and in the End of the ſame Year advanced to the Honour of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Marnhill*, and Earl of *Northampton*, and not long after appointed one of the Commiſſioners for exerciſing the Office of Earl Marſhal

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Marshal of *England*, and installed one of the Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and a Year or two after made Lord Privy-Seal: All which Preferments being heaped upon him, not so much for his Noble Pedigree, as for his Learning sucked from the Breasts of his Mother the University of *Cambridge*, that Relation obliged that Learned Body to chuse him their Chancellor.

He was left a younger Brother's Estate by his Father, which was but small, and before his Preferments, by his eldest Brother *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s Death, was at one Time reduced to so low a Fortune, that when he wanted a Dinner in *London*, and had no Money to buy one, he was forced to dine with Duke *Humphrey* in *St. Pauls*; but Fortune changing in King *James*'s Reign, he attained to great Wealth, Honour, and Command. He never married, and so having no Children to provide for, or greaten, he perpetuated his Memory by noble and pious Works, which is much the best Way of using Riches: For besides a noble House at *Charing-Cross*, which he built for himself out of the Ruins of a certain Religious House that stood there, called *Rownceval*, he founded and endowed an Hospital for 12 poor Women, and a Governour, at *Castle-Rising* in this County, as is above related; and another for 12 poor Men, and a Governour, at *Clun* in *Shropshire*; and another at *Greenwich* in *Kent* for a Governour and 20 poor Men, eight of which are to be chosen out of this Village of *Shoteham*, where he was born.

He died at his House near *Charing-Cross*, *June* 15. 1614. and was buried in the Church of *Dover-Castle*, under a goodly Monument of white Marble, with an Epitaph briefly comprehending what is above mentioned memorable of him in elegant *Latin*, either contrived or composed by *John Griffith* his Secretary. *N. B.* There being two Parishes in this Hundred going by the Name of *Shoteham*, viz. *Shoteham St. Marys*, and *Shoteham St. Botolphs*. Our Historians make no Distinction of them, and so we can't justly fix his Birth in either of them, but both may be proud of him.

Saxlingham, was chiefly the Estate of *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, who being a great Favourite of King *Rich.* II. and under that Umbrage doing many things, which raised great Discontents among the Nobles, and particularly the Duke of *Glocester* the King's Uncle, the Lords put themselves in Arms, and charging that Earl with High Treason, demanded Justice against him: Whereupon he seeing himself in Danger fled into *France*, and died at *Paris*, *Sept.* 5. 1379. 12 *Rich.* II. being then possessed in the Right of *Katherine* his Wife of the Manor of *Netherhole*, the Advowson of the Church, two Messuages, 400 Acres of Arable Land, 10 of Meadow, 20 of Pasture, and 42 *s.* Rents in this Parish; but the Manor of the Town was, at the same Time, in the Family of the *Montacutes* Earls of *Salisbury*, of whom *William de Montacute*, 11 *Edw.* II. procured a Charter for Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here and in other Places, leaving them so to his Son and Heir *William*, 19 *Edw.* II. There are also in this Hundred two Parishes of this Name, *viz. Saxlingham-Thorp*, and *Saxlingham-Nethergate*, which not being distinctly marked in our Histories, we can't appropriate our Account to either of them particularly, as we would.

Rockland, which Name there being divers Villages of this County that bear, this is called commonly *Rockland* by *Surlingham*. The Manor of this Place was, 10 *Edw.* III. the Estate of *Constantine* Lord *Mortimer* of *Attilborough*, who, in the 12 *Edw.* III. obtained a Charter for Free-Warren in this and several other of his Lordships in this County, some of which continued so long in that Family, that *Constantine de Mortimer* Esq; had, 7 *Hen.* IV. a Confirmation of the Charter of Free-Warren, so granted to his Ancestor *William de Montacute*, 12 *Edw.* III.

Framingham, the Estate of *Thomas de Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, who being banished for speaking disgracefully of the King, *viz. Rich.* II. in saying; "That the "King, notwithstanding his Oaths and "fair Words, meant to oppress the Dukes "of *Lancaster*, *Aumarle*, &c." went to *Jerusalem*, and in his Return died of the Pesti-

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Peſidence at *Vaine*, being then found ſeized of vaſt Poſſeſſions, among which this Manor of *Framingham*, and divers others, are reckoned.

Here it was alſo that *Theobald* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* was reconciled to King *Stephen*, by the Interceſſion of *Robert de Sigillo* Biſhop of *London*, *Hilary* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and *Will. Turbus* Biſhop of *Norwich*. The Quarrel between them was this; Pope *Eugenius* happening to hold a Council at *Rheimes* in *France*, *Theobald* went to the King to obtain his Leave to go to it; but being denied, he ſtole away, and in an unſound Boat got with great Danger into *France*, the King being ſore diſpleaſed with him for had his Return, nor would be prevailed with a long while, by all the Interceſſion that could be made, to recal his Sentence of Baniſhment: Whereupon the Archbiſhop interdicted all the King's Dominions, and would not revoke the Sentence till the aforeſaid Biſhops, and divers Noblemen, came to him here, (where after he had by Stealth got into *England*, and put himſelf under the Protection of *Hugh Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, he abode) and by their Mediation wrought an Atonement between the King and him, and ſo he returned to *Canterbury*, and was welcomed with great Joy. In the Pariſh Church here is a goodly rich Monument for *Henry Howard* Earl of *Surrey* and Knight of the Garter, Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and *Frances* his Wife, the Daughter of *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, (he was the Firſt of our Nobility that adorned his Birth with Learning) and many others of that noble Family.

Portland, or *Puringland*, a Village, which was the Eſtate of *John de Norwich*, 51 *Edw.* III. when he obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demeſne Lands here, and ſeveral other Places in this County. Theſe are all the Places in which we meet with any Thing remarkable in this Hundred; and therefore we proceed to,

20. The Hundred of *Loddon*, or *Lodning*.

This Hundred is ſurrounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Clavering*; on the North with the River *Yare*, which divides it from the Hundred of *Blofield*; on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *Henſtead* and *Depwade*; and on the South with Part of the Hundred of *Brooſham* and the River *Waveney*, which parts it from *Suffolk*. This Hundred alſo was Part of that Eſtate which King *Edw.* I. ſettled upon *John de Clavering* for Life, in Conſideration of a Feoffment, which the ſaid *John* had made to *Stephen de Traſford*, whereby the Caſtle and Manor of *Werkworth*, as alſo the Manors of *Newburn* and *Corbridge* in *Northumberland*, and the Manor of *Eure* in *Buckinghamſhire*, were veſted in the ſaid *John* for Life, by the ſaid *Stephen*, with the Reſidue to King *Edward* and his Heirs for ever. In this Hundred we find few Villages of Note, the Shire Town from whence the Hundred takes its Name is

Loddon, a ſmall Market-Town, ſituate on the Borders of *Clavering* Hundred, whoſe Market is on *Friday*, and Fair on

This Manor was, 19 *Edw.* I. the Eſtate of *Roger de Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*; but that Earl having contracted with *John de Segrave*, by Indenture, 25 *Edw.* I. that the ſaid *John* ſhould ſerve him with ſix Knights, as well in Time of Peace as War, for the Term of his whole Life, in *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland*, the ſaid Earl allowing him, and his Knights, *Bancho of Court*, two Robes yearly, and Oats and Hay for their Horſes; for the Performance of this Agreement, he the ſaid *John* had a Grant from that Earl of this Manor of *Loddon*, or *Lodene*, for which, 28 *Edw.* I. he procured a Charter of Free-Warren, and which he enjoyed till 18 *Edw.* II. when falling under the Diſpleaſure of that King, for the Eſcape of *Roger* Lord *Mortimer* out of the *Tower of London*, he was ſent by the King into *Gaſcoine*, under a Pretence of defending thoſe Parts, where there was then a great Mortality of which he died, leaving his Eſtate to his Grandſon *John*, his Son *Stephen* being dead a little before him. This *John*, being a Man of great Fame and Courage, married *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Brotherton* Marſhal of *England*, and 2d Son to

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King *Edward* I. who ſurviving him was married again to Sir *Walter Manny*, and brought this Manor and divers others into that Family. Whether it returned after her Death to the *Segraves* we find not. 'Tis probable, that in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. it was the Eſtate of Sir *James Hobart*, Attorney-General to that Prince, becauſe we find him to have his Seat here, and to do many Benefactions to his Pariſh Church of *Loddon*. He was afterward Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, in which Office he died, and was buried in it *Dec.* 26. 1525 by his Lady *Margaret*, who died in 1494. The Market was procured by one *William Charles* in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and the Manor is now or lately was in the Poſſeſſion of *Francis Gardiner*, Alderman of *Norwich*, or his Heirs. The Villages of Note are.

Claxton, the Lordſhip and Demeſne of Sir *Roger de Kerdeſton* 11 *Ed.* III. as appears by the Inquiſition taken at his Death. He left it to his Son *William*, who being a great Soldier, and having gone on divers Expeditions, obtained the King's Charter for a Market weekly upon *Monday*, and a Fair on the Eve and Day of St. *John Baptiſt*, and three Days following, and a Licenſe to make a Caſtle of his Manor-Houſe there, which he begun, but did not live to finiſh it; whereupon his Son *William* petitioned the King to give him Leave to perfect that Work, and obtained it. In this Family the Poſſeſſion of this Manor remained till the Reign of King *Henry* VI. when Sir *Thomas Kerdeſton* and *Philippa* his Wife ſettled it with ſeveral other Eſtates upon themſelves in Tail, Remainder to *William de la Pole* Marquis and Earl of *Suffolk*, from whom *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk* had it. Afterwards King *Henry* VIII. granted it to *Thomas Howard* and *Anne* his Wife; but they enjoyed it not long, for 4 *Mar.* I. it was again granted to *Edward* Lord *North*, who ſold it to *John Throgmorton* and his Heirs, of whom it was purchaſed by Sir *Thomas Gawdy* Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, who found an old round Caſtle here, partly repaired and rebuilt it. This Family had alſo good Poſſeſſions in *Suffolk*, which the late Owner Sir *Charles Gawdy* ſold, and ſo the Eſtate of that Family is now reduced into a narrow Compaſs. Adjoining to this Village is

Thurſton, a Village in the Road from *Loddon* to *Yarmouth*. It was anciently the Eſtate of *John de Vaux*, who leaving at his Death only two Female Heirs *Maud* and *Petronil*, this Manor upon the Partition came to the Share of the latter, who marrying *William de Nereford* brought it into that Family with other Eſtates. Eaſtward of this Village ſtands

Chetgrave, a Village lying upon the little River *Thirn*. This Manor was the Eſtate and Demeſne of *John* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, as appeared by an Inquiſition made at his Death. 46 *Edw.* 3.

21. The Hundred of *Clavering*.

This Hundred is bounded on the South and Eaſt with the River *Waveny*, which parts it from *Suffolk* on thoſe Sides, on the North by the River *Yare*, which divides it from the Hundred of *Blofield*; and the Weſt with the Hundred of *Loddon*. This Hundred was beſtowed upon *John de Clavering* by King *Edward* I. upon the ſame Conſideration and the ſame Terms as the Hundred of *Loddon* before-going, and therefore need not be repeated. This Hundred has no Market-Town, poſſibly becauſe *Yarmouth* is ſo near it. The Villages which are of any Account are theſe.

Hales, the Manor of which Place, called *Hales-Hall*, was anciently the Eſtate of Sir *James Hobart* Attorney-General and Privy-Councellor to King *Henry* VII. who dubbed him Knight at the Creation of his Son *Henry* Prince of *Wales*. He built from the Ground a fair Church at *Loddon*, being the Mother Church to the Chapel of *Hales* as alſo a Bridge over the *Waveny* in the Road to *Yarmouth*, called *St. Olave's* Bridge, becauſe one End of it lands in St. *Olave's* Pariſh in *Suffolk*, with a Cauſway leading to it and from it, by which generous and charitable Acts he deſerved well of the Church, his Country, and Commonwealth. The eldeſt Branch of his Family lived here for divers Succeſſions, till it was ſold to the *Hambyſtones*,

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berſtones, who ſoon after paſſed it to the Relict of Sir *Thomas Williamſon* Bar. of *Eaſt-Markham*, who gave it Part to *John Hoskin*. Eſq; who reſides on it, and Part to *Francis Gardner* Alderman of *Norwich*. From him deſcended three Families of Honour and Eſtate.

Sir *Henry Hobart* a Judge in King *James* the Firſt's Reign was collaterally deſcended from him. He was one of the firſt of the polite Orators of his Time, and his Reports are eſteemed by the Lawyers the beſt for Smoothneſs of Language. He was made a Baronet at the firſt Creation, and ſtands the Ninth in the Liſt. His Deſcendant Sir *Henry Hobart* was ſeveral Times Knight of the Shire for this County, but was ſome few Years ago killed in a Duel by Mr. *Le Neve*. He left a Son by the Grandaughter of that great Lawyer Sir *John Maynard*.

Wheatacre and *Wheatacre-Burrow*, two adjoining Pariſhes, the Demeſne of *William* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby* in *Lincolnſhire*, who dying 17 *Hen.* VIII. appointed by his Will, that the Lady *Mary Salines*, his Wife, a *Spaniard*, Maid of Honour to Queen *Katharine* firſt Wife of that King ſhould have and enjoy it with other Eſtates for Term of her Life. *Katharine* his only Child was his Heir, and married *Richard Barbee* Eſq;.

Ellingham, in the Church here is a Monument for *Henry Spelman* Eſq; Son and Heir of *John Spelman* Eſq; who died *March* 1. 1525. Upon it are engraven the Arms of the *Spelmans* and *Mortimers* of *Attilborough*.

Gillingham hath nothing memorable in it but this, that *John Leman* Fiſhmonger, the Son of *John Leman* of this Place was Lord Mayor of *London* in the Year 1616. But here alſo we muſt obſerve, that whereas there are two Pariſhes bearing the ſame Name, *viz. Gillingham All Saints* and *Gillingham St. Mary*. Our Hiſtorians do not determine this Lord Mayor's Birth to either. To theſe

Kirkby a ſmall Village joins. It was 5 *Ed.* 2. the Manor and Eſtate of *Walter de Norwich*, one of the Barons of that King's Exchequer, who obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demeſne Lands here, and many other Places in this County. A little Diſtance Weſtward from this Place is

Burgh, the Manor and Eſtate of *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*; but he being baniſhed for his Abuſe of the King's Favour to the great Damage of the Realm, his Eſtate was ſeized into the King's Hands, yet was not long kept from his Family; for his Son *Michael* behaving himſelf well, and doing ſome good Services for the Kingdom, was reſtored to his Honour and Eſtate, and ſo was Lord of this Manor, and left it to his Son *Michael de la Pole*, who enjoyed it but a little while, and left it to his Brother *William* with all his other Eſtate, which was very large.

Barton, a ſmall Village, whoſe great Tithes are impropriate to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, in which Reſpect it has happened well for the Vicar, who enjoys 16 *l. per Annum* as an Augmentation made out of them by the late Biſhop Dr. *Reynolds*.

Reveningham, where *John de Norwich* Kt. being one of the Retinue of *Henry de Lancaſter* Earl of *Derby*, with whom he was in the Wars of *France*, obtained a Licenſe of King *Edward* III. and *Anthony de Beck* Biſhop of *Norwich*, to found a Chantry in the Pariſh Church of this Place, conſiſting of one Maſter and eight Prieſts, to the Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle and *All-Saints*, to celebrate Divine Service for the Health of his Soul, and the Soul of *Margaret* his Wife. Eaſtward of this Place is

Hadsko, which ſtands upon the River *Waveney*. It is remarked by Mr. *Ogilby*, for having a good Inn, and that the Road from *Norwich* to *Yarmouth* falls in there, whence paſſing over *Hadsko-Dam* it croſſes a little Part of *Suffolk*, and ſo by *Little* to *Great Yarmouth*. This is all we find obſervable within this Hundred; but there is one Pariſh out of it, but belongs to it, which we muſt for that Reaſon not overlook, which is

How, which lieth on the Weſt Side of the Hundred of *Loddon*, upon the Borders of the Hundred of *Henſtead*. This Manor 31 *Ed.* 3. was the Eſtate of Sir *John de Norwich*, a Parliamentary Baron, and one

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of the Barons of the Exchequer. He obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in his Demesne Lands here and other Places in this County, &c. 31 *Ed.* 3. and left it to his Grandson *John* 36 *Ed.* 3. Having thus finished our Collections upon this Hundred we proceed to

22. The Hundred of *Earsham.*

This Hundred is almost a Triangle, and accordingly we must allot it but three Sides, *viz.* on the North bordering upon the Hundreds of *Loddon* and *Depwade*, on the West upon the Hundred of *Dis*, and on the South-East upon the River *Waveney*, which parts it from *Suffolk*. The Fee of this Hundred seems to have been the Estate of *John de Segrave*, who marrying *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk*, and second Son of King *Edward* I. settled it upon her, and dying before her, she by Marriage transferred it to Sir *Walter Mauny*, who enjoyed it with other Estates in Right of his Wife. The Towns and Villages are

Harlston, a good Market-Town, standing upon the River *Waveney*, over which it hath a Bridge, and having its Markets weekly on *Wednesdays*, and Fair yearly on *June* 24. It is but a dirty Town, and hath nothing of Note in it, but that it gave Name to a Family of Gentlemen in this County, yet none of the most eminent, because we do not find any of them either Knights of the Shire or Sheriffs. The Manor seems to have belonged anciently to the Family of *Mowbrays* Dukes of *Norfolk*, because we find *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* seised of it at his Death, which happened 1 *Hen.* 4. yet *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk* had some small Possessions in it.

Earsham, once without all Doubt the most considerable Town of the Hundred, because it takes its Name from it. Here is a Park, which with the House thereunto belonging was Part of the Demesnes of the Monastery of *Sibton* in the County of *Suffolk*, but the Manor belonged to the Family of the *Howards*, till being forfeited to the Crown by the Treason of the Duke of *Norfolk*, it was given by King *Edward* VI. to Sir *Anthony Denny*, *Reg.* 2. *June* 12. but it is since restored to that Family, and is the Inheritance of the Dukes of *Norfolk*.

Thorp, a small Village, the Lordship of *Robert de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, for which he among other his Manors in this County procured a Charter of Free-Warren, 9 *Ed.* 3. At present it is of no Note, but upon the Account of *John Thorp*, who was born in it, and seems to have taken his Name from it. He was bred a *Carmelite* Friar in *Norwich*, and commenced a Doctor at *Cambridge*. Logick seems to have been his chief Piece of Learning, in which he most delighted, for he wrote a Book, which he entitled, *The Labarinth of Sophisms*, and another, which he called, *The Rule of Consequences*, for which he got the Title among the Academicks of *Doctor Ingeniosus*: But Dr. *Fuller* says, if he was ingenious he was not ingenuous; to every Pound of Wit he had hardly a Drachm of good Nature; for he was of a cruel Disposition, and a violent Persecutor of *William White*, and other godly Followers of *Wickliffe*. He died *Anno Domini* 1440, and lies buried at *Norwich*. There have been of this Name diverse other Men better worthy perhaps of our Remembrance than this Man. Dr. *Fuller* with much Respect mentions his Tutor Mr. *John Thorpe* of Queen's-College in *Cambridge*, whom he commends for his Skill in Divinity, and an holy Conversation; and lately there was one Dr. *Thorp*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Fellow of *Immanuel*-College, who deserved highly of the Church for his Piety and Preaching, as well as of his College for his Benefaction of 50 Pounds Land *per Annum* to the Master, &c.

Brokedish, a Part of the Inheritance of Sir *John de Wingefield*, who leaving it with his other Estate to *Katharine* his Daughter and Heir; she married *Michael de la Pole* Duke of *Suffolk*, and so brought it into that Family, but he being outlawed for not appearing in Parliament to answer certain Articles objected against him, his whole Estate was forfeited and seized by the Crown; but his Son recovered the greatest Part of it again.

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25. The Hundred of Depwade.

This Hundred is inclosed on the East with the Hundred of *Loddon*, on the North with the Hundreds of *Henstead* and *Humbleyard*, on the West with the Hundred of *Shropeham*, and on the South with the Hundreds of *Dis* and *Earsham*. The Inheritance of this Hundred was in the Crown, till King *Edward* I. settled it on *John de Clavering* for Life, in Consideration of a Feoffment made by the said *John* to *Stephen de Trafford*, which vested the Castle and Manors of *Werkworth*, &c. as is above-recited, in the Hundreds of *Loddon*, *Clavering*, &c. upon that King and his Heirs for ever. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred; the Villages of Note are

Aſhwel-Thorp, a little Village, whoſe Manor from the *Thorps*, ancient Knights, by the *Tilneys* Lord *Bourchiers* and Lord *Berniers*, at laſt hereditarily deſcended to *Thomas* Lord *Knevet*. This Family of the *Knevets* is very ancient, having been famous ever ſince the Time of Sir *John Knevet* Lord Chancellor of *England* under King *Edward* III. and has very much branched it ſelf out by honourable Marriages; for beſides the *Knevets* of *Buckenham*, of whom *John Knevet* Eſq; was High Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* 31 *Hen.* 8. Sir *Henry Knevet* of *Wiltſhire* and *Thomas* Lord *Knevet* of this Place are deſcended of him. We muſt confine our ſelves to the Poſterity of this laſt, of which *William Knevet* Eſq; was Knight of the Shire 6 *Ed.* 4. and another *William Knevet* Eſq; Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* 11 *Ed.* 4, & 20. and *Edward Knevet* the ſame 31 *Henry* 8. This laſt Perſon was he, who for ſtriking one Mr. *Clere* of this County in the ſame King's Tennis-Court was ſentenced in *Greenwich-Hall* by Mr. *Gage*, the Comproller of the King's Houſhold, and other Juſtices, to loſe his Right Hand. He ſubmitted patiently to the Sentence; but when Sir *William Pickering* the Knight Martial came to execute it he confeſſed his Fault, and pray'd the King would cut off his left Hand inſtead of his Right becauſe (as he ſaid) with that he might perhaps hereafter do his Majeſty ſome Service. When theſe Words were related to the King, he was ſo pleaſed with the Reaſon, that he pardon'd both Fault and Puniſhment. This Story is told by Dr. *Fuller* of Sir *Edmund Windham*, who adds, that in *Ket's* Rebellion he made good his Promiſe to uſe his Right Hand in the King's Service, by endeavouring all he could to ſuppreſs it, being then High Sheriff, which if true may be better told of this latter, tho' a modern Author charges him with a Miſtake. In the Church here are two Monuments for *Iſabel* the Wife of *Philip Tilney* Eſq; who died *Nov.* 10. 1436, and *Jane Knevet*, Heir of Lord *Berners*, and Wife of *John Bourchier*, who died *Feb.* 17. 1561.

Shelton or *Shoulton*, a Village remarkable for giving a Sirname to an ancient Family of *Sheltons*, which hath ſupplied the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* with Sheriffs in divers Reigns, as *Ralph Shelton* 3 *Hen.* 7. *John Shelton* the 20th of the ſame King, Sir *John Shelton* 14 *Hen.* 8. Sir *Jonathan Shelton* 2 *Phil.* & *Mar.* and *Ralph Shelton* 13 *Eliz.* which ſhews them to have been a wealthy as well as an ancient Family. In the Pariſh-Church here are divers Monuments for ſeveral of the Family of the *Sheltons*, as Sir *Ralph Shelton*, Lord of the Town, who died *Nov.* 18. 1373. two Sir *John Sheltons* and another Sir *Ralph*, but all without Date. This Manor was lately poſſeſſed by *Maurice Shelton* of *Booningham* in *Suffolk* Eſq; and is ſtill in his Poſterity probably.

Tasborough, where is an Entrenchment of twenty-four Acres, almoſt exactly ſquare. It ſeems to be an Encampment of the *Romans*, poſſibly that which by the Chorographical Table publiſhed by *Mark Velſer* is called *Ad Taum*. This Place hath given Name to the ancient Family of *Tasboroughs*, who being Lords of the Town had their Seat there, but are now removed, and have their chief Seat juſt out of the County on the Banks of the River, which parts this County from *Suffolk*, being planted on the Ruins of an old Monaſtery at *Eurlix*-Town, commonly called *Flixton* in *Suffolk*, to be ſeen on the Road from *Bungay* to *Hirleſton*.

Forncſet

Forneſet or *Forcenet*, the Lordſhip of *Thomas de Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, who died 1 *Hen.* 4. and was inherited by his Deſcendants. We ſuppoſe, that it came into his Family by a Marriage with ſome Heireſs of the Family of the *Bigods* Earls of *Norfolk*, or it fell into the King's Hands, and ſo was given to the *Mowbrays*, who ſucceeded in the Title (but the former is the more probable) becauſe we find that *Roger de Bigod*, the great and laſt Earl of *Norfolk*, died poſſeſſed of this Manor, and many others in this County, 25 *Ed.* 1. The Monuments of this Church are for *Richard Baxter*, who died *May* 31. 1484. *Thomas Baxter*, who died *April* 27. 1535. and another for *Tho. Drake* and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

Hardwich, where *Henry Bourchier* Earl of *Eſſex* had the Manor of *Botleys*, which was beſtowed upon his Father *William* by King *Edward* IV. becauſe he married *Anne*, one of the Daughters of *Richard Woodvile* Earl of *Rivers*, Siſter to his Queen. In latter Times the Manor of this Place was in the Family of the Gleans, of which *Peter Glean* Eſq; was created a Baronet in 1665; but whether he left any Eſtate to his Son and Succeſſor, or whether he ſold it, we know not. Certain it is, that the Title is now a Burthen to the Family, the preſent Baronet having not Eſtate enough to bear a Figure ſuitable to his Dignity.

Aſlacton, a Village famous for being the Seat of the ancient Family of *Le Neves*, of which Sir *William Le Neve*, *Clerencieux* King of Arms, was deſcended. He was educated in *Caius*'s-College in *Cambridge*, and being made his Majeſty's Servant cloſely adhered to his Cauſe, and often ran the Hazard of his Life in the Civil Wars, in ſummoning Garriſons to ſurrender to the King, and upon Denial proclaiming them Traitors, as well as loſt his Eſtate. He was very skilful in his Art, and made many Collections of Ceremonies, Funeral-Inſcriptions, &c. often quoted by *Elias Aſhmole* Eſq; in his Book of the Inſtitution of the Order of the Garter. He was in his latter Days crazed, and dying at *Hogsden* was buried at *St. Bennet's Paul's-Wharf*, *London*, *Aug.* 15. 1661. We ſuppoſe Sir *Peter Le Neve* at this Time in the Heralds-Office deſcended from him.

24. The Hundred of *Dyſſe* or *Dis*.

This Hundred hath for its Boundaries on the Eaſt the Hundred of *Earſham*, on the North the Hundreds of *Depwade* and *Shropeham*, on the Weſt the Hundred of *Gilecroſs*, and on the South the River *Waveney*, which divides it from *Suffolk*. The Inheritance of this Hundred was originally in the Family of the *Lucies*, and by *Maud de Lucy* paſſed into the Family of *Fitzwalter* by her Marriage with *Walter Fitzwalter*, 12 *Hen.* 2. and continued in that Family to the 4 *Ed.* 4. and longer ſo far as we know by our Hiſtories. The only Market-Town in this Hundred is that, which gives Name to it, *viz.*

Dis or *Diſce*, a Town ſituated on the Side of an Hill, upon the utmoſt Confines of this County Southward. The Market (which beſides other Goods and Wares is well ſtored with Yarn and Linnen Cloath) is weekly on *Friday*, and Fair yearly on the Eve-Day and Morrow of the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*, and three Days following, procured by *Robert* Lord *Fitzwalter*, while he was Lord of the Manor by Right of his Grandmother *Maud de Lucy*, who brought it into his Family. This Manor was ancient Demeſne, and in the King's Hands till King *Henry* I. gave it to *Richard de Lucy*, who divided it between his two Daughters by a ſecond Wife, *viz.* *Dionyſia* and *Maud*; to *Dionyſia*, who married to . . *de Monteny*, he gave one third Part of the Manor, Hundred, and Market of *Dis*, and to *Maud*, who married Sir *Walter Fitz-Robert*, he gave the other two Parts. Her Son *Robert Fitzwalter* gave the Moiety of theſe two Parts, with the third Part of the Hundred and Market to Sir *Gilbert Peche* Kt. in free Marriage with his Daughter *Alice*; but the *Fitzwalters* had all along the chief Manor, and held *in Capite* the whole Hundred and Town, with whom they continued for eight Deſcents in the Male Line, and was Part of the Dowry of *Roſe* the Wife of *Walter* Lord *Fitzwalter*, but after her Deceaſe returning to her Son *Robert*, a Man famous in his Time, it had the Priviledge of a Market

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Market and Fair granted it by King *Edward* I. at his Solicitation. In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. Sir *Walter Fitzwalter*, who died in the 11th Year of that King, left only one Daughter and Heir *Anne*, who marrying *Thomas Ratcliff* Esq; transplated this Town, Hundred, and a vast Estate to her Husband, by whom she had Sir *Thomas Ratcliffe*, who with his Descendants (who were Lords *Fitzwalter* and Earls of *Sussex*) enjoyed it till *Robert* Earl of *Sussex* 20 *Jac.* I. aliened it to *Frances Shute* Widow.

John Skelton, the King's Orator and Poet-Laureat is an Honour to this Town, being the Minister of it. 'Tis probable he was born in this County, because it is well known there has been a Family of that Name long fixed here, but the Place being not found out, we choose to speak of him where he was Minister. *Erasmus*, a Man of unquestionable Judgment gives this Character of him in his Letter to King *Henry* VIII. *Britannicarum Literarum Lumen & Decus. i. e.* The Light and Honour of the *British* Learning. Indeed he was Scholar enough, and no bad Poet, unless for himself, for giving himself too much to Satyr, he created three such Enemies as ruined him both in Reputation, Liberty, and Estate. *William Lilly* the great Schoolmaster and Author of our *Latin* Grammar he reflected upon as a bad Verse-maker, to which *Lilly* replied.

Skeltone, dum tibi parare famam,
Et doctus fieri, studes Poeta,
Doctrinam nec habes, nec es Poeta.

That is,

Whilst Skelton *Thou to get Esteem*
A learned Poet fain wouldst seem,
Skelton *Thou art, let all Men know it,*
Neither learned nor a Poet.

The *Dominican* Fryars were very obnoxious to his Satyrical Pen for their Vices, and he could not forbear exercising his Wit upon them; but they would not bear any Reproofs, much less his poetical Scoffs, whereupon they stirred up *Richard Nix* Bishop of *Norwich* to call him to Account for keeping a Concubine, which the Bishop accordingly did, and suspended him from his Benefice for it. Cardinal *Wolsey* compleated his Misfortunes, for he having inveighed against some of that great Prelate's Actions, and charged him with too much Truth, the Cardinal so prosecuted him, that he was forced to take Sanctuary at *Westminster*, where Abbot *Islip* treated him with much Respect. In this Confinement he died *June* 21. 1529, and was buried in *St. Margaret's* Chapel under a Stone with this Epitaph on it.

J. Skeltonus Vates Pierius hic Situs est.

He foretold Cardinal *Wolsey's* Downfall, and being charged with keeping a Concubine, and having several Children by her, he said, in his Conscience he ever esteemed her for his Wife, tho' he did not declare it, because Fornication was thought a little Sin, and Marriage a great one. He wrote fifty several Things upon several Subjects, some of them whimsical enough, as on the Virgin of *Kent*, Sonnets on Dame *Anne*, *Elynor Rummin* the famous *Ale-wife*, *Colyn-Clout*, &c.

Dickleburge, anciently the Manor and Estate of *Thomas de Mowbray* first Duke of *Norfolk*, who being banished for Life for speaking disgraceful Words of the King, *viz.* King *Edward* II. as is above-hinted, died at *Venice* of the Pestilence, and at his Death by Inquisition was found possessed of this and divers other Manors in this County.

Osmondston alias *Scole*, a Village with a Street three Furlongs in Length, famous for one good Inn, known by the Name of the *White-Hart*, much taken Notice of by Travellers for its fine carved Work. It lies in the Road from *Ipswich* to *Norwich*, and has the Conveniency of the *Waveney's* Washing the Borders of it.

25. The Hundred of *Gilecross*.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Dis*, on the North with the Hundred of *Strepelham*, on the West with the same Hundred, and on the South

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South with the River *Waveney*, which parts it from *Suffolk*. We suppose, that the Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and disposed of annually by the High Sheriff, because we find no private Person Lord of it. The only Market-Town of this Hundred is

East-Herling, seated on a Rivulet, whose Market is weekly on *Thursday*, chiefly for Linnen Yarn and Linnen Cloth, and Fair yearly on It lies between *Thetford* and *Buckenham*, and the ancient Owners were the Family of the *Bigods*, who after changed their Name to *Felbridge*. They possessed it some Time, till *Simon de Felbridge*, and *Alice* his Wife, 25 *Edward* III. sold it to *John de Herling*, whose Son Sir *John de Herling*, and Grandson Sir *Robert* were very famous in the *French* Wars. This last left only a Daughter and Heir, who married to Sir *Robert Wingfield* of *Leatheringham* in *Suffolk*; but his Family enjoyed it but a little while, for we find, that the Family of the *Lovels* were possess'd of it, of which was Sir *Thomas Lovel* Knight of the Garter, Treasurer of the House, and President of the Council in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. and by a Branch of the Family it is still enjoy'd. In the the Parish-Church here are Monuments for Sir *Robert* and Sir *John Harling* Knights, Sir *William Chamberlain* Knight of the Garter in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Robert Harling*; and *Elizabeth Trussel* Sister of Sir *Robert Chamberlain*. The Villages are

Herling Middle and *West*, which were formerly possessed by the Family of *Berdwell*, whose Daughter and Heir was married to *John Wotton*, by whose Daughter and sole Heir *Anne*, married to *Basingbourn Gawdy*, second Son to Sir *Thomas Gawdy* of *Gawdy-Hall* in *Rodenhill* Parish, Serjeant at Law, and Brother of Sir *Thomas Gawdy* Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Kings'-Bench, and Sir *Francis Gawdy* Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, it was settled in that Family, and has been their Seat ever since, Sir *John Gawdy* Bar. being now, or late the Lord of it.

Kenninghall, a Town of a *Saxon* Original, and so called from the *Halla* or Palace of the *Kening* or King of the *Iceni*, as *Doomsday-Book* shews, where it appears to be the Demesne of *Edward* the Confessor, and so it continued in the Crown. Afterwards by the Match of *William de Albini* first Earl of *Arundel* with *Adeliza* Widow of King *Henry* I. it came into that Family, and was assigned as Parcel of the Dower of *Isabel* the Widow of the last Earl of *Arundel* of the *Albini's*. After her Death upon a Partition of his Estate it came to *Robert de Montalt*, whose Grandson settled it on the Crown. *Richard Fitz-Alan* had it a while in the Reign of King *Richard* II. but he forfeited it by his Treason, and it became by that King's Grant the Estate and Lordship of *Thomas de Mowbray* the first Duke of *Norfolk*, from whom it passed to the Family of the *Howards*, who were engrafted by Marriage upon that Stock, and became Heirs of the Honour as well as Estate of the *Mowbrays*. The Family of the *Howards* had a Seat in this Town, called *Park-Hall*, at least in Mr. *Camden's* Days, who further observes of it, that this Village seems to have its Name derived to it from the *Iceni*, the ancient Inhabitants in this County, *Suffolk*, and *Huntingtonshire*. *Thomas Howard* the third Duke of *Norfolk* died at his Seat here. In the Parish-Church here are Tombs for *John Shilgate* some time Prior of *Windham*, who built the Chancel of it; *George* Lord *Audley* and his Lady the Daughter of the Earl of *Bath*; and *Roger Dennis* Governor of a Castle; but all without Dates.

Garbusham, *Garbelsham*, and *Garbelsham*, the Manor of which *Wilfrick* the sixth Abbot of *Ely*, before that Church was turned into a Bishoprick, gave to *Gudmund* his Brother among other Things for Term of Life; but when *England* was ravaged by the *Normans*, *Hugh de Mountford* a *Norman* Soldier took this and all other his Estates from *Gudmund*, and the Monastery for ever; but soon after this Manor came to the Lords of *Kenninghall*, in whose Way it lies. It was a noble Seat of powerful Barons in Times past.

Lopham, another Village, lying in the Road from *Dis* to *Thetford*, which has nothing worthy our Notice, but that it was one of those Manors, that *Thomas de Mowbray*

Ivey first Duke of *Norfolk* died poſſeſſed of, as is abovesaid. It lies in the utmoſt Bounds of *Norfolk*, and from it, as from the ſame Fountain, ariſe the *Little Ouſe* and *Waveney*, but like quarrelſome Brothers run two ſeveral contrary Ways, the one paſſing by *Dis* into the *Yare*, and the other by *Thetford* Weſtward into *Lynn-Deep*, both of them encompaſſing all the South Side of *Norfolk*.

26. The Hundred of *Shropham*.

This Hundred is large, bordering on the Eaſt upon the Hundreds of *Gilecroſs*, *Dis*, and *Depwade*, on the South on the ſaid Hundred of *Gilecroſs*, from which it is parted by a ſmall Rivulet named *Thet*, that runs into the *Little Ouſe* at *Thetford*, which ſtands on the utmoſt South Angle of this Hundred; on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *Grimſhoe* and *Wayland*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Forehoe*. The Property of this Hundred we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, as the former is. This Hundred is the beſt ſtored with Market Towns of any in the County, of which the Chief is

Thetford, in *Saxon* Deotford, as Mr. *Camden* conjectures, and ſo will have the Name taken from the River *Thet* and the *German* Word *Ford*, ſignifying a ſhallow Paſſage over a River, as here it is over the *Thet*; but the Author of the Additions to *Camden*, taken from Sir *Henry Spelman's Icenia*, tells us, that the old *Saxon* Name was Deodford, which ſignifies a Ford of the People. This Place was no doubt the ancient City of *Sitomagus*, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his Itinerary, and corruptly named in the Fragments of an old Table *Simomagus* and *Sinomagus*, (as Mr. *Camden* ſays) but the Additions will not have that Corruption certain, but ſeems to inform us, that there is ſomething in thoſe Names which may imply, that it was the capital City of the *Iceni*; for if we take *Simomagus* for the true Name, *Ptolemy's Simeni* (as he calls the People of theſe Parts) does ſomething favour it: And *Simomagus* comes nearer to the Name *Iceni*, eſpecially if we allow the *I* to be caſt away, as it is in *Hiſpani*, *Spani*. Beſides, *Ceſar's* calling this People *Ceni Magni* (which Mr. *Camden* having found to be diſtinctly read *Ceni Agni*, is of Opinion it ſhould be read *Iceni Regni*) further confirms this Conjecture. What *John Bramis* the Monk ſays of one *Rondus* a valiant King of this City, who was very troubleſome to his Neighbours, that he flouriſhed in the Times of King *Vortigern*, when the *Romans* growing ſluggiſh and unactive withdrew themſelves from the *Britains*, who upon that Account lay expoſed to the Ravages of the *Picts* and *Scots* on the Land, and the Invaſions of the *Saxons*, who invaded them in great Numbers by Sea, is not to be regarded, being altogether fabulous.

Many Marks of Antiquity are obſervable here, but the moſt admirable is an huge Mote thrown up to a great Height, and fortify'd with a double Rampire, and (as Tradition has it) with Walls at firſt, tho' now little or no Signs appear of them. Who they were that caſt up this Fortification is doubtful; for our beſt Antiquaries are of various Opinions; ſome of them will have it to have been a Work of the *Romans*, but others rather incline to think it was done by ſome of the *Saxon* Kings, under whom it was in a flouriſhing Condition for a long while; but that incomparable Antiquary Sir *Henry Spelman* thinks it was done by the *Danes*, who made ſo conſiderable a Figure in theſe Parts, becauſe the Camps of both *Romans* and *Saxons* are obſerved to be much larger.

In the Year 672 *Theodorus* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* held a Synod in this Town, and in it enquired of every Man's Faith towards the Church of *Rome*, conſtituted Biſhops for every Quarter, and depoſed all thoſe, that were not confirmed by the Pope's Authority, among whom *Ceddas* Archbiſhop of *York* was. Moreover, he publiſhed a Book of the Church's Ordinances made by Pope *Vitelianus*, with Permiſſion of Organs to make them merry, commanding it only to be obſerved, Chriſt's Order being ſet apart. If this was not the Falling away ſpoken of by St. *Paul*, 2 *Theſſ.* ii. 3. where ſhall we

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look for any. *Bale. Acts of the English Vot.* 44 *b.*

The Prosperity and Grandure of this Town is owing to the *Saxon* Kings, who made it the Metropolis of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*; but the *Danes* to ravish it out of their Hands, besieged and sacked it with a numerous Army, 1. under their two Captains *Hungar* and *Hubba* in the Reign of King *Edmund Anno* 870, but they being expelled, it fared not much better with this Town from its Friends than Enemies, for a Sedition happening in the Northern Parts, which *Wolstan* the Archbishop of *York* favoured, sundry of the Burgesses were slain, and the Town much harassed. Some Years after the *Danes* again returned with a mighty Fleet of Ships under the Command of King *Swain*, and landing upon the Coasts of *Norfolk* spoiled the Country all along as they marched, sacked the City of *Norwich*, and slew many of the Citizens, took *Thetford*, and set it on Fire, notwithstanding they had made a Truce with him; but for Want of Victuals, which then was very scarce in the Land, they were forced to betake themselves again to their Ships, and get home to *Denmark*. But they remained not there long, for six Years after, *viz. Anno* 1009, they came again with a great Army, under the Conduct of three of their Princes, *Turkil*, *Henning*, and *Anlafe*, and invading the *Isle of Wight*, *Sussex*, and *Hampshire*, made great Havock, burnt *Chiltern* Wood in *Oxfordshire*, and sailing into *Suffolk* took *Ipswich*, beat *Vikel* the Governour of *Norfolk* in a pitched Battle, burnt *Thetford* and *Cambridge*, and rifling all the Abbies and Churches in their Marches returned loaden with Treasure to their Ships, but did not desist from their further Attempts, till they had made *Canute* their Leader first an half King, by Composition with King *Edmund Ironside*, and after his Death an entire King of *England*.

Peace being settled thus by the Coronation of the *Danish* King, *Thetford* began apace to repair its Losses, and under the *Danish* Succession by Diligence and Application became so prosperous, that under *Edward* the Confessor there were reckon'd in it 947 Burgesses, and in the Time of *William* the Conqueror it had 720 Mansions, of which 224 stood empty at that Time, and their chief Magistrate was stiled a Consul, which Name seems to intimate, that it had been of old a *Roman* Town. *Thetford* being thus grown great, and much superior to *North-Elmham* (which had been the Episcopal Seat of this County for several Successions as is above shewn) for Populousness and Wealth, *Herfastus*, *William* the Conqueror's Chaplain, who was made Bishop of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* in the Beginning of that King's Reign, translated his See by the Order of the Council held at *London* by *Lanfranc* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1075, which appointed, that the Bishop's Sees, which till that Time were settled in Villages should be removed to the most eminent Cities in their Dioceses, from *North-Elmham* to this Town, which then was called *Sitomagus*, which signifies a City upon the River *Sit* or *Thet*, and so is much of the same Import, as *Thetford* or a Ford of the *Thet*. He died in 1085, and had but one Successor in the See while it was at this Town, who was *William Galsagus*, a Person of great Worth, who was also Lord Chancellor, as his Predecessor had been. Both these Bishops spared no Cost nor Pains to improve it in Wealth and Buildings, so that had the See continued here, it was likely to have been the greatest City in these Parts; but *Herbert Losinga* being made Bishop of *Thetford* by King *William Rufus*, seeing *Norwich* to be at that Time the finest and richest City in these Parts, removed the Bishop's See thither, where it has continued ever since, to the great Detriment of *Thetford*, which has been decaying from that Time. The Demesne of *Thetford* remained in the Bishops of *Norwich* 500 Years, after they had removed their See from it.

Hugh Bigod Earl of the *East-Angles* and Steward of King *Henry* I. by the Consent and with the Advice of *Herbert* Bishop of *Norwich*, built a Monastery for *Cluniack* Monks, and placed them in the Church of St. *Mary*, lately the Episcopal See of *Thetford*, and afterwards founded them another House more convenient without

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the Village; but these Benefactions did not make them amends for the Removal of the See, but the greatest Part of the City, which had stood on the hither Bank, fell to Decay by little and little, and in the Reign of King *Edward* I. it was so much grown out of Repute, that it was neither City nor Burrough; for that King *Reg.* 9. requiring an Account of the Cities, Burroughs, and Villages of this Shire, *Norwich* was the only City returned, and *Yarmouth* and *Linne* the only Burroughs possibly, because such Towns had this last Name only, as sent their Representatives to Parliament, whereas the Privilege was not then granted to this Place, yet the other Part of the Town (tho' that decayed also very much) held out so well against the Assaults of Time, that about 300 Years ago there were seven Churches and three Monasteries, (of the eight which in its flourishing State had been there) one of which they said was built in Memory of the *English* and *Danes* slain thereabouts in a Battle between the Holy King *Edmund*, and the *Danish* Captains, *Hungar* and *Hubba*, which lasted seven Hours, with great Losses on both Sides. This happened a little before King *Edmund*'s Death.

The Manor of this Town was from the the Conquest in the Crown, till King *Richard* I. granted it to *William* Earl of *Bolleigne*, *Warren* and *Moreton*, in exchange for his Lands in *Torone* in *France*, viz. *Columbers*, *Balan*, and *Chambery*; but it seems that it soon returned again to the Crown, it being given by King *Henry* III. to his 2d Son *Edmund* Duke of *Lancaster*, sirnamed *Crowchbacke*, and descending to his Son *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, by whose eldest Daughter *Blanch* it passed in Marriage to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, and by his Son King *Henry* IV. was again invested in the Crown, where we suppose it continued till King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 2. gave it to his Uncle the most Noble *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, the Governour of his Person, and Protector of his Realms, under the Name of Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, by whose Attainder it reverted again to the Crown, and continues now there as Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*.

An anonymous Author, quoted by *Caius* in his Antiquities of *Cambridge*, tells us, that there was anciently a great School, or Nursery of Learning in this Place, which may possibly be the same which *Bede*, *Eccles. Hist. l.* 3. *c.* 18. refers to, when he informs us, how *Sigibert* after he returned from *France*, (where he had resided and studied some Years to avoid his Fathers and Brothers Jealousy of his aspiring to the Crown) and was settled in the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, built a School for the Education of Youth, in Imitation of those he had seen in *France*; but *Bede* not mentioning the Place where the School was fixed, it has been doubted whether it was not at *Cambridge*, tho' the Royal Seat of the *East-Angle* Kings being then at *Thetford*, Dr. *Caius*, *pag.* 148. may seem rightly to conjecture that it was here.

The present State of this Town is: It is a pretty large Place, but thinly peopled. It hath a good Market weekly on *Saturday*, and a Fair on the First of *May*. It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses. It sends two Members to Parliament, which are

Here is a Free-School, which was supported in its Being by Sir *Edward Coke* Kt. Lord Chief Justice above-mentioned. The *Lent* Assizes are usually kept here, and the Town-House being old and rotten Sir *Joseph Williamson* Kt. one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. rebuilt it, and gave the Corporation a lovely Mace, and a fair Sword. It is noted also for its Company of Musicians, especially in this County and *Suffolk*. In King *Henry* VIII. Days, this Town was of that Eminency, that he made it a Suffragan Bishoprick to the City of *Norwich*; but we do not find that there was any Successors to that Office after his time, save that of the late Dr. *Hicks*, a Non-Juror, to uphold the Schism of that Party, after the seven Non-Juring Bishops were dead (which in the Judgment of Mr. *Dodwell* and *Nelson* did of Course expire, and could not be upheld

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without degenerating into Presbytery, and so becoming sinful) assumed the Title of Bishop of *Thetford*. In the Parish-Church of St. *Mary* here there is a Monument in Memory of Sir *Ralph Fulmerstone* Kt. and *Alice* his Wife, erected as the Superscription has it by *Edward Clere* Esq;.

All that we meet with more in our Histories memorable concerning this Town is, 1. That in the 8th of King *James* I. Sir *Thomas Fulmerstone* having a pretty many Years before given an Estate of 35 *l. per Annum* to this Parish of *Thetford* to maintain, 1. a Preacher four Days in a Year; 2. a Schoolmaster and an Usher, and 3. four poor People, *viz.* two Men and two Women, and appointed each of them their Allowance; the Rents of the Estate rose to 100 *l. per Ann.* Whereupon a Dispute arose between the Inhabitants and Trustees about the Increase-Rent, whether the Salaries of the Devisees should be augmented by it, or the Trustees should have the Benefit of the Overplus Rent. The Case being of Importance was referred to the two Chief Justices of the King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, *viz. Thomas Fleming*, and *Fr. Gaudy* Kt. and to Justice *Walmsley* by the Parliament, who resolved it thus, That the Increase-Rents ought to be for the Advantage of the Devisees; because if the Rents had fallen, it would have been for their Loss, and so ought the Advantage to be, seeing they are increased, and so they determined in Relation to *Croxton*, a Village in *Grimshoe* Hundred, to which the same Sir *Thomas Fulmerstone* gave another Estate for pious Uses, which were increased in like Manner, that the Devisees should have the Benefit as the former had. 2. That *Henry* Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerset*, natural Son of King *Hen.* VIII. Lord Admiral, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, who died at *St. James's-House* beyond *Charing-Cross*, *July* 22. *Anno Dom.* 1535, being then in the 16th Year of his Age, was buried in this Town. As also 3. That *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk* was buried in the Abbey of *Thetford*, *Anno Domini* 1524. Of him it was said when he was carried to be buried, that he had made so even with the World, that no Person whatsoever could demand a Groat of him, either for Debts or for Restitution of any Wrong done by him; he might make many Beggars by his Liberality, but none by Oppression or Injustice. 4. That *George* Lord *Dacre*, a Minor, and Ward to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, being at this Town, was *May* 17. 1569. 11 *Eliz.* unhappily killed by the Fall of a Wooden Horse, upon which he was practising to leap, whereupon his three Sisters became his Heirs, and were all married to three of that Duke's Sons, *viz. Anne* to *Philip* Earl Earl of *Arundel*, *Mary* to *Thomas* Lord *Howard* of *Walden*, (afterwards created Earl of *Suffolk*) and *Elizabeth* to the Lord *William Howard* that Duke's youngest Son, amongst whom his great Inheritance was divided. *Leonard Dacres* the next Heir Male of this Family, and Uncle to the said *George* Lord *Dacres*, was so discontented at this Loss of the Estate, that seeing he could not recover it by Law, he privily confederated with the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmorland* to break out into Rebellion, and rescue the Queen of *Scots*, who was at that Time in the Custody of *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*. 5. That Sir *Henry Bennet* Kt. who had in his Youth been trained up to all general Learning being inflamed with Zeal for the Cause of King *Charles* I. whose Honour and Authority he saw so inhumanly trampled upon by his rebellious Subjects, laid aside his Books, and betook himself to the Camp, where in Defence of his Majesty's Right he behaved himself with such Valour and Prudence, that he was created by his Majesty King *Charles* II. *Reg.* 16. Viscount *Thetford* and Earl of *Arlington*. The second Market-Town is

Attleborough, which was anciently not only a City, but a Palace, and the Metropolis of the Province, but after the Seat and Manor of the ancient Family of the *Mortimers*, who being descended of the Lords *Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, in the County of *Hereford*, got them Seats at divers Places, *viz. William Mortimer* in this Place, *Robert de Mortimer* at *Riccard's* Castle in *Shropshire*, *Roger de Mortimer* at *Chirke*-Castle in *Wales*, and *Hugh de Mortimer*

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timer of *Chelmarsh*, yet is the bearing of this Family different from those of *Wigmore*, viz. *A Shield Or, Semè de Flowres de Liz, Sables.* They founded here a Collegiate Church, in which many of that Family and their Wives did lie buried, as also Sir *John Radcliffe*, *Philippa* his Wife, and *Roger* his Brother, *Thomas Brampton*, *Thomas Garret*, and some others; but there are now no Remains of it. Their Estate by Marriage went first to the *Ratcliffs* Earls of *Sussex*, afterward to the Family of *Fitz-Randolph*, and lastly to Sir *Ralph Bigod*.

This Place (if *John Bramis*, a Monk of *Thetford*, may be believed) is of great Note and Antiquity. He will have it built and fortified by *Atlinge* a King of *Norfolk*, against *Rond* King of *Thetford*, with a Wall and Ditch, four Gates, and four Towers, and from him it takes its Name, and his Evidence for it are two Copies of that History, which he translated, the one in *French*, the other in *Old English*; but whatever Credit this may deserve, 'tis certain that the Termination *Borough*, wherever it is met with, denotes something of Antiquity, as a Castle, a Fort, or such like. At present it is a considerable Town, having a good Market on *Thursday* every Fortnight for fat Bullocks, Sheep, &c. and a Fair yearly on ——

The *Hall* and *Mere* here are taken Notice of by Strangers. The 3d Market Town is *New Bucknam*, or *Buckenham*, Mr. *Camden* is of Opinion that this Place takes its Name from Beech-Trees, called by the *Saxons Bucken*; but the Author of the Additions to the *Britannia*, following Sir *Henry Spelman's* Opinion, will by no means allow that Original of the Name, but will have it rather come from the great Number of Bucks, with which the neighbouring Woods may easily be supposed to be well stocked, as at this Day they do not altogether want them; but as for Beeches there are very few, or none. Here was of old a very beautiful and strong Castle built by *William d'Aubigny*, or *de Albineio*, a *Norman*, to whom the Conqueror had granted this Place. By his Posterity (who were Earls of *Arundel*) it descended to the *Tofalls*, and from them by *Caly*, and the *Cliftons*, to the Family of the *Knevets*, which is very ancient, having been famous ever since the Time of Sir *John Knevet* Lord Chancellor of *England* under King *Edw.* III. and has very much branched itself out by honourable Marriages; for besides this Family at *Buckenham*, those eminent Knights Sir *Henry Knevet* of *Wiltshire*, and *St. Thomas Knevet* of *Ashwell-thorpe*, are descended from thence. In Sir *Henry Spelman's* Time Sir *Philip Knevet* Bar. was the Possessor of the Castle and Manor of this Town; but their ancient Estate was very much gone to decay, and since hath been sold by the said Sir *Philip* to Mr. *Hugh Audley* of *London*, who dying without Issue settled it on *William Harvey* his Kinsman, who, together with Mr. *Ambrose Holbeck*, is Lord of it. Their Tenure is to be Butlers at every King of *England's* Coronation. At present the greatest Excellency of this Place is, that it hath a good Market every Week on *Saturday*, and a Fair yearly Here also is a Mere lying near the Town. In this Church are many Monuments for *Alice* the Wife of *William Knevet* Esq; Daughter of *John Gray*, Son of *Reginald* Lord *Gray*, of *Ruthyn*, who died *April* 4. 1474. *Thomas Foy* and *Robert Seaman*, Chaplains, or Vicars, who died, the one 19 *Sept.* 1483. and the other *June* 9. 1465. *William Pellys*, and many others, for the *Knevets*, who have flourished here ever since Sir *John Knevet* Lord Chancellor in the Reign of King *Edw.* III. but without Inscriptions. The Villages which are anything worth our Notice in this Hundred are these.

Eccles, a small Village, anciently the Demesne of *Ralph Waher* Earl of *Norfolk*, who went with *Robert Curthose* in the Expedition to *Jerusalem* against the *Turks*, where being accompanied with his Wife, he died in great Penance, and after his Death was found possessed of this and divers other Manors in this County. King *Henry* I. gave it in Frank-Marriage to *Roger Bigod*, who gave it with his Daughter to *William de Albini*, who assigned it over to *William Le Parker*, and *William de Granariis*, to be held of him and his Heirs,

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in Fee, in the Reign of King *Edw.* I. It is ſince come into private Hands, and ſo is not worth more Notice. It is now the Eſtate of one Mr. *Lombs Edward.*

Illington, or *Iſtelington*, one of thoſe Manors which *John* Lord *Howard* obtained a Grant of, in Special Tail, from King *Richard* III. for his conſtant Fidelity to the Houſe of *York*, both in King *Edward* IV. and his own Reign; beſides the Honours he conferred on him upon the ſame Account in making him Earl Marſhal, and advancing him to the Dignity of Duke of *Norfolk*, in Order to his Coronation; after which he conſtituted him High Steward of *England*, and Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Aquitain*, for Life. Theſe are all the Villages, that are come to our Knowledge.

27. The Hundred of *Wayland.*

This Hundred is encompaſſed on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Shropham*; on the North with the Hundred of *Mitford*; on the Weſt with the Hundred of *South-Greenhoe*; and on the South with the Hundreds of *Grimſhoe* and *Shropham*. The Fee of this Hundred was, 34 *Edw.* I. in *Robert de Toni*, a Deſcendant from *Ralph de Toni*, a great *Norman* Baron, Standard Bearer of *Normandy*, and in that Office attended Duke *William* into *England*, and was in the Battle of *Haſtings* againſt King *Harold*; for which Service *William*, being become King of *England*, gave him 19 Manors in this County, of which this Hundred was one. This *Robert* died, 3 *Edw.* II. poſſeſſed of this Hundred, and left it to *Alice*, the Widow of *Thomas Leybourn*, his Siſter and Heir, who marrying to *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, carried it into that Family, where it becoming their Inheritance, that Earl gave it to *John de Beauchamp* his younger Son, whoſe Deſcendant *Guy* died poſſeſſed of it, *Anno* 1351. He left two Daughters only, *Katharine* and *Elizabeth*, Co-heirs of his Eſtate; but how they diſpoſed of themſelves we know not. The only Market Town in this Hundred is

Watton, a ſmall Market Town, ſituate in the woodland Part of the County upon the Edge of that the People call the *Filand*, or open Part; but a great Thoroughfare from *Lynn*, *Downham*, *Thetford*, *Dis*, &c. The Market is weekly on *Wedneſday*, and a Fair on The Market is very ancient, having been procured by Sir *John de Vallibus* Lord thereof. It was at firſt held on *Fridays*, but his ſince changed to *Wedneſday*.

It was, 18 *Edw.* I. the Demeſne of *Hugh*, and after of his Son *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, who upon his Marriage with *Alice*, the Daughter of *John de Aneſine* Earl of *Bayonne* in *France*, ſettled this Manor, with divers others in this and other Counties in Dower upon her; but having no Heirs, and fearing King *Edward's* Anger, becauſe he had been an eager Stickler for the Ratification of the Great Charter, and the Charter of the Forreſts, with the *Articuli ſuper Chartas*, which are explanatory of them, as alſo becauſe he had oppoſed divers Impoſitions upon Wool and Lands, and was a Conſpirator againſt *Piers Gaveſton*, tho' he had by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury's* Means obtained a Pardon, he to pacify the King more thoroughly veſted all his Eſtate upon King *Edward* and his Heirs, after his Lady's Life. He left a Brother *John*, who was his lawful Heir; but the Surrender made to the King cut him off: So that he never enjoyed any of the Eſtate, or Honour, ſo far as we can find. After it came to the Crown, King *Edward* gave it with *Repham* and *Holt* to the Lord *Roos*, from whoſe Poſterity it paſſed by Marriage to the *Mannors* Earls of *Rutland*. It is now the Poſſeſſion of the Family of the *Woodhouſes* of *Kimberley*, *John Woodhouſe* Eſq; having a pleaſant Seat here; but how it came to them we don't find. The Villages are

Skulton, or *Scoulton*, otherwiſe called *Bardos*, or *Bardelos*, ſo called from its Lords of that Name; for *Hugh de Bardelos* held, *in Capite*, 100 *s.* in Land, by the Service of the Larder. And ſo it was afterwards held upon this Condition, that the Lords of it ſhould be Lardiners, as it is called at the Coronation of the Kings of *England*. *William de Mortimer* of *Attilborough*, was Lord of this Manor 25 *Edw.* I. and left it ſoon after to *Conſtantine* his Son and

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and Heir. He having attended his Prince in his Expedition into *Scotland*, 4 *Edw.* II. was much in Favour with him, and obtained theſe Privileges of him: 1. To make a Caſtle of his Houſe in this Place, 13 *Edw.* II. 2. The Cuſtody of the Caſtle of *Bekenham*, upon the Death of *Thomas de Cayly*, 19 *Edw.* II. 3. To be Steward of the Houſhold to *Eleanor* Counteſs of *Gueldres*, the King's Siſter, 10 *Edw.* III. And, 4. Had a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Lordſhips in this County, (of which this of *Sculton* was one) and ſome others, and 12 *Edw.* III. and 5. He was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons, 16 *Edw.* III. In the 22d of King *Edw.* III. it was ſettled on *Thomas Marſhall*, from whom it paſſed to *John de la Chamber*, whoſe Poſterity held it in 32 *Hen.* VIII. In the Year 1685. it was incorporated in the Eſtate of *George Nevil* Lord *Abergevenny*, who claimed the Office of Lardiner at the Coronation of King *James* II. and was allowed it. *Marton*, which takes its Name from a Lake. The great Ornament of this Place are the fine Buildings, which Sir *William Grey*, Kt. a Perſon as eminent for his Probity as Deſcent, hath lately erected there.

Stow, the Manor and Eſtate of *William Warren* of *Wirmgay*, deſcended of a younger Son of *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*. He founded the Priory of *Wirmgay*, and dying, 11 *John.* 1206, left his whole Eſtate to his only Daughter and Heir *Beatrix*, then the Widow of *Dodo Bardulf*; which Family having lived here long, gave the Town, for Diſtinction-ſake, the Name of *Stow-Bardolf*. *William Bardoff* had a Grant of a Fair here, 28 *Hen.* III. which King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, 2 and 3 *Reg.* granted to *Nicholas Hare*, whoſe Poſterity now enjoy it. She gave a Fine of 3100 Marks for the Livery of her Lands deſcended to her from her Father, an Aſſignation of her Dowry, out of her Husband's Eſtate, and her Freedom not to be compelled to marry. Yet ſhe ſoon after married *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, and Juſtice of *England*, who had with her this and other Manors in this County. In the Pariſh Church here are Monuments for *William Spelman* Eſq; who died in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. *John Spelman*, who died *Apr.* 28. 1581. and Sir *Clement Spelman* Kt. who was High Sheriff of this County in 1599. and died *Sept.* 24. 1607.

Saham, in our Maps *Soham*, the Demeſne and Eſtate of *Ralph de Toni* abovementioned, and being left to his Poſterity *Robert de Toni*, his Deſcendant dying poſſeſſed of it, 34 *Edw.* I. his Heir was *Alice*, late the Wife of *Thomas Leybourn*, his Siſter, who marrying to *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, he gave it to his younger Son *John de Beauchamp*, together with the Fee of this Hundred, as is aboveſaid. *Richard Nevil*, the Great Earl of *Warwick*, ſo famous for his Courage and Popularity in King *Edw.* IV. and *Hen.* VI. Days, that every Man wore his Badge, the ragged Staff on his Hat, and painted the white Croſs on his Door, and ſo extraordinary Hoſpitable, that at his Houſe in *London* ſix Oxen were uſually eaten at a Breakfaſt, and every Tavern was full of his Meat; for every one that had any Acquaintance in his Family might take as much boiled and roaſt Meat as he could carry away upon a long Dagger. This *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* marrying *Anne*, the Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp*, came into the Poſſeſſion at length of much of the *Beauchamp*'s Eſtate, and among other Manors of this of *Saham*, then called *Saham-Toni*, from the *Tonies*, the ancient Lords of it; but ſhe ſurviving her Husband had her Lands taken from her, being conſtrained by a Fine levied in *Hillary* Term, 3 *Hen.* VII. to ſettle this Manor with *Necton*, *Creſſingham*, *Parva Panworthall*, the Hundreds of *Wayland* and *Grimſhoe*, with the Iſlands of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Sark* and *Aurney*, upon that King; but King *Henry* VIII. ſold this Manor to Sir *Robert Southwell*, whoſe Poſterity have ſold it to Mr. *Barney* of *Redham*. Here is a little Country Fair kept yearly upon the *Monday* before the Feaſt of *St. John Baptiſt*. The Advowſon of this Town is in the Patronage of *New College* in *Oxford*, and has this peculiar to it, that all the Utenſils of Husbandry, Carts, Horſes, and ſome Furniture of the Houſe, are

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are left from Incumbent to Incumbent, to the Value of about 80*l.* Here is also a large Mere well stored with Fish.

Two Closes in this Parish late Parcel of the Possessions of Sir *Rich. Scarbotwell* Kt. forfeited to the Crown, were given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 37. to his new College called *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, with many other Estates, because he made it the Cathedral of his new erected Episcopal See settled in that City, whence it is that the Master of it is a Dean, and their are eight Canons, or Prebendaries, besides Students, who are the same as Fellows in other Colleges.

Toste, or *Tostes*, the Manor and Lordship of *Robert de Bellemont* Earl of *Mallent* in *Normandy*, and of *Leicester* in *England*. He was in his Life-time esteemed the wisest Man not only in his own Nation, but (as an eminent Author *H. Huntingd. Epist. MS.* speaks) between this and *Jerusalem*, and perhaps may be also accounted the most Pious; for he rebuilt the Church of *St. Mary* at *Leicester*, and placed in it a Dean and Canons, with a sufficient Maintenance; founded an Hospital at *Brackley* in *Northamptonshire*, gave the Church of *Winchenstone* to the Priory of *Lenton* in *Nottinghamshire*, and to the Abbey of *Preaux* in *France* this Manor of *Tostes*, which afterwards became a Cell to that Monastery. How this Manor afterwards was converted to a Lay-Fee we don't find; but it appears, from undoubted Records, that it was 10 *Edw.* III. the Lordship of *Constantine de Mortimer* of *Attilborough*, who obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-Warren for this and several other of his Manors in this and other Counties. *Breekles*, the Demesne anciently of the Family of the *Breekles*, long since extinct, and afterwards, in the *Norman* Times, of *William Warren* Earl of *Sussex* and *Surrey*, who gave it to *Thomas* the Son of *Godfrey*, the Son of *Albert*, a *Frenchman*, with several other Farms at *Burnham*, *Grimston*, &c. All which, by the Heir General passed at length to the *Comptons*, and other Families. This noble Family bore, as a Sign of their Descent, from the Earls of *Warren* of old, for their Arms, *A Field chequered Or and Sable*, as the *Coltherps* did.

Rokeland, or *Rockland*, this Manor is contained in the same Charter of Free-Warren, as the Estate of the aboveaid *Constantine de Mortimer*; but it being only mentioned in General, without any of the Distinctions in our Maps, where four Parishes lying together are mentioned, *viz. Rockland Tofts* in this Hundred, and *Rockland St. Andrew*, *Rockland All Saints*, and *Rockland St. Peter* in *Shropham* Hundred, we can't determine positively which of them was the said *Constantine's*, unless we may suppose that they were all one large Manor of old, and since divided.

Totington, or *Tattington*, is another of the Manors of this Hundred; for which the said *Constantine* obtained a License of Free-Warren by the same Charter. 'Tis probable that the said *Constantine* purchased this Manor not long before (for we can't find that he either married into, or had any Relation to the Family) of the *Uffords*; because, but three Years before, we observe, that *Robert de Ufford* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for this Manor of the same Prince. He was made Earl of *Suffolk* two Years after. These are all the Villages of Note in this Hundred which come within our Knowledge, and so we shall proceed Westward, and describe.

28. The Hundred of *South-Greenhoe*.

This Hundred is one of the largest in this County, bordering on the East upon the Hundreds of *Wayland* and *Mitford*; on the North with the Hundred of *Launditch*; on the West with the Hundred of *Clack-Close*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Grimshoe*. This Hundred, 5 *Hen.* V. was the Estate and Inheritance of *Thomas Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, but continued not long in that Family; for *Thomas de Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk* and Earl Marshal, dying 11 *Henry* VI. his Lady *Katharine*, Daughter of *Ralph* Earl of *Westmoreland*, had this Hundred with other Estates and Lordships assigned for her Dower. To whom it passed after her Decease we can't discover. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred, which have in them any Thing memorable, are

Swaffham

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Swaffham, a good Market-Town of three Furlongs in Length, the Market is Weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair yearly on The Manor of this Place was Part of those vast Possessions, which Earl *Harold* (afterwards King of *England*) had and enjoyed under the Confessor's Reign, which falling all by Conquest into the Hands of *William* Duke of *Normandy*, then King of *England*, he gave this Manor and 80 more in this County to *Alan Rufus* or *Fergaunt* Earl of *Richmond*, a valiant Hero, who commanded the Rear of that Duke's Army at the Battle of *Hastings*, besides 203 other Manors, which he gave him in other Counties. It continued in this Family for some Successions, till 3 *Ric.* 2. *John* Earl of *Richmond*, surnamed the Valiant, falling off to the King of *France*, his Lands, of which this Manor was a Part, in *England* were all seized, and he was deposed from all Titles of Honour here by Act of Parliament, yet 21 *Rich.* 2. *Joan* his Sister, then Widow of Lord *Basset* of *Drayton*, obtained Livery of the Castle, County and Honour of *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, settled on the Family. In the 14th Year of King *Henry* VI. *John* Duke of *Bedford* held it *in Capite* with divers Knights-Fees in this County; but that Duke dying, the same King *Reg.* 27. granted it to *William de la Pole* Duke of *Suffolk*. After *Henry* was deposed, King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 14. gave it to his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*. The Air of this Place is highly commended for its Wholesomeness by Physicians. The Church here is very noble, especially the North Isle, which was built by a travelling Pedler, of whom they tell this Story. That he dreamed of going to *London* to hear good News, and there accidentally light of a Stranger, who told him where he should find a Pot of Gold in his own Yard, which upon digging he found, and became a great Benefactor to the Church. This Town is almost as famous for Spurs as *Ripon* in *Yorkshire*. The Country hereabouts is fit for Horse-Races, and the Gentlemen often in the Year meet to divert themselves that Way. In or near this Town is

Ashele-Manor, the Manor of which is held by Grand Serjeanty, in Right whereof the *Hastings* of the Families of the Earls of *Pembroke*, and after them (for the last Earl of *Pembroke*, *John Hastings* died without Issue) *Reginald* Lord *Gray* of *Ruthyn* being found the next Heir in the whole Blood, in Right of his Mother *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *John Hastings* Lord *Abergavenny*, had the Overlight of the Table-Clothes and Napkins made Use of at the Coronation of the Kings of *England*. In this Family it remained till 4 *Hen.* 8. when it was sold in Reversion to Sir *Henry Wyat* of *Kent* Kt. and in 2 and 3 of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* I. to Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, whose Posterity lately enjoyed it, and performed the Office of the Napery at the Coronation of King *James* II. and had all the Table-Linnen when taken away. From this Town in the Road to *Linn* stands

Narford, a Village standing upon the *Nar*, a little but clear Rivulet, that falls into the Sea at *Linn*. It gives the Name to a famous Family of *Neirfords*, who were eminent for divers Benefactions to several Places in this County; as 1. *Robert de Neirford*, with *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of *John Pouchard*, founded the Abbey of *Pree*, between *North-Creike* and *Burnham*. 2. An Hospital there for thirteen poor People. Sir *John de Neirford* was the last Heir Male of the Family, for being slain in the Wars with *France* 38 *Edw.* 3. he left only one Daughter *Margery*, who vowed Chastity, and so the Family became extinct. In the Reign of King *Henry* 8. *Reg.* 30. Sir *Richard Cromwell* Kt. sold this Manor to *John Cross* and his Heirs, but Sir *Tho. Gresham* possessed it in the 2d and 3d of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, and *Richard Peckham* 14 *Eliz.* Near this Village Westward, at a little more Distance from the same River, is

Narborough, a Village, the Termination whereof seems to suggest to us something of Antiquity, and the Place it self answers the Name, for near the Seat of the *Spilmans* Knights, there is a strong and ancient military Entrenchment upon an high Hill, very conveniently seated for the Defence of the neighbouring Fields. *John Brannis* a Monk of *Thetford*, who flourished about the Times of King *Henry*

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the Fourth, tells us, that *Narburgh* was a City in the Time of *Uter Pendragon* King of *Britain* about the Year 500, governed by Earl *Oswald*, which if true it was quite ruined before the Conqueror's Coming, for in *Domesday-Book* it is described as a Village, held by *Alwin* the King's Deputy in *Edward* the Confessor's Days for a Manor, having 38 *Villani*, 10 *Bordarii*, and 3 Carrucates of Land. *Alwin* was a *Dane*, ejected by *Roger Bigod* the *Norman*, to whom the Conqueror gave large Possessions in this County. *Robert de Narburgh* farmed this Manor of *Roger*, and was the Founder of the famous Family of the *Narburghs*, which failing in *William de Narburgh*, his Daughter and Heir *Ela* marrying first into the Family of *Shouldham*, and then to *Henry Spelman* Recorder of *Norwich*, this Estate became vested in the last of these, and is now, or was lately, enjoyed by them. In the Church here lie buried *Henry Spelman* Esq; Recorder of *Norwich*, and *Ela* and *Christian* his two Wives, and Sir *John Spelman*, *Elizabeth* his Wife, and *John Spelman* his Son and Heir. Sir *John* was one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas. Sir *Henry Spelman* the famous Antiquary was of this Family. *Mundeford Spelman*, or his Heirs are now the Possessors of it. Allied to this Place is

Oxburgh, or *Oxborow*, or rather *Ousebourgh*, from its Situation on the *Ouse*. The adjunct Borough bespeaks its Eminency and Antiquity, as being if not a City yet at least a fortify'd Place. It was of old the Seat of the *Burnels* Knights for several Successions, and then of the *Weylands*, of which Family was *Thomas Weyland* Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas 18 *Ed.* 1. who with several other of the Judges was banished for his notorious Bribery by Parliament. It came afterwards by Marriage to the *Tuddenhams*, and next to the *Beddingfields* by the Marriage of the Heir General. These last were famous at Court, and flourished not long since in a great Estate, *Beddingfield*, who was on King *Edward* the Fourth's Side, and had agreed to save *Tuddenham*, who was for King *Henry* the Sixth, if conquered, begging his Estate, and leaving him in the Hand of Justice to be beheaded. *Edmund Beddingfield* Esq; 22 *Ed.* 4. obtained the Grant of a Market here on *Friday* weekly, and to make a Castle of his Manor-House, which hath ever since continued the Seat of that spreading Family, Sir *Henry Beddingfield* or his Heirs being Lords of it, and residing there. They take their Name from *Beddingfield* a Town in *Suffolk*, which *Rogerius de Pugeis* their Ancestor held in the Conqueror's Time of *Robert Malet*. Here has been a military Fosi, tho' it be now levelled in some Places, which Assertion is put beyond all Dispute by this, that Sir *Clement Spelman* contriving an Orchard at the Foot of the Hill, digged up the Bones of Men in great Abundance, and likewise old Pieces of Armour. Upon the Road that passes thro' this Village towards *Wereham*, and so into the Middle of the Hundred, lies

Cressingham, the Lordship and Estate of *Walter de Norwich*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 5 *Edw.* 2. and afterwards Treasurer. He obtained a Charter for all his Demesne Lands, and among several others in this, and other Counties for this. But there being two Parishes of this Name, *viz. Cressingham-Magna* and *Parva*, we must apply the Property of the first of them to the Family of *Norwich*, because we find 33 *Ed.* 3. that *Guy de Beauchamp* descended of a younger Branch of the Family of the Earls of *Warwick* was Lord of *Cressingham Parva* at his Decease, which happened *April* 28. 1351. More Northward lies

Nakton or *Nakston*, the Manor of the aforesaid *Guy de Beauchamp*, a Descendant of the *Warwick* Family. This *Guy* having two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*, Nuns of *Shouldham* appointed, that the Church of this Village being in his Patronage should be appropriated to the Monastery of *Shouldham*, for the Maintenance of his two Daughters during their Lives, and from and after their Decease, that the House of *Shouldham* should be obliged to find a Priest to celebrate divine Service daily for the Souls of his Father and Mother, his own and Wife's, his said two Daughters, and of all the Faithful

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Faithful departed. But *Thomas de Beauchamp* the Descendant from *Guy* being attainted, his Lands were forfeited to the Crown, and were given by King *Rich.* 2. Reg. 20. to Sir *John Beaufort* Kt. eldest Son of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, afterwards Marquis of *Dorset*, among which was this Manor of *Neketon*, as was also the Manor of *Crissingham* in this Hundred.

Scath-acre, a small Village near the the Northern Angle of this Hundred. It is noted for nothing but for being the Birth-Place of *Edward Barkham* the Son of *Edward Barkham* a Draper in *London*, who was Lord Mayor in the Year 1621. In this Church lies entombed Sir *Roger Harsicke* Knight, whose Family were great Benefactors to the Monks of *Castle-acre*. A little above this Village Northward stands

Newton, the Manor of Sir *Roger de Kerdeston* 10 *Edw.* 3. who assigned it to *Maud* his Wife, who survived him for Part of her Dowry. After her Decease it descended to her Son *William de Kerdeston*, who was summoned to Parliament among the Barons from 11 to 34 *Ed.* 3. He died 35 *Ed.* 3. and left it to his Son *William* and his Heirs.

Hilborough and *West-Brodenham*, the Manors of these two Parishes with the Advowsons of the Churches were the Estate of *John de Clifton* 48 *Ed.* 3. He was summoned to Parliament from 50 *Ed.* 3. to 12 *Ri.* 2. and died at *Rhodes*, leaving *Constantine* his Son and Heir, who also sat in Parliament 17 & 18 *Ri.* 2.

29. The Hundred of *Clackclose*.

This Hundred is also large, being surrounded with the Hundreds of *Grimshoe* and *South Greenhoe* on the East, the Hundred of *Frebridge* on the North, the Great and Lesser *Ouse*, which part it from the *Marshland* and the County of *Suffolk*, on the West and South. This Hundred with many Villages in it belonged anciently to the Abbey of *Ramsey*, and since the Dissolution of the Monasteries hath been long in the Family of the *Hares* Baronets, a Family, who were the Coheirs of the Abbey-Lands. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred are

Downham, a Market-Town, situate just upon the Crossing of the greater *Ouse* out of *Marshland*. It is so called from its hilly Situation (for dun signifies an Hill, and ham a Dwelling.) In some Records it is called *Downham-Hithe*, i. e. *Downham-Port*, referring to the River upon which it stands, tho' the most common Name is *Downham-Market*, for the Privilege of a Market here is of very ancient Date, it having been confirmed by *Edward* the Confessor. It is kept on *Saturdays*, and the Fair on The Manor of this Town belonged to the Abbey of *Ramsey* in *Huntingtonshire* till the Dissolution, after which it came into the Possession of Sir *Francis Gawdy* abovementioned, who leaving only a Daughter for his Heir, named *Elizabeth*, she married to Sir *William Newport* alias *Hatton* Kt. and brought this Manor and other large Estates into that Family. Their Daughter *Frances* was their Heir, and marrying to *Robert Rich* Earl of *Warwick* brought the Estate of the *Gawdies* into his Family. Since which it was in the Possession of Sir *Tho. Hare* Bar. and we suppose is his Heirs. On the North East of this Town stands

Stow-Bardolf, the Lordship and Manor of old of the Lord *Camois*, who died 9 *Hen.* 5. and left it to his Heirs, *viz.* the Daughters of *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf*, of which *Joan* marrying *William Phelip* the Son of Sir *John Phelip* of *Donington* in *Suffolk*, carried this Manor with divers others into his Family; and on her Account he was called Lord *Bardolf*; but it was from her Ancestors that this Place was thus called. In this Place, not much above a Century ago, *Nicholas Hare* Esq; built a stately House upon his Estate, which he purchased, and left it to his Brother *Hugh Hare* Esq; who much improved it, and dying unmarried, left by Will above forty thousand Pounds between his two Nephews, *John* his Brother *Richard*'s Son, and *Hugh* Lord *Coleraine* in *Ireland*, his Brother *John*'s Son. In the Fenny-Ground near this Town are dug great Plenty of earthy Materials for Winter-Firing called

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Turfs, which Benefit the People owe to the *Danes*; for 'tis said, that *Turfus a Danish* King first found it out, and therefore they bear the Name of Turf. On the North West of *Stow-Bardolf* is

Wallington, the Manor and Estate of the *Coningsby's*, from whose Family it past by the Heir-General to Sir *Francis Gawdy* Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who having acquired great Riches and many Demesnes left them to his Grandaughter, who was married to the Earl of *Warwick*, and was Daughter of *William Hatton*, &c. On the South East of the same Town is

West-Dereham, a Village famous for the Birth of *Hubert Walter*, who being bred up under the famous Lord Chief Justice *Glanville* became Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor under King *Richard* I. Legate to Pope *Celestine* IV. and Lord Chief Justice of all *England*. The Respect he bore to the Place was a Motive to him to build a religious House here, wherein, in Gratitude to his old Patron the Lord Chief Justice *Glanville*, for the many Favours he had received of him, he ordered that the Monks thereof should constantly pray for his Soul. When the Monasteries were dissolved by King *Henry* the Eighth, *Thomas Deerham*, that he might have a Seat agreeable to his Name, bought this Manor *Anno Reg.* 33. and his Grandson of the same Name, descended of his fifth Son, after a great Change of Heirs, now enjoys it, or lately did. In this Family is the Ledger-Book of the Abbey fairly written kept.

Ryston or *Ruston* lies a little North-West of this Town. The Manor of this Village belonged 35 *Ed.* 3. to *William de Kerdeston*, whose Family were many of them Men of Note in these Parts; for *William de Kerdeston* was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* 25 & 26 *Ed.* 1. and *Roger de Kerdeston* was knighted with Prince *Edward* by Bathing 34 *Ed.* 1. was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* 5 *Ed.* 3. and was summoned to Parliament among the Barons from 6 to 16 *Ed.* 3. *William de Kerdeston* was Knight of the Shire for this County 1 *Rich.* 2. and *Thomas de Kerdeston* 2 *Hen.* 6. Between this Place and *West Dereham* our Chorographers place *Ket's* Oak, or as he called it, *The Oak of Reformation*, where *Conieus* the Chaplain of the Rebels read Prayers and preached, and their Court sat to administer Justice and regulate Disorders. Dr. *Parker* Archbishop of *Canterbury* afterwards preached to the Rebels under this Tree, and exhorted them to be quiet and lay down their Arms, but it had almost cost him his Life. Up higher Northward is

Fincham, in which Village was the Manor of *Fawsewell*, belonging to the Family of the Lords *Bardolf*, but being forfeited to the Crown by the Attainder of the last Lord, it was granted by King *Henry* 4. *Reg.* 9. to *Thomas Bedford* youngest Son of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster* by the the Lady *Katharine Swinford* his 3d Wife. In the Parish-Church here are divers Monuments for several of the Family of the *Finchams*, but all ancient, *viz.* the 14th Century. More Northward on the Edge of this Hundred stands

Wormegay, *Wyrmgay*, or *Wingay*, an Honour and Manor, one of those many which the Conqueror gave *William de Warren* Earl of *Surrey* his Kinsman and Assistant in obtaining the Battle of *Hastings*, where he fought desperately for him. Yet upon his Marriage with *Alice* the only Daughter and Heir of *William de Wyngay* the *Saxon* Lord of it. In his Family it continued several Successions, but Issue-Male failing in *William de Warren de Wormegay* in the Reign of King *Henry* 2. the Female Heir *Beatrix* by marrying *Doun Bardolf* translated the Barony of *Wormegay* to the Family of *Bardolfs* a noble and honourable Family, who flourished a long Time in this County, and bore for their Arms, *Three Cinquefoils Or in a Field Azure*. His Son *William* obtained a Charter for a Market here on *Mondays*, and a Free-Warren, which continued for several Ages. But at length Issue Male failing, their Estate was divided between *Anne* and *Joan* the two Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf*. This Manor upon the Division became the Purparty of *Joan*, who marrying *William Phelip* of *Donnington* in *Suffolk*, not only carried the Manor but Barony with her to him,

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him, and so he became Lord *Bardolf*, yet it was obtained with some Difficulty; for her Father *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf* being attainted by Parliament for his joining with the Earl of *Northumberland* in Rebellion 6 *Hen.* 4. his Lands were forfeited and given by that King to *Thomas Beaufort* his Brother, among which was this Honour of *Wormegay*; but upon the humble Petition of Sir *William Clifford* Kt. who married *Anne*, and *William Phelip*, who married *Joan*, the Coheirs of the Estate of the said *Thomas*, that they might enjoy their paternal Inheritance, which had been settled by their Grandfather, the King was pleased to grant them the Reversion after the Life of his Brother, and so this Manor became vested in *William Phelip*, his Wife and their Posterity. They left only one Daughter *Elizabeth*, who being married to *Henry* Viscount *Beaumont* brought this and many other Estates into that Family, who became Lords *Bardolf* also. He obtain'd great Privileges for this Place, *viz.* Return of Writs, Gallows, Felons Goods, *&c.* His Sons and Successors *Henry* and *William* Viscount *Beaumont* died without Issue, whereupon their Sister *Joan* became their Heir, and being married to *John* Lord *Lovel* brought this Estate into that Family. Their Son *Francis* was attainted by King *Henry* 7. and so this Barony came to the Crown, and so continued till Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to Sir *Francis Gawdy*, and so it passed as *Downham* above. *Les Warner's* Esq; or his Heirs now have it. In this Village was anciently a little Monastery, a Cell to *Pentney-Abbey*, founded by *William de Woringay*, a Descendant of *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, but called *de Woringay*, because his Ancestor *Reginald de Warren* had his Seat there.

Cherry-Marham, of which the impropriate Rectory belonging to Sir *Ralph Hare* of *Stow-Bardolf* in this County, he having read Sir *Henry Spelman's De non temerandis Ecclesiis*, resolved to bestow it to some pious Use, which he accordingly did on this Occasion; Bishop *Williams* designed a fair Library to *St. John's* in *Cambridge*, which Sir *Ralph* understanding, he gave three Years Rent of it, amounting to 120 *l.* to begin the Foundation of it and settled it upon the College for ever. We have no more of this Hundred.

30. The Hundred of *Grimshoe*.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Shropeham* and *Wayland*, on the North with the Hundred of *South-Greenhoe*, on the West with the Hundred of *Clackclose*, and on the North with the *Little Ouse*, which parts it from *Suffolk*. The Property of this Hundred 3 *Ed.* 2. was found to be in *Robert de Toni*, and in 33 *Ed.* 3. in *Guy de Beauchamp* Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*; but how it was removed from the one Family to the other we cannot discover. The Towns and Villages of it are

Methold or *Methwold*, the only Market-Town in this Hundred, the Market on ... weekly, and Fair yearly on.... The Manor of this Town with most of the Towns in the Hundred was after the Conquest of the Fee of the Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*, and after was in 36 *Ed.* 3. in *Maud* the Widow of *William* Duke of *Bavaria*, but she dying without Issue, *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, in Right of his Lady *Blanch*, who was her Sister and Heir, obtained the Inheritance of this Manor and many other large Estates in this and several other Counties. This Place breeds most excellent Rabbets, called *Mewil* Rabbets, and that in such Plenty, that in the Reign of King *Canute*, *Leofsin* the Abbot agreed to find the Duke of *Lancaster's* Family with them two Months every Year. The Villages of this Hundred are

Northwold, a Village of twelve Hides of Land, which King *Edgar* having given to the Bishop of *Winchester* in Exchange, he gave it to the Abbey of *Ely*. It is of Note for its eminent Minister Dr. *Robert Burbill* or *Burghill*. He was bred in *Corpus-Christi* College, *Oxford*, of which he was Probationer Fellow, and being in Holy Orders had this Parsonage conferred on him, and not long after a Residentiaryship in the Church of *Hereford*. He was a Person of great Reading and Judgment, well versed in the Fathers and Schoolmen, a good Linguist and Disputant. Sir *Wal-*

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ter *Raleigh* much valued him for his great Learning, and uſed his Aſſiſtance in compoſing his Hiſtory of the World. His Works anſwer his Character, *viz. Invitatorius Panegyricus. Oxf.* 1603. *Reſponſio pro Tertiusk Tertii. Lond.* 1611. *Aſſertio pro Fure Regio. Lond.* 1613. with divers MSS. in the *Bodleian* Library, *Oxford.*

Weeting-All-Saints, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Weeting St. Mary*. This Village lies near *Brandon-Ferry*, wherein is an old waſted Caſtle, moted about, and at a Mile's Diſtance Eaſtward is an Hill with certain ſmall Trenches; or ancient Fortifications, called *Gimas-graves*, of which the Inhabitants can give no Account. On the Weſt Side of this Place from the Edge of the Fen ariſes a Bank and Ditch, which running on for ſome Miles parts that Side of *Weeting* from *Wilton* and *Feltwell St. Nicholas*, and is called *The Foſſe*. In the Fields of *Weeting* is a fine green Way, called *Walſingham-Way*, being the Road that the Pilgrims of old paſſed to viſit the Lady of *Walſingham*. And about a Mile from the Town Northward is another Way like it from *Hockwood* and *Wilton*, upon which are two Stump-Croſſes of Stone, ſuppoſed to be ſet for a Direction to Pilgrims. Both theſe Pariſhes of *Weetings* were the Demeſne of *Robert de Playz* Heir to *John de Lancaſter* of *Stanſtead* in the County of *Eſſex*, who died 33 *Ed.* 3. leaving a Son *John* his Heir, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Margaret* married to Sir *John Howard*, Anceſtor to the Dukes of *Norfolk*, whoſe Portraiture in a kneeling Poſture was not long ſince viſible in the South Window, as our Antiquaries aſſure themſelves by the Arms adjoining to it.

Wilton, which being near *Hockwold*, is called in our Hiſtories *Wilton-Hockwold*. This Manor was the Demeſne of *Michael* Lord *Poinings* 42 *Ed.* 3. He died *March* 7. 1369, his Wife *Joan* ſurviving him, who had an Aſſignation of this Manor of *Wilton*, and ſome others for her Dowry. Near this Village is

Hockild or *Hockwold*, the Manor of which was granted to *John Howard* Earl of *Norfolk* and Earl Marſhal by King *Richard* III. for his many faithful Services done for the Houſe of *York* during his Brother's and his own Reign, at the ſame Time creating him Duke of *Norfolk*, Lord Steward of *England*, in Order to his Coronation and Lord Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Aquitain*.

Feltwell, the Seat of the ancient and knightly Family of the *Mumfords*, who perhaps are deſcended of *Hugh de Monte-forti* or *Montfort*, who came into *England* with the Conquerour, and obtained many Lordſhips in theſe Parts; for we obſerve, that in the Subſcription to the Charter of Liberties granted by King *Henry* I. the ſame Name in divers Copies is written *Rob. de Mundforde* and *Rob. de Monte forti*.

Croxton, a ſmall Village at the Corner of this Hundred near *Thetford*. Sir *Richard Fulmerſton* gave an Eſtate to this Pariſh for pious and charitable Uſes, which being much increaſed in the Rents, it was ſome Time a Queſtion who ſhould have the Benefit of the increaſed Rent, the Truſtees or the Poor, but being referred to the two Lord Chief Juſtices, and Juſtice *Walmsly* (as in the ſame Caſe is mentioned at *Thetford*) it was determined for the Deviſees to have it. *Croxton* high Trees are much taken Notice of for yielding a pleaſant Proſpect towards *Lynn*. Here was anciently a Park.

Stanford, a Village in the Road from *Thetford* to *Watton* and *Scaffham*, where Travellers find one good Inn. The Manor anciently belonged to the Lords *Mortimer* of *Attleborough*, of whom *Conſtantine* Lord *Mortimer* procured a Charter of Free-Warren 12 *Ed.* 3. for this, and other his Lordſhips in this and other Counties.

Ickborough, a ſmall Place, yet hath ſomething great in its Name, if *Talbot* conjectures aright, who ſays 'tis the *Iciani* mentioned by *Antonius*, for then it will import a City or Caſtle (for Borough ſo ſignifies) of the *Iceni*; but if it were ſo, Time hath rooted out all the Marks of it. More to the North is

Caulſton, the Manor of *John* Lord *Cobham* in 34 *Ed.* 3. which with divers other Lordſhips and Eſtates he ſettled upon, that King 1 *Ric.* 2. after his Death, for the Good of his Soul, and out of the great Affection he bore to the Black Prince his eldeſt Son.

Cranwich,

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Cranwich or *Cranfwife*, a Village in the Road from *Brandon-Ferry* to *Swaffham*, ſituated upon the River *Wiſſy*. The Manor of this Place 12 *Rich.* 2. was the Demeſne of *John* Lord *Clifton*, with the Advowſon of the Church.

The Dukes, Dutcheſſes, and Earls of Norfolk *before the Conqueſt.*

Athelſtan Earl of this Province of the *Eaſt-Angles* or *Norfolk*. He is ſtiled in our Hiſtories *Half-King*, *i. e.* Kalf-King by Reaſon of the great Power he exerciſed in this Province. He had by *Alwin* his Wife, Nurſe to King *Edgar*, four Sons, *viz. Ethelwold*, *Alfwold*, *Ethelſtan*, and *Ailwine*. This Earl in his latter Days betook himſelf to a religious Life, and was ſhorn a Monk in the Abbey of *Glaſtonbury* in *Somerſetſhire*, and his Wife *Alwen* being as devout founded the Nunnery of *Chateriz* in *Cambridgſhire*, and gave *Weſton* to the Monks of *Ramſey*, but was buried at *Chateriz*. In the Earldom ſucceeded

Ethelwold or *Ethelwolfe* (as he is by ſome called) his eldeſt Son, who being ſent by King *Edgar* after the Death of *Elfleda* his Queen to ſee whether *Alfrida* the Daughter of *Ordger* Earl of *Devon* were ſo admirable a Perſon as ſhe was repreſented, that he might take her to Wife, was ſo raviſhed with her Beauty, that he reſolved to get her for himſelf, and accordingly having put of the King by telling him, that ſhe was indeed fair in Face, but deformed in Body, married her himſelf, but the Cheat being diſcovered not long after, the King went himſelf to ſee her, and being inflamed with the Love of her, ordered him to keep *York* againſt the Irruptions of the *Danes*, and as he was going to his Charge, and paſſing thro *Wewelle* Forreſt in *Hampſhire*, was ſet upon by armed Men, and barbarouſly killed, which when the King heard he ſent for *Alfrida*, and married her, and had two Sons by her, *Edmund*, who died in his Childhood, and *Ethelred*, commonly called *The Unready*. *Alfrida* being the Occaſion of her Husband the Earl's Death, tho' no Way a Partner in it, founded a Nunnery at *Werewelle* in the Place he was killed for Nuns to pray for his Soul, and expiate the Guilt of his Death.

Ailwine or *Egelwine* his youngeſt Brother ſucceeding him was a Perſon of ſingular Piety and Goodneſs; for he founded the great Abbey of *Ramſey* in *Huntingtonſhire* at the Inſtance of *Oſwald* Archbiſhop of *York*, and gave 200 Hides of Land to it. He oppoſed *Elfare* Earl of *Mercia*, who after the Death of King *Edgar* was for expelling the Monks which that King had placed in the Monaſteries, ſaying, he would not endure it, becauſe they ſupported all Religion. He had this Title given, that he was *Totius Angliæ Aldermannus*, *i. e. Juſticiarius*, on his Tomb in *Ramſey-Abbey*. He had three Wives, who gave *Saltrey*, *Stow*, *Brune*, and *Brancaſter*, to the Monks of *Ramſey*. He died in the Year 993. To him ſucceeded

Ulfketil, a valiant and brave Man, who when the *Danes* under *Swane* their King invaded *England*, and burnt *Norwich* and *Ipſwich*, gave them Battle with a far inferior Number, and deſtroyed ſo many of them, that they themſelves acknowledged they never underwent ſo ſharp a Fight; but at length he loſt his Life in fighting them at *Aſhdon* in *Eſſex*. He gave to the Monks of *St. Edmund's-bury* the Lordſhips and

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Manors of *Hildercle*, *Redgrave*, *Rigen-Wulfpit*, *Rougham*, Part of *Bradfield*, *am*, and *Hegfet*.

rkil, a *Daniſh* Earl, who for ſome e had infeſted *England* with his Pira- but at length forſaking King *Swane* ok Part with King *Ethelred*, and re- d him from *London* Walls; but *Swane* ;, and *Cnute* thro' the Treachery of *Edrick Streone* Earl of *Mercia*, obtaining the Kingdom of *England*, he was advanced to the Earldom of the *East-Angles*. He with King *Cnute* founded the Church of *Aſhdon upon the Hill*, and cauſed it to be ſolemnly dedicated by *Wolſtan* Archbiſhop of *York*, in Memory of that fatal Battle.

Harold Son to Earl *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, who was afterwards King.

After the Conqueſt by William *the* Norman.

Alph ſirnamed *Wuber* or *Guader* was conſtituted Earl of this County and k by *William* the Conqueror. Some r Hiſtorians affirm him to be a *Nor-*lan, born of an *Engliſh* Father and h Mother; but 'tis moſt probable ame from *Normandy* in *France*. He erfidious towards King *William*, and *Roger de Britolio* Earl of *Hereford*, *beof* the great Earl of *Northumberland*, ome other Nobles into a Conſpiracy, r to expel him, or deſtroy him, but defeated by the Vigilancy of *Wol-*biſhop of *Worceſter*, *Agelwine* Abbot *eſham*, *Urſo de Abbot* Sheriff of *Wor-bire* and *Walter de Lacy* a great Baron *etefordſhire*, who getting what Forces could together hindered their Con- ion, he was forced to fly for his y firſt into *Normandy* and at length *Flanders*, where he took upon him roſs, and with *Robert Curthoſe* Duke *rmandy* went to *Jeruſalem* to fight a- the *Turks* (his Wife accompanying and there died.

lph de Waher his eldeſt Son was his but poſſeſſed neither his Father's nor Honour for a Time; nay, as *William de Britolio* his Uncle had ed him for his Heir, he was rejected e *Normans*, who would not ſuffer o enjoy any Thing of his Eſtate or but gave it to *Euſtace de Britolio* his imate Son, yet afterwards thro' the r of King *Henry* I. he obtained all nour and Eſtate of his Anceſtors in theſe Parts. How this Line failed we find not; but the next Perſon that bore the Title was

Hugh Bigod created Earl of *Norfolk* by by King *Henry* II. He was the Son of *Roger Biged*, who came with the Conque-rour into *England*, and Steward of the Houſhold to King *Henry* I. after whoſe Death he was the principal Inſtrument in advancing *Stephen* Earl of *Boloigne* to the Crown of *England*, by ſwearing upon Oath before the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, that King *Henry* upon his Death-bed did diſinherit his Daughter *Maud* the Empreſs, and appoint *Stephen* Earl of *Boloigne* his Heir, whereupon the Archbiſhop anointed him King. This firſt Step made him highly in King *Stephen*'s Favour, who thereupon created him *Comes Eaſt-Anglorum*, or Earl of the *Eaſt-Angles*, *Reg.* 6. He ſtood firm to King *Stephen* in all his Wars with *Henry* Duke of *Normandy*, called *Fitz-Empreſs*, but upon his Death ſurrendering up all his Caſtles to King *Henry* II. he was advanced by that King to the Honour of Earl of *Norfolk*, and admitted Steward of the King's Houſhold, as his Father had been, but being guilty of ſome diſloyal Practices in adhering to Prince *Henry* againſt his Father, he was forced to make his Peace for a Fine of a thouſand Marks, and ſoon after went with the Earl of *Flanders* into the Holy Land, and there died *Anno Dom.* 1177, 23 *Henry* II. who ſeized upon his Treaſure.

Roger

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Roger Bigod his Son was Heir in his Honour of Earl of *Norfolk* and Stewardſhip, but it was by a ſpecial Grant of both to him by King *Richard* I. *Reg.* 1. who did it in Conſideration of a thouſand Marks received of him. He was a Perſon in great Favour all King *Richard*'s Reign, and much employed in publick Affairs, *viz.* He was ſent an Ambaſſador to *Philip* King of *France*, to get an Aid of him to recover the Holy Land: He attended *William de Longcamp* Biſhop of *Ely*, when he went to King *Richard*, then made Captive by the *Germans*, and was one of that King's Retinue when he returned home from *Germany*: He was one of the four Knights which carried the ſilken Canopy over that King's Head at his ſecond Coronation: In King *John*'s Reign he was ſent with *Philip* Biſhop of *Durham* to *William* King of *Scotland* to require him to repair to *London* to do his Homage to King *John*; but afterward he took Part with the rebellious Barons, and inſolently wreſted the Government out of that King's Hands to put it into the Management of himſelf and his Accomplices; for which they were excommunicated by Pope *Innocent* III. He died 5 *Hen.* III. And

Hugh Bigod his Son and Heir ſucceeded him. He married *Maud* the eldeſt Daughter of *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, and by her had Iſſue *Roger*, who ſucceeded him in his Honours. He had a Brother *William*, who married *Margaret* the Daughter of *Robert Sutton*. He died 9 *Hen.* III. 1225. And

Roger Bigod aforementioned ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate. He was at the Feaſt of Pentecoſt 17 *Hen.* 3. girt with the Sword of Knighthood, and at a Tournament between the Southern and Northern Lords 21 *Hen.* 3. was taken Notice of for his ſingular Skill in thoſe warlike Exerciſes. Upon the Levying an Aid for the Marriage of the King's eldeſt Daughter, he paid 162 *l.* 11 *s.* for 125 Knights-Fees, and 37 and an half *de novo Feofmento*. He was one of thoſe that were ſent to the Council of *Lyons* to complain of the Burden the Kingdom lay under from the See of *Rome*, and finding no Redreſs was one of the Lords, who ſubſcribed a Letter to the Pope to require a Remedy of his intolerable Exactions, 30 *Hen.* III. and in the ſame Year obtained after frequent Solicitations the Office and Honour of Marſhal, in Right of his Mother *Maud*, eldeſt Daughter of *William Marſhal* Earl of *Pembroke*, which that King thus conferred on him. He gave the Marſhal's Rod into *Maud*'s Hands, and ſhe having delivered it to her Son and Heir *Roger*, the King accepted his Homage for it, and ordered his Treaſurer and Barons of Exchequer to let him enjoy all the Privileges of that Office, and admit his ſufficient Deputy (if Occaſion required) to ſit in that Court. He having put away his Wife upon ſome falſe Suggeſtion received her again (as ſoon as he found it out) by an Eccleſiaſtical Sentence. The King upon ſome Account calling him Traitor, he in Anger told him he ly'd, for he never was a Traitor, nor ever would be. But this Breach, by the Interpoſition of ſome Lords was ſoon made up, and he was employed in an Embaſſy to the King of *France*, &c. He departed this Life 54 *Hen.* III. without Iſſue, and was buried at *Thetford*.

Roger his Nephew, Son of his Brother *Hugh*, ſucceeded him, who being a Man skilful in the Law was advanced to the Office of Juſtice of *England* in the Parliament at *Oxford* 1258, 42 *Hen.* III. and aſſociating himſelf ſoon after with *Roger de Turkelbi* and *Gilbert Preſton* (two eminent Judges) went his Circuits or *Iters* from County to County and Liberty to Liberty, to diſtribute Juſtice to every one according to their Merits. Thus it appears that this *Roger* was the Son of a famous Father, and that he did not degenerate from his Anceſtors his Actions will ſhew; for he was the Chief of thoſe Lords, who oppoſed the Arbitrary Impoſitions of King *Edward* I. upon Lands and Wool, and obtained of that Prince a Confirmation of the two great Charters, and the *Articuli ſuper Chartas*, which explain them, with a Pardon for all Miſdemeanors. After this he went in an Expedition to *Scotland*, and having no Iſſue conſtituted King *Edward* his Heir, delivering to him the Marſhal's Rod, upon Condition, that it ſhould

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be returned to his Children, if he had any, and he should have 1000 *l.* down, and 1000 *l. per Annum* during his Life, which our Historians aver to be done out of Fear, and to attone for some great Offence, for tho' he had no Issue, he had an Heir, his Brother *John*, who, by Virtue of this Settlement was deprived of all the Honour and Estate of his Family. King *Edward* being thus in Possession of the Earldom of *Norfolk*, and Office of Marshal conferred them both upon his fifth Son,

Thomas de Brotherton, so called from the Place of his Nativity in *Yorkshire*, *Brotherton*, a small Village, who thereupon became Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal. He was married twice, but left no Issue Male; whereupon his only Daughter

Margaret became Dutchess of *Norfolk*. She married *John* Lord *Segrave*, by whom she had one Daughter, named *Elizabeth*, who marrying to *Thomas* Lord *Mowbray*, he in her Right became Duke of *Norfolk*, and so the Honour of this County passed into the Family of *Mowbrays*; of whom this

Thomas was the first Duke of *Norfolk*, being the Son of *John* Lord *Mowbray*, and *Eliz.* his Wife, the sole Daughter and Heir of the Lady *Margaret* Dutchess of *Norfolk*, and *John* Lord *Segrave* her Husband, and on that Account was constituted Earl Marshal of *England*, to hold that Office for the Term of his Life; but he afterwards obtained it in Remainder to the Heirs of his Body, with an Union of the Office of Marshal in the Courts of King's-Bench and Exchequer, and Marshal-Cryer before the Steward, and Marshal of the King's Houshold; and on that Account he and his Heirs should bear a golden Truncheon enamelled with black at each End, having the King's Arms engraven at the upper, and his own at the lower End. He was active in the Destruction of *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* his Father-in-Law, and *Thomas* of *Woodstock* Duke of *Gloucester*, by which wicked Actions he so much pleased the King (*Ric.* 2.) that he created him Duke of *Norfolk*, and gave him the forfeited Estate of the Earl of *Arundel*, but enjoy'd neither of them long, for being accused by *Henry* of *Bolingbroke* Duke of *Hereford*, for speaking these Words to the Disgrace of the King, *viz.* That the King, notwithstanding his fair Pretences and Oaths, meant to oppress the Dukes of *Lancaster*, *Aumarle*, *&c.* he was committed Prisoner to *Windsor-Castle*, and after banished into *Germany*, and died at *Venice* of the Pestilence 1 *Hen.* IV. leaving for his Heir and Successor,

Thomas de Mowbray his eldest Son, then but fourteen Years of Age. He never had the Title of Duke, nor any other but Earl-Marshal. He married *Constance* the Daughter of *John Holland* Earl of *Huntington* and Duke of *Exeter*; but taking Part with *Richard Scroop* Archbishop of *York* in a Conspiracy against the King, 6 *Hen.* IV. he was beheaded at *York*, and his Head being set on the Walls, his Body was buried in the Cathedral there.

John his Brother succeeded him, 8 *Hen.* IV. and being a valiant Man served King *Henry* V. and King *Henry* VI. in their Wars with *France*, in which having behaved himself with great Fidelity he was by Parliament restored to the Title and Dignity of Duke of *Norfolk* (being before stiled Earl Marshal and Earl of *Nottingham* only.) He died *Oct.* 19. 11 *Hen.* VI. 1433. He married *Katharine* the Daughter of *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Westmoreland*, by whom he had

John his Son, whom he left Heir of his Honour and Estate. He was sent Ambassador into *Piccardy*, to make a Peace between the Kings of *England* and *France*, and upon his Return was confirmed Duke of *Norfolk*, and had a Place and Seat in Parliament granted him next to the Duke of *Exeter*. He went on a Pilgrimage to *Rome* 25 *Hen.* VI. and had Licence to fulfill his Vows of going in Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*, *Piccardy*, *Cologn*, *&c.* 35 *Hen.* VI. He was constituted Justice Itinerant of all the King's Forrests on the South of *Trent*, 1 *Ed.* IV. but died the same Year, and was buried in the Abbey of *Thetford*, leaving by *Eleanor* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Lord *Bourchier*,

John his Son and Heir, who in his Father's Life-time was created Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*. He was one of the Lords

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who subscribed the Recognition then made in Parliament to Prince *Edward* the eldest Son of King *Edward* IV. 11 *Ed.* IV. He was retained to serve that King in his Wars in *Britain* one whole Year, but died the next Year 15 *Ed.* IV. and was buried at *Thetford*. He left one Daughter *Anne*, who was married to

Richard Duke of *York*, second Son of King *Edward* IV. who thereby became alſo Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marſhal, *Warren*, and *Nottingham*, but died without Iſſue, by Means whereof the Inheritance of this great Houſe fell to two Heirs Female, *Iſabel* and *Margaret*, Daughters of *Thomas de Mowbray* firſt Duke of *Norfolk*, of which the one married Sir *James Berkley*, and the other Sir *Robert Howard* Kts. who was the Son of *John Howard* Kt. but dying before his Father left Iſſue

John Howard his Son, then a Knight, and afterward created Duke of *Norfolk* and Earl Marſhal by King *Richard* III. He was a Perſon of great Excellencies: He was at the Regaining of *Bourdeaux* with *John Talbot* Viſcount *Liſle* 31 *Hen.* VI. and was made Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* 1 *Ed.* IV. He being appointed to guard the Seas againſt the *French* took *Conquet* and the Iſle of *Rhe*, and ſoon after was made Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold. He attended the Lady *Margaret* the King's Siſter into *Flanders*, to be married to the Duke of *Burgundy*; and when the *Lancaſtrians* made Head upon the Revolt of *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*, he was made Captain General of all the King's Forces at Sea to reſiſt their Attempts, and Governour of *Calais*. In all theſe Tranſactions he behaved himſelf with that Fidelity, that King *Edward* IV. gave him many of the Lands and Eſtates forfeited to the Crown by the Attainder of *John* Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and *John* Earl of *Oxford*, made him Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, and General of his Fleet againſt the *Scots*, and Knight of the Garter. And King *Richard* III. his Succeſſor redoubled his Favours, after he ſaw him ſteady in his Intereſts; for he made him Earl Marſhal of *England*, and Duke of *Norfolk*, and his Son *Thomas* Earl of *Surrey*, and, in Order to his Coronation, High Steward of *England* for that Day, and Lord Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Aquitain* for Life, adding a proportionable Eſtate of 86 Manors in divers Counties, and other advantageous Privileges to ſupport his Grandure, but he enjoyed not them long, being ſlain the next Year with King *Richard* in *Boſworth-Field*, *Aug.* 22. 1485.

Thomas Howard Earl of *Surrey* ſucceeded his Father in his Honour and Eſtate, and tho' he fought ſtoutly for King *Richard* in *Boſworth-Field*, and was taken Priſoner by the Duke of *Richmond*, yet when that Duke was become King by the Name of *Henry* VII. he took him into Favour, made him one of his Privy-Council (being *Vir Prudentiâ, Gravitate, & Conſtantiâ ſummâ præditus*, as *Pol. Virgil* ſtiles him) Earl of *Surrey* and Lord Treaſurer, intruſting him with many important Affairs; all which he executed faithfully. King *Henry* VIII. continued him in his Council and Treaſury, and conſtituted him Earl Marſhal for Life. In 4 *Hen.* VIII. he and his Sons *Thomas*, who was Lord Admiral, and *Edmund* routed the *Scots* (who invaded the North) at *Flodden-field*, killing their King; for which memorable Action he was made Duke of *Norfolk*, and had an honourable Augmentation of his Arms given him, *viz.* to bear on *A Bend the upper Half of a Red Lion, pierced thro' the Mouth with an Arrow*, depicted as the Arms of *Scotland*, together with a Grant of twenty-nine Manors, to be held by the Service of one Knights-Fee. He was Lord High-Steward at the Trial of *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, and condemned him but with Tears, 13 *Hen.* VIII. and the next Year obtained in Special Tail five Manors, Part of his Eſtate. He died at *Framingham-Caſtle* in this County, and was buried at *Thetford* under a ſtately Tomb, *Anno* 1524. His Son

Thomas Howard ſucceeded him. He commanded a Ship under his Brother *Edmund*, who was Lord Admiral when Sir *Andrew Barton* the famous Pirate was taken, 3 *Hen.* VIII. And when his Brother *Edmund* was dead, being conſtituted Lord Admiral he ſecured the Seas, ſo that not

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not so much as a *French* Fisherboat durst be seen. He was made Earl of *Surrey* upon the Victory obtained at *Flodden-Field*, and being made Lord Deputy of *Ireland* he repressed the Irruptions of the *O-neals* and *O-carrols*, and governed so acceptably, that he was beloved of all the civil People in that Isle. Returning Home he was made Lord Treasurer, and General of the King's whole Army, and all this in his Father's Life-time. After his Father's Death he was made General of the King's Army, which was about advancing into *Scotland*, to free their King from the Custody of the Duke of *Albani*, and in most of the greatest Transactions of King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, as Cardinal *Wolsey*'s Banishment, the Divorce of Queen *Katharine*, &c. he was a chief Actor. He was with the Earl of *Shrewsbury* when he suppressed the Insurrection in *Yorkshire*, called *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, raised for the Dissolution of the lesser Monasteries, and soon after constituted Lieutenant-General of all the King's Forces beyond the *Trent*. But after all his great and signal Services, some of the Nobility (because on some Occasion he had called them new-raised Men, which they counted a Dishonour to them) finding the King decaying and weak, put Jealousies into his Head, that the Duke and his Son *Henry* Earl of *Surrey* conspired together to wrest the Government from him in his Life-time, and get the Prince into their Hands after his Death, which the King believing had them attainted by Act of Parliament, and had the King lived 'tis thought he would have lost his Head, as his Son did. However, his Enemies so far prevailed in King *Edward* the Sixth's Reign, that in the General Pardon given by that King, he was exempted with five others, and so died at *Kenings-la*. He had two Sons, *Henry*, beheaded in his Life-time, but marrying *Frances* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Oxford* left two Sons, *Thomas* and *Henry*. *Thomas* his Brother was restored in Blood, and made Earl of *Bindon*, and his Son *Henry* was created Lord *Howard* of *Marnhill* and Earl of *Northampton*, but died unmarried at his House near *Charing-Cross*.

Thomas the eldest Son of *Henry* Earl of *Surrey* succeeded his Grandfather 1 *Mar.* being restored in Blood, and his Grandfather's Attainder made void. He was in Esteem all her Reign, and by Queen *Elizabeth*, installed Knight of the Garter, and constituted Lieutenant General for the Northern Parts of the Realm, but being suspected to be a great Favourer of the Queen of *Scots*, and to design to marry her, was first imprisoned, and being found guilty by his Peers was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *June* 2. 15 *Eliz.* The Title of Duke of *Norfolk* being thus lost, *Philip* his eldest Son and Heir was only Earl of *Arundel*, but being a strong Papist, and charged with contracting a Friendship with Cardinal *Allen*, and *Parsons* a Jesuit, and other traiterous People, who conspired the Ruin of their Prince and Country, he was found guilty, and died in the Tower before Execution, yet leaving Issue by his Wife *George* Lord *Dacres*'s Daughter *Anne*,

Thomas his only Child and Heir, who being restored in Blood by a Parliament met at *Westminster*, obtained the Titles of his Father *Philip* Earl of *Arundel*, the Honour of Earl of *Surrey*, and all the Baronies which his Grandfather *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* had lost by his Attainder, was also installed Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and constituted Earl Marshal of *England* for Life. He revived the Court Marshal, to the great Satisfaction of the Nobility and Gentry, who might there obtain Satisfaction of Affronts, and Abuses without Duelling and Fighting. Before the Coronation of King *Charles* I. he was joined in Commission with *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, to make such Persons, as the King should think fit, Knights of the Bath; constituted Justice of all the King's Forrests North of *Trent*, and General of the Army, to go against the *Scots*; and because of his Lineal Descent from *Thomas Brotherton* was created Earl of *Norfolk*, 20 *Car.* I. but being advanced much in Years, and discerning the Flames of War to increase, he got leave to travel, and died at *Padua* in *Italy*, *Octob.* 4. 1646; but his Corpse was brought

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brought into *England*, and buried at *Arundel* in *Suſſex*, leaving Iſſue

Henry Howard Lord *Moubray* and *Malstravers*, as he was called in his Father's Life-time, and as ſuch ſat in Parliament, who ſucceeded him in his Honours. He married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Eſme Stewart* Earl of *March*, and afterward Duke of *Lenox*, by whom he had nine Sons and three Daughters. He died at *Arundel-Houſe* in the *Strand*, and was buried at *Arundel* in *Suſſex*. His eldeſt Son

Thomas Howard ſucceeded him in his Titles of Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norfolk*. He was by the ſpecial Grace of King *Charles* II. at the humble Petition of *James* Earl of *Suffolk*, *Thomas* Earl of *Berkſhire*, *William* Vilcount *Stafford*, *Charles* Lord *Howard* of *Charlton*, *Edward* Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick*, *Charles Howard* of *Naworth*, all lineally deſcended from *Thomas* the laſt Duke of *Norfolk*, and above 80 others of the Nobility, reſtored by Act of Parliament to the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, to remain to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, with all the Privileges, Precedences, and Pre-eminences thereunto belonging. He died without Iſſue, and the Honour deſcended to

Henry his next Brother, who in Conſideration of the eminent Services done by his noble Father and Grandfather to King *Charles* I. and the Crown of *England* at Home and Abroad, as alſo for many perſonal Services performed to King *Charles* II. in his Exile, was advanced 21 *Car.* II. to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Caſtle-Riſing*, and ſoon after Earl of *Norwich*, and Earl Marſhal, with a Limitation of this great Office to the Heirs Male of his Body. He married *Anne Somerſet*, the Daughter of *Edward* Marquis of *Worceſter*, by whom he had *Henry* Earl of *Arundel*, *Thomas*, and three Daughters. He had a ſecond Wife, by whom he had the Lord *George Howard*, and Lord *Frederick-Henry*, now living, and three Daughters. He died 1683. And

Henry his eldeſt Son, Earl of *Arundel*, ſucceeded him in Honours. He was made Governour of *Windſor-Caſtle* upon the Death of Prince *Rupert*, and inſtalled Knight of the Garter, 1 *Jac.* II. but in the Year 1688, upon the Landing of the Prince of *Orange* in *England*, he being then in *Norfolk* he declared for him, and brought over that and ſome neighbouring Counties to him, for which Service ſoon after that Prince had accepted the Crown he was ſworn of his Privy Council, and ſo continued to his Death. He left no Iſſue, and ſo

Thomas Son of *Thomas* Lord *Howard* and Nephew of the laſt *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk* ſucceeded him. This Duke's Father, upon King *James's* retiring out of *England*, attended him both into *Ireland* and *France*, in going to which laſt Place from the former he was caſt away, *Nov.* 1689, but left five Sons, of which this Duke was the eldeſt. He ſucceeded his Uncle in 1701, and married in 1709 *Mary* ſole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Nicholas Sherburne* of *Stonyhurſt* in the County of *Lancaſter* Bar. but he hath no Children as yet, but hath four Brothers, *Henry*, *Edward*, *Richard*, and *Philip*. This Duke hath Precedence of all other Dukes, not only by Creation, but in Reſpect of his Office, as Earl Marſhal of *England*, yet after the Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Great Conſtable, Lord High Admiral, Lord Steward, and Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, and Privy Seal.

The

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Perſons

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Persons of Note in this County, whose Birth-Place or Abode are not known, or if known not mentioned before.

GILBERT *Berkley* was a Native of this County, descended of the ancient Barons of that Name, as his Arms shew. He was consecrated Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, 1 *Eliz.* and sat therein 22 Years. He died of a Lethargy, *Nov.* 2. 1581. in the 80th Year of his Age, and lies buried on the North Side of the Communion-Table in the Cathedral there.

John Towne, born in this County, Fellow of *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, and Chaplain to the Earl of *Northampton*, who bestowed on him the Benefice of *Castle-Ashby* in *Northamptonshire*, and further recommended him to his Majesty King *Charles* I. to be his Chaplain; by which Means he came to be first Dean and then Bishop of *Peterborough* in 1638. He was one of the Protesting Bishops, and sent with the rest to the Tower, where they all continued (but the Bishops *Morton* and *Hall*) 18 Weeks before they obtained their Liberty; after which he betook himself to his Majesty at *Oxford*, and having remained there till the Surrender of that Place he returned to *Peterborough*, where he found his Revenues all seized, and the People so set against him, that he was continually alarmed with Threatnings and Molestations to the Time of his Death; which happened but 21 Days before his Royal Master's Martyrdom. He underwent many and great Afflictions from the Times, and felt great Wants, having many Children, and little to support them; but he had learnt to bear with Patience what Providence brought upon him, and died in Obscurity, but was buried in the Cathedral.

William Ward, Father of *Humble* Lord *Ward*, a wealthy Goldsmith of *London*, and Jeweller to Queen *Mary*, was descended of an ancient Family of that Name in this County. He left a large Estate to his Son *Humble*, much about the Time that King *Charles* I. fell into his Distress by the unparallelled Defection of his Subjects, *Anno* 1642, which this Gentleman taking as a seasonable Opportunity of shewing both his Duty as a Subject and Gratitude as the Son of his Servant, sent several Supplies of Money to his Majesty, which the King having then no Way to requite but by conferring Titles of Honour did, in Consideration that he had married *Frances* the Niece and Heir of *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, first make him a Knight at *Oxford*, *Jan.* 24. 1643, and then a Baron by the Name of Lord *Ward* of *Bermingham*, *March* 23. ensuing.

Sir *Robert Venile* Kt. of whom Sir *Richard Baker*, *Chron.* 3 *Ed.* III. *pag.* 181. gives this Account. Here must not be forgotten *Robert Venile* Kt. a *Norfolk* Man, who when the *Scots* and *English* were ready to give Battle, a certain stout Champion of great Stature, commonly called *Tournball*, coming out of the *Scotch* Army, challenged any *Englishman* to meet him in a single Combate. This Challenge *Robert Venile* accepted, and in his March toward the Champion meeting a black Mastiff Dog, which waited on the Champion, he suddenly with his Sword cut him in two at the Reins, and afterwards did

did more to the Champion himself, cutting his Head from his Shoulders. Dr. *Fuller* tells us, he could not by all his Industry find this Relation of so famous a Man in any other Historian, and so the Credit of it depends upon the Author.

Sir *John Fastolfe* Kt. a Person of singular Valour and Conduct, and particularly famous for his Atchievements in the Wars of *France* in the Reigns of King *Henry* V. and VI. Some will have him a *Frenchman*, because he was Baron of *Sineginle* in *France*; but 'tis certainly a Mistake, because his Father dying in his Minority he was a Ward to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, which is a sure Evidence, that he was of *English* Extraction. The Stage indeed hath made him a *Thrasonical Braggadorio*, because he was a reputed *Wickliffist*; but to speak impartially of him, he was an excellent Soldier, and as truly valiant as any in his Age, as these few Instances may shew. In the Wars of *France*, when King *Henry* V. had reduced *Normandy* (which had been detained from the Kings of *England* ever since the Reign of King *John*) to his Possession and Obedience, and that King put into the Garrison-Towns the Men of the most approved Valour and Fidelity, Sir *John Fastolfe* was made Governour of *Conde Norean*. When the *French*, 1 *Hen.* VI. had surprized *Pont-Meulan* on the *Seine*, the Duke of *Bedford*, who was Regent, assoon as he heard of it, appointed the Earl of *Salisbury*, the young Lord *Poinings*, Sir *John Fastolfe* Master of the King's Household, and some others, to recover it, which accordingly they did after two Months Siege. Again, when the *Dauphin* sent the Constable of *France* with a good Body of *French* and *Scots*, to lay Siege to *Cravant* in the County of *Auxerre*, and the *English* to prevent it met them in their March, and engaging them obtained a great Victory, the Earl of *Salisbury*, who was the General, was made Regent of *Bry* and *Champaigne*, and Sir *John Fastolfe* his Deputy in the Dutchy of *Normandy*, and Governour of the Countries of *Anjou* and *Main*; and further, as a Reward of his Valour and great Service, was installed Knight of the Garter the same Year, after which he lived not long.

Edmund Gourney, born and beneficed in this County, but the Place is not known. He was bred in *Queen's* and *Bennet's* Colleges, *Cambridge*, where he commenced Batchelour of Divinity. He was an excellent Scholar, and could be merry or serious as he pleased, but never was prophane towards God or injurious to his Neighbour in his Jests, and so might be allowed to please himself, if he gave no body else Cause of Displeasure. He was a sound Anti-Papist, as his Books against Transubstantiation and upon the second Commandment, both of them learnedly and judiciously written, do testify. He died in the Beginning of the Civil Wars.

James Hobart, a learned Lawyer, is thought to be of this Country, but no Place either of his Birth or Habitation is known. He was Attorney-General, and of the Privy Council to King *Henry* VII. and by him knighted when his Son *Henry* was created Prince of *Wales*. This worthy Patriot (besides his many Benefactions to his own Parish Church at *Loddon*) built a fair Bridge over the River *Waveney*, betwixt this County and *Suffolk*, and a firm Causway to and from it, with many other Works of Charity, so that the three Families descended from him may be presumed to prosper the better for the Piety of this their Ancestor.

Henry Walpool, elder Brother to *Mich.* and *Rich. Walpool*, Jesuits. He was educated at *Cambridge*, and then thought to be inclined to Puritanism, but being retired from that University, became a zealous Roman Catholick, and going to *Rome* entred himself into the Society of *Jesus* in 1584, and being sent into *England* in 1593, to make Converts, he was seized on at his first Entry, and imprisoned at *York*, for denying the Queen's Supremacy over the Church of *England*, where while he lay, several Books composed by him of a treasonable Nature were seized, as *The Martyrdom of* Edmund Campian, &c. of which being convicted, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered there *April* 17. 1595.

Henry Howard, second Son of *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, was a *Norfolk* Man. He was educated

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educated in *King's-College, Cambridge*, where he commenced Master of Arts, and by his Study and Diligence became the learnedeſt among the Nobility, and moſt noble among the Learned. He travelled beyond Sea, and much improved himſelf, ſo that he was of an excellent Wit and fluid Eloquence. Queen *Elizabeth* did not reſpect him, tho' he wrote an Apology for the Government of Women, which is in MS. in the *Bodleian* Library; but after her Death, King *James* I. had him in ſo great Eſteem, that he made him Earl of *Northampton*, and advanced him to ſeveral advantageous Places, as Lord Privy-Seal, one of the Commiſſioners for the Exerciſing the Office of Earl-Marſhal. *&c.* In 1609 he ſucceeded *John* Lord *Lumley* in the High Stewardſhip of the University of *Oxford*. He died *June* 14. 1614, and was buried in the Chapel of *Dover-Caſtle*, becauſe he was one of the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports*. In his Life-time he publiſhed a Book, entitled, *A Defenſative againſt the Poiſon of ſuppoſed Prophecies, London* 1620.

William Stafford, a *Norfolk* Man born, and nobly deſcended, was a Student of *Chriſt-Church, Oxford*. He was a Member of the Houſe of Commons for a Time, and wrote a little Piece, entitled, *An orderly and plain Narration of the Beginning and Cauſes of this War, with a Conſcientious Reſolution againſt the Parliament Side.* He died in *Glouceſterſhire* about *Anno* 1683. *Æt.* 90. He left a Son *John*, Father of *Richard Stafford*, Author of a Book, entitled, *Of Happineſs, &c. Lond.* 1689.

The Natural Hiſtory of this County.

THIS County being of a large Extent affords no ſmall Variety of all Things, that Nature produceth, for the Support or Pleaſure of the Inhabitants: For,

1. As to the Air, which is as neceſſary for human Life and Welfare as any Thing, it is of various Temperatures in the ſeveral Parts of the County. By the Sea-ſide it is unwholſome and aguiſh in the Hundreds of *Fleg* and *Merſhland*, where the Soil is boggy and ouſy, and not much better in the Towns bordering on *Lindeep*; but as to thoſe Parts of the County lying up the Sea-Shore, there is no great Reaſon to ſuppoſe them very unhealthy, becauſe the Sea-Coaſts are ſandy for the moſt Part, and do not ſuck in and retain the Salt Water, as the Marſhes in *Eſſex* and *Kent* do, which makes their Air ſo corrupt. The Inland Part of the County, being heathy and open, is very pleaſant and healthy, which ſeems to be ſufficiently manifeſted by the many Seats of Gentlemen and Noblemen found in it. This is the Quality of the Air in its natural Temperature, but we meet with a preternatural Commotion of it in this County, 23 *Eliz. viz.* On the 12th of *Auguſt* 1581 there aroſe a terrible Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning, with Hail-Stones in Shape like the Rowels of Spurs, which beat the Corn flat to the Ground, tore up many Trees by the Roots, and ſhattered them to Pieces. At *Hemming* a Mile from *Worſtead* the Weſt Door of

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the Church, tho' it weighed above 300 Pounds Weight, was lifted off from the Hinges, and blown over the Font into the Body of the Church, within a Yard of the Chancel. The Roof of the Church was lifted up, and the Lead blown away, five Sheets of it, wrapt up together like a Glove, was found in a Field beyond the Churchyard.

As to the Soil, Dr. *Fuller* ſpeaks very truly of it, ſaying. "All *England* may be "carved out of *Norfolk*, being repreſent-"ed in it, not only as to the Kinds but "Degrees thereof; for here are Fens "and Heaths light and deep, ſand and "clay Grounds, Meadow-Lands, Paſtures, "and arable Woodlands and Woodleſs." The Fens and Marſhlands are exceeding profitable. The Plain called *Tilney-Smethe*, of which I have ſpoken before, tho' it be not above two Miles over, yet affords ſufficient Feed for the larger Cattle of ſeven Villages and 30000 Sheep. It is ſo boggy, that it is made uſeful only by a Multitude of Cuts and Dreins, over which there are laid a hundred and Eleven Bridges. The heathy and ſandy Lands are barren, but ſerve for two Purpoſes that enrich the Inhabitants, *viz.* 1. For harbouring and nouriſhing Rabbets, whoſe Fleſh is not only a tender and delicate Food, but their Skins valuable, tho' not ſo much at this Time, as when Furs were uſed and much in Faſhion. Then their rich and ſilver-hair'd Skins were of great Price to line the Aldermen and rich Citizens Gowns; but now grave Gowns are laid down, unleſs upon ſome certain Occaſions, and Cloaks taken up, they are levelled in their Prices with other Colours, yea, are leſs eſteemed than black, becauſe their Wool is much uſed in making Hats. 2. For Feeding Sheep, which loving a ſhort Graſs much delight in ſuch Places. Among our Sheep-Maſters there ſeems to be a Kind peculiar to this County, commonly called NORFOLKS, which are an hardy ſtrong Sheep, and bear good Fleeces. The Heaths, by maintaining great Flocks of them, which are continually on them grazing and folded, are made almoſt as profitable to the People as the tilled Ground, ſupplying them with good Mutton for their Tables, and Wool for their Cloathing, and at the ſame Time ſo enriching the Ground by their Dung and Folding, that being plowed up it produces good Quantities of Corn.

The light, deep, and clay Grounds are very fruitful of divers Sorts of Grain, as Rye and Peaſe, Wheat and Barley, and near *Walſingham* it produces very good Saffron. About *Winterton* in *Weſt-Flegg* the Fields round about are looked upon by the skilful in Husbandry to be the fatteſt and lighteſt in all *England*, as requiring the leaſt Labour, and bringing the largeſt Increaſe; for they plow but with one Horſe, and yet ſeldom fail of a plentiful Crop. By the Rivers, which are four or five principal ones, beſides many Rivulets and Brooks, as the *Yare*, the *Thyrn*, the *Waveney*, the Greater and Leſſer *Ouſe*, there are many fine Meadows and Paſtures. Near the Towns are many Springs, Groves, and Copſes, but the *Champian* bare of Wood. Mines or Minerals we find none in this County, no not ſo much as of Coals or Stone, but yet we meet with a Sort of Clay almoſt of an equal Value, which we cannot but mention. A Gentleman of this County digging by Chance in his Ground turned up a fine Clay, which ſome skilful Perſons obſerving diſcovered the Value of it to him; whereupon ſending it into *Holland*, where they made a choice Sort of Earthen Ware of it, he made 10000 *l.* Sterling of a Piece of Ground not forty Yards ſquare. Dr. *Fuller* tells this Story, but ſuſpects the Sum, as having a Cypher too much, which, tho' true, does not altogether detract from its Worth.

Here it may not be impertinent to relate ſome extraordinary Accidents, which have happened to the Fruits of the Earth, Cattle, and Soil in this County, *viz.* "In the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Reg.* "35. there happened a great Drought, "which continued a long Time in this "and other Parts of the Nation, which "together with the Morning Froſts and "Northerly Winds deſtroyed the Fruits, "and blaſted the Corn, ſo that the Har-"veſt was but ſmall, yet to render the

"Affliction

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" Affliction greater, in the Harveſt-Time " there was a great Murrain among the " Cattle, and eſpecially in this Shire, " where many died, and the Infection " was ſo great, that the Dogs and Ra- " vens, which eat of the dead Carrion, " immediately ſwelled and died, inſo- " much that the People durſt eat no " Beef, leſt the Living ſhould be infect- " ed. At the End of four Months the " Rains came plentifully, and the Graſs " grew afreſh, but was ſo unwholſome, " that the Cattle which did eat greedily " of it were ſuddenly puffed up with " Fleſh, and ſuch unnatural Humours, " as bred Infections among them, of " which they died." *Holinſhed.*

Another extraordinary Accident in Relation to the Soil is the great Confluence of Sands, which are called by the People here *Land-Floods*, of which there is this Account in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, as they are abridged by Mr. *Lowthorpe*. " Theſe wonderful Sands " have not yet much exceeded one Cen- " tury. Their Original is from a Warren " in *Laken-Heath* in *Suffolk*, (a Town be- " longing to the Dean and Chapter of " *Ely*, 5 Miles diſtant from *Downham*.) " At the firſt Eruption being carried by " an impetuous South Wind they did not " cover above eight or ten Acres, but " in a ſmall Time they were enlarged to a " thouſand. In their Way toward *Down-* " *ham* they met with a Farm-Houſe, " which the Owner thought to preſerve " building of Bulwarks againſt it; but " finding it in vain he gave over his At- " tempts, and in four Years Time was " freed from it. When it reached *Down-* " *ham it* remained in the Skirts of the " Town ten or twelve Years, without " doing any conſiderable Miſchief, but " being again put in Motion by the Wind, " it firſt paſſed a Valley, and getting a- " bove a Mile up Hill over-ran 200 Acres " of very good Corn. It is ſince got in- " to the Town, and has overwhelmed " ſeveral Houſes, and forced the Inha- " bitants to be at greater Charge than " the Houſes are worth, to preſerve the " reſt from the like Invaſion, by making " Fences againſt it above twenty Foot " deep, which cauſing the Sands to ſtop " there and ſettle ſo thick, the Inhabi- " tants are forced to cut their Paſſage " thro' it to their Houſes. The Paſture " and Meadows near the River are de- " ſtroyed by it, and a Branch of the Ri- " ver *Ouſe* (known commonly by the " Name of *Thetford* or *Brandon* River) is " for three Miles together filled up with " Sand, ſo that a Veſſel with two Load " Weight paſſeth now with as much Dif- " ficulty as before with ten; yet had not " the Stream interpoſed to ſtop its Paſſage " into *Norfolk*, without Doubt a good " Part of the County had e'er now been " overwhelmed by it; for according to " the Proportion of its Increaſe in co- " ming theſe five Miles, which is from " ten Acres to fifteen hundred or two " thouſand, in ten Miles more of the " ſame Soil it muſt have increaſed to a " prodigious Breadth.

3. As to the Waters of both Sorts, both Salt and freſh, they are very plentiful, and both yield great Convenience to the Inhabitants by Fiſh and Navigation. On the Sea-Coaſts is the Herring-Fiſhery, which brings ſo much Trade and Wealth to *Yarmouth*. It begins in *September*, when that Fiſh generally ſwarms upon theſe Shores. They come by the North of *Scotland* in vaſt Shoals, and paſs thro' the narrow Seas by the Land's End of *Corn-* *wall*, and what are not catched return into the North again. *Mackerel* alſo are here catched in the Spring in great Numbers: So that the Sea brings this County, beſides the ordinary and daily Markets for Fiſh in the Villages and Towns by the Sea-ſide, two great Fairs of Herrings and Mackerel. In the 25th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Sea brought this County a ſpecial Gift. At *Caſtor* near *Yarmouth* was taken a large Fiſh ſeventeen Yards long from the Neck to the Tail; the Jaw only was three Yards and a Quarter long. It had two great Holes about its Eyes, thro' which it ſpouted up Water; its Teeth were three Quarters of a Yard in Compaſs; and the Tail was 14 Foot broad; it was four Yards and an half thick from the Back to the Belly. The Naturaliſts of thoſe Times ſeem to be at

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a Loſs for a Name for it, perhaps becauſe the Country-People thereabouts, who called it a Prodigy and a Monſter, gave them a lame and monſtrous Deſcription of it. It is very probable, that it was a young Whale or *Grampus*, which now are better known.

Nor do the freſh Waters of this County yield leſs Profit to the Inhabitants than the Sea, the Smallneſs of them conſidered in Compariſon of the Ocean. The *Bure* is as full of Fiſh as can be deſired, and by its Overſtowing the lower Grounds makes not only rich Meadows but many noble Fiſheries. In it are found a moſt excellent Sort of Perch. It is worth mentioning, that the Inhabitants at *Ranworth*, which ſtands by this River's Side, report, *viz.* That a hundred and twenty Buſhels of Fiſh were catched there by two Nets at one Time. The like are the *Ouſe*, *Waveney*, and *Yare*, in which laſt there is a peculiar Fiſh, called a *Ruffe*, which is worth our Deſcription. The Body of this Fiſh is all over rough, with ſharp Prickles and prickly Fins. It delights in ſandy Places like the Perch, to which it is like in Bigneſs. Its Colour on the Back is brown and duskiſh, but on the Belly it is of a pale yellow. It is marked by the Jaws with double ſemicircular Rings; the upper Part of the Eye is of a dark brown Colour, the lower yellow, and the Ball of it black; and there is a Line that goes along the Back, which is faſtened to the Body, as if it were an overthwart Thread; the Tail and Fins are ſpotted with black. When this Fiſh is angry the Fins ſtand up ſtiff, and fall flat again when its Anger is over. The Fleſh of it is very wholſom, and eats tender and ſhort, being in this laſt Reſpect much like a Perch. It is very rarely found in any other Rivers. We cannot here paſs over the extraordinary Flowings of the *Ouſe* (or *Iſis*, as Sir *Henry Spelman* ſays is its proper Name) at the two Æquinoxes, and eſpecially at the Full Moon in the Autumnal one, for then ſuch a vaſt Heap of Waters from the Sea ſpreads it ſelf upon the Surface of the River with ſo much Rapidneſs, that it exceeds the Swiftneſs of an Horſe, and with ſuch Fury, that it overwhelms all Things it meets; Boats get out of its Way, and the very Water-Fowls ſhun it; the Inhabitants call it the *Eager*, from its Violence and Fierceneſs.

The Inhabitants of this County are ſtrong and robuſt, ſharp and cunning. The Food of the Commonalty is much upon Puddings and Dumplings, which has produced the Proverb of *Norfolk Dumplings*, as the Eating Beans ſo much in *Leiceſterſhire* has proverbially nick-named the People *Leiceſterſhire Bean-Bellies*. Nor may the People be aſhamed of their Food, it being certainly the wholſomeſt and nouriſhing to the human Body, not breeding ſuch ill Juices as Fleſh doth. It is true, the People are ſaid to be litigious and much given to Law-Suits, on which Account it is, that this County is ſaid to be more full of Lawyers, eſpecially Attorneys, than other Counties are; but we hope they are almoſt cured of that Diſtemper by the many and long Taxes which Neceſſities of State have obliged the Government to lay upon them, eſpecially if they have been aſſeſſed according to the Act of raiſing Money at the Rate of ſixty thouſand Pounds *per Menſem*; for this County was formerly rated at an higher Proportion than any Shire in *England*, for Poverty naturally begets Patience, and thoſe Men muſt bear Wrongs, who have not Money to vindicate them by Law.

The Beaſts and Cattle are much the ſame in this as in other Counties, ſave that it is more plentiful in Sheep, ſome Villages keeping 5000, and Rabbets, the Woollen Manufacture of this County being a great Encouragement to Husbandmen to enlarge their Flocks, and Rabbets being a proper Improvement for hilly and rocky Grounds. The People alſo are diligent in nouriſhing and increaſing Bees, inſomuch that Honey in theſe Parts is very plentiful.

The Rules and Laws, by which the Flocks of Sheep are governed, is worth our Notice, chiefly becauſe they are uſed no where elſe. The Lord of every Town orders how many and what Sort of Sheep the People ſhall have, and where their Walks ſhall be both in Winter and Summer, where they ſhall be folded for their

Dung's

Dung's Sake, and how they ſhall be driven from Place to Place. No Man hath the like Power, no not to keep one Sheep upon his Land of Inheritance.

This County hath ſome Herbs peculiar to it, or very rarely found in other Counties, as

Atriplex Maritima, &c. *Sea-Orrache*, with ſmall Baſil Leaves, found near *King's-Linne*.

Acorus Verus, *The Sweet-ſmelling Flag* or *Calamus*, found in the River *Yare* near the City of *Norwich*.

Lychnis Viſcoſa, *The Spaniſh Catchfly*, found by the Highway-ſide, as Men travel from *Barton-Mills* to *Thetford*, plentifully.

Spongia Ramoſa Fluviatilis, *Branched River-Sponge*, found in the River *Yare*, a little Way diſtant from *Norwich*.

Turritis, *Tower-Muſtard*, found in the Hedges about the Mid-way between *Norwich* and *Yarmouth*.

Verbaſcum Pulverulentum, &c. *Hary Mullein*, about the Walls of *Norwich*.

Vermicularis Frutex Minor, *Shrub Stonecrop*, found on the Sea-Coaſts here.

Urtica Romana, *The Roman Nettle*, growing about *Yarmouth* by the Lane's Side, not far from the Key.

Medica Sylveſtris, *Wood-Clover*, a different Sort, with a purpliſh Flower like *Burgundy Trefoil* or *Saint-foin*, obſerved to grow in the Highway, a little Diſtance from *Norwich*. The common Sort bears a yellow Flower uſually.

Norfolk.

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Norfolk.

PART II.

Containing an Account of the Biſhops of the See of Norwich, *the ancient Monaſteries, and Martyrs who ſuffered in this County.*

SIGIBERT, the Son of *Redwald* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, whom his elder Brother *Erpenwald*, who ſucceeded his Father in his Kingdom, had baniſhed into *France*, becauſe he had by his ſweet Behaviour gained the Love of his People, and was ſuſpected to court them in his Way to the Crown, applied himſelf with great Diligence to his Studies there, and having contracted an intimate Familiarity with *Fœlix* a *Burgundian*, by whom he was inſtructed fully in the Chriſtian Religion, was baptized, and became a devout Convert to Chriſt. He remained in Baniſhment about eighteen or twenty Years, and after his Brother *Erpenwald*'s Death was elected the King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, and returning into *England* carried *Fœlix* along with him, and gave him all Encouragement to preach and convert his People to the Knowledge of the Goſpel. *Fœlix* with all Expedition went about his Work, and having made many Converts built ſeveral Churches, as *Babingley*, &c. and for a more firm Plantation of his Doctrine erected a School for the Education of Children, appointing them Schoolmaſters and Teachers after the Manner of the *Kentiſh* Men, who are ſuppoſed at that Time to have had the Liberal Sciences profeſſed among them at *Canterbury*, and all this he did at the Charge and ready Aſſiſtance of King *Sigibert*. The Chriſtian Religion thus ſpreading apace, the King, by the Advice of *Fœlix*, began to think of forming the Profeſſors of it into a Church, and accordingly made *Fœlix* the firſt Biſhop of the *Eaſt-Angles* about the Year 630. He fixed his Epiſcopal See at *Siltheſtow*, afterward called *Dunwich*, a City ſituated on the Eaſtern Side of *Suffolk*

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olk on the Sea-ſhore. He ſat ſeventeen Years, and dying *Anno* 647, the 12th of King *Anna*, was buried at *Soham* in the Monaſtery there; but his Bones were afterward removed to the Abbey of *Ramſey*. The Epiſcopal See remained there for three Succeſſions and then was divided, and one Biſhop ſat at *Dunwich*, and the other at *North-Elmham*, which at length became the only See, and ſo continued till *Herfaſtus* the Conquerour's Chaplain removed it to *Thetford*, where it remained but one Succeſſion; and then,

1. *Herbert Loſinga* tranſlated that See to *Norwich*, where it has continued ever ſince. Of him we muſt now ſpeak as the firſt Biſhop of *Norwich*, having inſiſted upon the former Biſhops in the Places of their Sees abovementioned, ſo far as they came within the Compaſs of this County. This *Herbert* was a great Favourite of King *William Rufus*, who made him firſt Prior of *Foſcham*, then Abbot of *Ramſey*, and laſtly Biſhop of *Thetford*, *Anno* 1091, where he ſat but three Years, and then removed his See to *Norwich*. His Arrival at his See is ſaid to be by Bribery; for he gave the King 1900 Pounds for it, and at the ſame Time purchaſed the Abbey of *Winchester* for his Father, which ſeems inconſiſtent with the ſame Author's Words, that the King loved him extreamly, and heaped many Rewards upon him, of which none was eaſier for the King to give, nor better for him to receive, than a Biſhoprick for himſelf, and an Abbey for his Father. But granting him a Simoniſt, the ſame Author from *Malmsbury* tells us, that in his riper Years he greatly bewailed the Folly of his Youth, and going to *Rome* laid down his Pall, Croſier, and Ring, that he might again receive them from the Pope's Hands. Having done this he returned Home, and removed his See from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, a populous and great Trading City, where he quite extinguiſhed the Memory of his Faults by the Multitude of his Virtues, and particularly whereas he had been a Patron of Simony, he was ſuch a bitter Enemy to it, that he ſet himſelf moſt againſt it, ſaying, *The Errors we commit when we are young we muſt ſuend when we are old.* Thus he bears the Character of a true Penitent.

But *Bartholomew Cotton* gives him a much brighter Character, *viz.* That he was a Man endowed with the Knowledge of all ſecular and divine Learning incomparably eloquent, and ſo very beautiful and grave, that thoſe that knew him not might diſcover him to be a Biſhop, the Graces of his Mind ſhining in his Countenance, wiſe in all he did and ſaid, faithful, charitable, and honeſt, which Deſcription could not have become an Hiſtorian to give a Perſon, who got a Biſhoprick by Simony, and was ſo perfidious to his Word as to be called, *Herbert* the Liar, as *Loſinga* in *Saxon* imports, but be his Character as it will, his good Works were many; for

He purchaſed a large Piece of Ground called *Cowholm* in the City of *Norwich* of King *William* II. *Henry* I. and the Citizens, and built a Church on it for his Cathedral, dedicating it to the Holy Trinity, which being finiſhed, he built himſelf and his Succeſſors a Palace on the North Side of it, and a Monaſtery for ſixty Monks on the South, all which he obtained a Confirmation of from Pope *Paſchal*. The Poſſeſſions of the Monks he carefully diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of the Biſhop, and therefore ſet their Houſes at ſuch a Diſtance one from the others, that the Multitude of Attendants upon the Biſhop ſhould no Way interrupt the Heavenly Meditations of the Monks, nor did he give over his Endeavours till he had eſtabliſhed all his Foundations by both Papal and Regal Authority, procuring, that the *Anathema* of the Church ſhould fall on them, who ſhould expel, moleſt, ſpoil, or any Ways diminiſh his Monks, or their Goods and Poſſeſſions. And that he might gain the Patronage of the Saints to his own Works, and the Monks he had entertained. He built five Churches, one upon the Hill on the other Side of the River over-againſt his Palace in *Norwich*, which he dedicated to St. *Leonard*, another in the Biſhop's Court, a third at *Elmham*, a fourth at *Lynn*, and a fifth at *Yarmouth*, all which he ſubjected to the

Patronage

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Patronage of his Monks. He alſo built a Monaſtery for *Cluniack* Monks at *Thetford*. While this Biſhop was in this See, *Anſelm* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* held a great Synod at *London*, in which among other Things it was enacted, That no Archdeacon, Prieſt, Deacon, Sub-Deacon, Colligener, or Canon ſhould from thenceforth marry a Wife, or keep her if he were married, or if he did, ſhould ſay no Maſs, or if he ſaid Maſs, he ſhould not be heard; this Biſhop was very zealous in preſſing theſe Canons upon his Clergy, but they as ſtoutly refuſed, and would neither leave their Wives nor Benefices; whereupon he writes to *Anſelm* for his Council what to do, and by him was adviſed, that he ſhould perſwade the People of his Dioceſe, as they profeſſed themſelves Chriſtians, to ſubdue them as Rebels againſt the Church, and utterly drive both them and their married Wives out of the Country with Rebuke and Shame, placing Monks in their Room. *Bale's Act of Eng. Vot.*

Again, when the Archbiſhop *Anſelm* refuſed to conſecrate two of King *Henry* the Firſt's Servants, his Chancellor and Larderer (both named *Roger*) the one Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and the other of *Hereford*, (but *Gerard* Archbiſhop of *York* at the King's Command had done it) and fled to the Pope to complain of the King, this Biſhop, *Robert* Biſhop of *Litchfield*, and *William Warlwaſt* his Councellor were ſent after him by the King to declare the Truth to the Pope, and in the End deprived him both of his Lands and Goods in the King's Name. *Id. Ibid.*

He died *Anno* 1119, in the twenty-firſt Year of his Pontificate, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. when *Galeaſius* was Pope. As to what is ſaid of his obtaining his Biſhoprick with Money and Flattery of the King, this Writer ſays, that ſuppoſing he did ſo, he ſeems excuſed by the Apoſtle, who ſays, *Eph.* v. 16. *Redeeming the Time becauſe the Days are evil*; and by the Decretal, which allows it lawful for a Clergyman to buy a Right to a Church of a Layman, if he cannot otherwiſe obtain it. However, this wiſe Man finding his Conſcience uneaſy for what he had done, went to *Rome*, and confeſſing his Fault procured Pardon of the Pope for the Sake of his good Deeds. *Hoveden* ſays, that King *William* was ſo angry with him for going to Pope *Urban* to obtain a Pardon for buying his Biſhoprick, that he deprived him of his Biſhoprick of *Thetford*, but being reconciled he removed the See to *Norwich*. The Monks of this City uſed all their Endeavours to get him a canonized Saint, but could never obtain it. The Biſhoprick after his Death was vacant three Years, and then

2. *Eborardus* or *Everardus*, Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, ſucceeded him, and was conſecrated by *Ralph* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1121. *Henry* of *Huntington* ſays he was depoſed for his Cruelty, *Vir crudeliſſimus, & ob hoc jam depoſitus*, which *Barth. Cotton* confirms, ſaying in his Annals *Anno* 1145, *This Year* Everard *Biſhop of* Norwich *departed from* Norwich. He did nothing memorable while he was Biſhop, as Biſhop *Godwin* ſays; but the *Monaſticon*, *Vol.* I. *p.* 461. tells us, that he founded an Hoſpital, which he dedicated to St. *Paul* at *Norwich*, of which we ſhall give a further Account in our Hiſtory of the Monaſteries of this County, and died *Octob.* 15. 1150; he lies interred in his Cathedral. Yet ſome Things of Note happened in his Time, *viz.*

The Martyrdom of *William* a Boy, who was crucify'd by the *Jews* of *Norwich March* 22. 1144. He was canonized by the Pope, and having his Shrine ſet up in the Church there brought great Advantage to the City of *Norwich* by the Acceſſion of Pilgrims to viſit it. *Barth. Cotton* alſo ſeems to mention the Archdeaconries and Deaneries of this Dioceſe, as conſtituted about this Time, thus.

The Archdeaconry of *Norwich* hath 12 Deaneries, *viz.*

1. *Norwich* and *Taverham.*
2. *Blafend.*
3. *Ingeworth.*
4. *Sparham.*
5. *Holt.*
6. *Walſingham.*
7. *Toſtes.*
8. *Buſel.*
9. *Brecles.*
10. *Linne.*
11. *Thetford.*
12. *Fleg.*

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The Archdeaconry of *Norfolk* hath 12 Deaneries, *viz.*

1. *Reppes.*
2. *Hunlierd.*
3. *Depwade.*
4. *Waxtoneſham.*
5. *Brock.*
6. *Redenhale.*
7. *Rokeland.*
8. *Kenewik.*
9. *Fincham.*
10. *Hecham.*
11. *Dunham.*
12. *Hengham.*

The Archdeaconry of *Suffolk* hath 13 Deaneries, *viz.*

1. *Ludingland.*
2. *Deſemere.*
3. *Harleford.*
4. *Wayneford.*
5. *Haxene.*
6. *Dunwich.*
7. *Plumeſted.*
8. *Loſe.*
9. *Cleydon.*
10. *Colneſe.*
11. *Ipſwich.*
12. *Samford.*
13. *Wileford.*

The Archdeaconry of *Sudbury* hath 8 Deaneries, *viz.*

1. *Fordham.*
2. *Tingoe.*
3. *Stow.*
4. *Tedwardſtre.*
5. *Sudbury.*
6. *Blackburn.*
7. *Herliſmere.*
8. *Clare.*

He alſo tells us, that theſe religious Houſes belonged to the Biſhoprick of *Norwich*, *viz.* The Abbey of St. *Edmund* and St. *Benedict in the Holm*, the Priories of *Butbley*, of the *Holy Trinity*, and of St. *Peter* in *Ipſwich*, ſeveral Nunneries, ſeveral Houſes of the Order of *Præmonſtratenſes*, *Semplingham*, and *Cluniacks*, and one Abbey at *Sibbeton* of *Ciſtercian* Monks. To this Biſhop ſucceeded

3. *William* ſirnamed *Turbe*, *Anno* 1146, ſoon after the Depoſition of *Everard*, which moſt of our Hiſtorians being ignorant of place his Succeſſion in 1151, which hath led Biſhop *Godwin* into the ſame Error. He was bred in his Youth a Monk of *Norwich*, and being made Sub-Prior (for Mr. *Wharton* proves *Elias* at that Time to be Prior) was choſen Biſhop of *Norwich* by his Fellow Monks, and conſecrated by *Theobald* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* the ſame Year. In his Time the Cathedral Church was by ſome unlucky Accident then unknown burnt down. He died *Jan.* 17. 1174, and lies buried in the Choir of the Cathedral.

4. *John* of *Oxford*, Dean (not Archdeacon as Biſhop *Godwin* tells us) of *Salisbury*, ſucceeded him. He was choſen Biſhop of *Norwich* at *Eynſham*, *Nov.* 26. 1175, and conſecrated at *Lambeth Dec.* 14. following by *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He was highly in the Favour of King *Henry* II. and in the next Year was ſent by him upon an Ambaſſy into *Sicily*, that he might deliver *Joan* the King's Daughter to be married to the *Sicilian* King, which he accordingly did at St. *Giles's*, *Nov.* 9. and returned again into *England* before *Chriſtmas*. In the mean Time *Hugh Petro Lion* Cardinal Deacon of *St. Angelo* having aſſembled a Convocation, and therein as he granted the King ſome Liberties againſt the Privileges which the Clergy claimed; ſo by the Mediation of this Biſhop, and the Biſhops of *Ely* and *Norwich*, three Prelates at that Time in great Eſteem with the King, employed to that Purpoſe by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he obtained of the King theſe Grants in Favour of them. 1. That for no Offence or Crime any Spiritual Perſon ſhould be brought before any Temporal Judge perſonally, except for ſome Temporal Matter, as Hunting, ſome Lay-Fee, *&c.* 2. That no Archbiſhop's or Biſhop's See or Abbey ſhould be kept in the King's Hands above one Year, unleſs in Caſe of Neceſſity. 3. That ſuch as ſlew any Spiritual Perſon, after were convicted of it, ſhould be puniſhed as the Temporal Law required; whereas before ſuch Offenders were only excommunicated. In the Year 1179 this Biſhop with three more were ſent to the Council of *Lateran* in the Name of the Clergy of *England*. Moreover, the King being deſirous to have the Laws in general to be more ſtrictly executed, and Juſtice uprightly miniſter'd on all Hands, tried all Orders of Men of his Nation in making them Juſtices; but this Deſign not anſwering his Expectation, he truſted to find among the Clergy ſuch as would not be corrupted with Bribes, nor for Reſpect of Fear or Friendſhip decline from

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right Judgment; and therefore he chose the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Ely*, and this of *Norwich* to be the principal Justices of the Realm, to end and determine all Matters, except in certain Cases reserved to the Hearing and final Decision of the King himself. He further re-edify'd his Cathedral Church, which had been built by *Herbert* his Predecessor, but was lately almost destroyed by Fire in the last Bishop's Time, and not only restored it to its former Beauty, but added divers Ornaments to it, which seemed wanting. He also built some Alms-houses for the sick and impotent Poor, and erected the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Ipswich* from the Foundation, and repaired divers Houses in *Ipswich*, which had been damnify'd and destroyed by Fire, and consecrated the Church he built himself. He died *June* 2. 1200, and was buried before the High Altar by his Preeecessors *Herbert* and *William*, when he had sat twenty-five Years; and in the same Year he died the Cathedral was again burnt. To him succeeded,

3. *John Gray*, Archdeacon of *Gloucester*: He was promoted to this See by King *John*, who loved him intirely, and consecrated at *Westminster* in *St. Katharine's-Chapel*, *Sept.* 24. 1200, by *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but the Monks of *Canterbury* put up an Appeal against it, alledging, that no Suffragan Bishop ought to be consecrated in any other Place but the Metropolitical Church, without their Licence. *Hubert* was displeased with the Monk's Presumption, and would not have his Jurisdiction limited to any Bounds; yet the Monks at length gained their Point; for Archbishop *Edmund Anno* 1235 granted it the Monks, and confirmed it by his Charter, that no Bishop should be consecrated in any other Church than that of *Canterbury*, without their Licence in Writing first had and obtained; which Grant Custom has established an Observation of to this Time. He was a great Historiographer, and a Person well acquainted with the Common Laws of *England*, and on that Account being constituted Chief Justice of *England* he managed that great Station with much Prudence and Dexterity. These good Qualifications and Endowments rendered him so much beloved by the King, that he endeavoured by all Means to raise him to the See of *Canterbury*, which was then vacant, but could not effect it, because Part of the Monks having chosen one *Reynerus* or *Reginaldus*, and the other Part *Gray*, the Pope craftily made Use of this Division, partly by Perswasions, and partly by Threats, to crowd in *Stephen Langton*, and so the King as well as the Bishop was disappointed; but this did not deprive him of of the King's Favour; for *Anno* 1211 he was made Lord Justice of *Ireland*, and having staid there two Years he was soon after his Return sent on an Ambassy to the Pope, and as he was coming Home again died at *Poitou*, *Oct.* 24. 1214, and his Body being carried into *England* was interred in his Cathedral at *Norwich*. He built the Bishop's Palace at *Gaywood*, and all the Pile of Buildings adjoining to it. He sat 14 Years, and the See was vacant 7 Years. At length,

4. *Pandulphus*, sirnamed *Masca*, obtained it. On this Occasion the Pope being angry, that King *John* had driven *Stephen Langton*, whom he made Archbishop contrary to the King's Mind out of the Nation, stirred up his Nobles against him, by which Means the Kingdom was so full of Troubles, that the Election of a Bishop to this See was neglected. At last *Pandulphus* the Pope's Legate coming into *England* did by his prudent Interposition make a Peace, which pleased the contending Parties so much, that to requite him for his Pains they unanimously chose him Bishop of *Norwich*, *Anno* 1218. In the Middle of the Year 1121 he returned to *Rome*, and having there laid down the Office of Legate was consecrated *May* 29. 1222 by Pope *Honorius* III. While he was at *Rome* being a cunning Man, and Lover of Gain, he pretended that his See of *Norwich* was much burdened with Debts, and obtained a Grant from the Pope, that he should have all the first Fruits of the Clergy of his Diocese for his own, which his Successors enjoyed to the great Injury of the Ecclesiasticks to the Year 1288. He died

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Sept. 16. 1246. He was a learned and cunning Man, and of the College of Cardinals forty Years, having the Title of the twelve Apoſtles. He was ſent on divers Embaſſies by ſeveral Popes, *viz.* To *Genoa* by *Celeſtine* III. *Anno* 1196, to compoſe the Differences between that People and the *Piſans*; to *Tuſcia* with another Cardinal, *Anno* 1198, to annul the League made by the Cities of *Tuſcany* without the Pope's Conſent; and laſtly, into *England*, to appeaſe the Civil Wars, which after King *John*'s Death he effected. He beſtowed ſeveral Gifts upon the Monks of his Church. He ſat five Years, and

7. *Thomas de Blundevil*, a Clerk of the King's Exchequer, after the See had been vacant three Years, was made Biſhop of it, at the Inſtance and by the Intereſt of *Hubert de Burgh* Chief Juſtice of *England*. He was conſecrated by *Stephen* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1226, in St. *Katherine*'s Chapel at *Weſtminſter*. He died 10 *Sept.* 1236, and One

8. *Ralfe* was choſen Biſhop in his Stead, and conſecrated ſoon after, *viz.* *Octob.* 28. following. He died the next Year, and left his Place to

9. *William de Raleigh*, who after many Conteſts, in which near three Years Time was ſpent, at length obtained it; for the Monks at firſt choſe *Simon de Elmham* their Prior; but his Election, by the King's Intereſt, and the Help of a few frivolous Reaſons was made void at *Rome*, *Anno* 1239. After this the *Norwich* Monks choſe *William de Raleigh* a Clergyman much reſpected by the King, Prebendary of St. *Pauls*, and Treaſurer of the Church of *Exeter*, their Biſhop, not knowing that he was before choſe at *Cheſter*, but his Option being given him, which he had rather have, choſe this See. He was conſecrated at *London* in St. *Paul*'s Church by *Edmund* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Sept.* 25. 1239. Not long after he was deſired by the Monks of *Wincheſter* to be their Biſhop; but it ſo diſpleaſed the King, that they were forced to chooſe another, *viz.* *Ralph Nevil* his Chancellor, a Man as they thought every Way acceptable to the King; but neither did this appeaſe him, for he turned him out of his Chancellorſhip, and made his Election void at *Rome* at his great Expence; whereupon the Monks met together, and having again choſe the Biſhop of *Norwich* got him confirmed by the Pope before the King knew it. However he met with ſome Oppoſition before he was ſettled, and lived not long after. Upon his Tranſlation,

10. *Walter de Suthfield*, a Perſon well-skilled both in the Divine and Human Laws was elected into this See by the Monks of *Norwich*, and confirmed by *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* Elect. He was conſecrated at *Karbowe-Abbey*, which is in the Suburbs of *Norwich*. This *Walter* by the Command of Pope *Innocent*, who had granted the King the Tenths of all Eccleſiaſtical Goods for three Years, *Anno* 1254, drew up a Deſcription of the Value of all the Revenues belonging to the Clergy throughout *England*, for he ſent his Orders thro' the whole Kingdom, and in every Chapter and Deanery of every Dioceſe he appointed a Dean and three Rectors or Vicars, who were of the greateſt Authority, to ſearch out the Truth, and certify upon Oath what is the true Value of all Eccleſiaſtical Revenues, as well of the leſſer as greater Sort, and reduced it to Writing exactly, to ſend it to him, which being done, this Deſcription was by the Care of the ſaid *Walter* regiſter'd upon publick Tables, and under the Name of the *Norwich* Taxation was uſed in all the following Ratings of the Clergy. This Biſhop built and endowed an Hoſpital at *Norwich* for the Reception of Pilgrims and Travellers, which he dedicated to St. *Giles*. He alſo built the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary* in his Cathedral. But that which deſerves the higheſt Commendation was, that when Corn was dear, he ſold all his Plate, and gave the Money to the Poor, that they might have wherewithal to buy them Bread. And that his Devotion, according to the Religion of theſe Times, was equal to his Charity our Hiſtories afford us this notable Inſtance to prove. On the 13th of *October*, 1247, there was a Portion of the Holy Blood of Chriſt (as it was then believed) ſhewed in a moſt reverend wiſe in a ſolemn Proceſſion, the

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King himself carrying it in a Christal Glass under a Canopy thro' the Streets from St. *Paul*'s Church to the Abbey-Church of *Westminster*, where being arrived with a mighty Throng of People, this Bishop preached a Sermon before the King in Commendation of that Relique, pronouncing six Years and one hundred and sixteen Days Pardon granted by the Bishops there present to all that came to reverence it. He was consecrated *Anno* 1244, and died at *Colchester*, *May* 18, 1257, and was buried in St. *Mary*'s Chapel at *Norwich*, which he had built there. The Common People believed, that many Miracles were wrought at his Tomb. To him succeeded

11. *Simon de Wanton* or *Waltone* the King's Chaplain, and one of the Judges or Justices of the Kiugdom, *Anno* 1258. He was confirmed and consecrated by *Boniface* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Mar.* 12. of the same Year. He obtained of the Pope to hold all his Ecclesiastical Preferments *in Commendam*, after he was Bishop, for four Years. He sat eight Years, and dying was buryed by his Predecessor *Walter* in the Chapel above-mentioned. After him this See was possessed by

12. *Roger de Skerewing* or *Skerning*, Prior of *Norwich*, whose Election was confirm'd by Cardinal *Ottoboni* the Pope's Legate, *Anno* 1265. He was consecrated by the Archbishop the Year following, and soon after restored to his Temporalties by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 50. In his Time there happened a Quarrel between the Citizens and Monks of *Norwich*, which was very near producing Destruction both to the City and Church, which we shall briefly relate out of *Nevil*'s History of *Norwich*. There was kept a Fair at the Gate of the Monastery belonging to the Cathedral, at which there happening to be a Quarrel, they proceeded from Words to Blows, and some Citizens were killed by the Servants of the Monastery. The Coroner (according to Custom) being sent for to examine whether the dead Persons were slain by Chance or thro' Malice, ordered, that the Men-slayers should be taken if they came out, which the Monks knowing, not only excommunicated the Citizens, but shot them from their Walls, as they passed in the Streets, and sallying out at their Gates, slew many, and plundered others Houses. The Mayor understanding this called the Citizens to Arms, who accordingly came together in great Numbers, and being greatly provoked by the Monks set the Monastery-Gates on Fire, and having got into the House slew many of the Monks, and plundered the Monastery of all that was valuable and portable, not sparing the Books and Ornaments of the Church, the Fire in the mean Time burning down the Hospital, Out-Buildings, and some Chambers of the Monastery, and much damaging the Steeple of the Church. The Monks having so deeply suffered would not give over the Contest, but sending to *Yarmouth* for Soldiers fell upon the Citizens, and destroy'd all before them with Fire and Sword, which being carried to the King he hastened down with his Guards, and as soon as he appeared the Soldiers on both Sides gat away. The Ringleaders in the Sacrilege (as it was esteemed) were excommunicated by the Bishop of *Rochester*; and Judge *Trivet* condemned thirty young Men of the Citizens to be hanged and quartered, as Traitors, the Woman that set the Monastery Gates on Fire was burnt. As to the Monks they appealed to *Rome*, and not only escaped Hanging, but arrested the Citizens for Damages, (tho' they were the Beginners of the Mischief) and maintained the Suit a long Time, till the Matter was referred to King *Edward* I. after his Father's Death by the Pope, whom in his Return from the Holy Land he paid his Respects to, and by him it was ordered, that the Citizens should pay three thousand Marks in six Years, *i. e.* five hundred a Year towards the Repairs of the Church, and restoring the Damages done by the Fire and Plunder of the Citizens, and further, that they forthwith should cause a golden Pix to be made and given the Monks, to keep the Bread of the Eucharist in for ever. Soon after this Disturbance was ended the Bishop died, *viz. Jan.* 22. 1278, when

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when he had sat 13 Years, at his Manor of *South Elmham*, and was buried at *Norwich*, upon the Octaves of *St. Agnes*, *Jan.* 30.

13. *William Middleton*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, succeeded him. He was elected *Feb.* 24. 1278, had the Temporalties of his See granted him by King *Edward* I. *May.* 16. and was consecrated at *Lambeth* with the Bishop of *Rochester* on the *Sunday* after Ascension, by *Robert Kilwardby* Arch-Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and installed on the first Sunday in *Advent* following. He was a Person excellently well-skilled in the Civil and Canon Law, and an eloquent Orator, as the Chronicle of *Ely* tells us. He repaired the Cathedral, which had been much damaged by Fire in his Predecessor's Time, and restored it to its first Beauty, and after consecrated it with great Solemnity, the King, and many Bishops and Noblemen being present. The Statute called, *Circumspecte Agatis*, made 13 *Ed.* I. *Anno Dom.* 1285; seems to have been granted with Respect to this Bishop; for it begins, *The King to the Judges sendeth Greeting; Take good Heed, that you do not punish the Bishop of* Norwich *or his Clergy, if they plead in Court Christian of Things meerly Spiritual, for in such Cases the Ecclesiastical Judge hath Cognizance, notwithstanding the King's Prohibition*, &c. He died at his Manor of *Tarling* in *Essex*, *Sept.* 1. 1288, and being carried to *Norwich* was buried in St. *Mary*'s Chapel at the Head of Bishop *Walter*. After him

14. *Ralph Walpoole* or *de Walpol*, Archdeacon of *Ely*, became Bishop of this See. He was elected *Nov.* 11. 1288, being the Feast of St. *Martin*, confirmed *Feb.* 1. 1289; and consecrated upon *Midlent-Sunday* at *Canterbury* by Dr. *John Pecham* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Mar.* 20. following. The Archbishop at his Confirmation spake thus to him. "My Lord Elect, There is a "great Abuse in the Diocese of *Norwich* "in taking the First-Fruits of all Benefices "vacant in it, and is displeaseth both God "and Man, because it proceeds from a "Root of Covetousness. Wherefore I "exhort you for the Safety of your Soul, "that for the Benefit of the Churches of "your Diocese you would not continue "it, but cause it intirely to be laid a-"side." To which the said Bishop returned Answer. "My Lord and Reve-"rend Father, I will readily do what "you have advised, and as far as in me "lies I promise it shall be done." He governed this See with great Piety and Prudence eleven Years, and then was translated to the Bishoprick of *Ely*, *Anno* 1299, but did not enjoy it three Years, dying in the fifth Year after his Consecration on the same Day he was consecrated, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Ely*. Upon his Removal,

15. *John Salmon* or *Saleman*, Prior of *Ely*, was chosen into his Place by the Interest of Pope *Boniface* VIII. who had promoted *Ralph* to *Ely* the same Year. He had been chosen Bishop of *Ely*, but the Pope making his Election to that See null, that he might place *Ralph* in it, raised him to the See of *Norwich* by Way of Provision, *July* 15. 1299, and he was consecrated by *Robert Winchelsea* Archbishop of *Canterbury* on the next Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, 26 *Ed.* VI. He procured a Confirmation of the First-Fruits to his See from Pope *Clement*, and was in full Parliament appointed Chancellor of *England*, which high Station he held four Years, and being discharged from that Office he did many Things worthy of a Christian Bishop; for 1. He caused all the Instruments of his Predecessors the Bishops of *Norwich* and many other good Men, which related to any Estates or Donations granted to the Monks or Nuns, to be exhibited to him, and having had them transcribed Word for Word from the Original Deeds allowed, ratified, and confirmed them. 2. He also appropriated the Church of *Westhale* to a Chantry of four Priests in the Chapel of St. *Felix*, on the West Side of this Church, which he had curiously built at his own Charge. The Abbot of *Hulm* was to pay them their Salaries, the Manor of *Redham* being settled on him, *Anno* 1322, for that End. 2. He gave twelve Pieces of Land in *Cressingham* to the Chamberlain's Office, for the better Supply of the Monk's Cloathing; and 3. Furnished his own Church with many precious Vestments

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and Ornaments. 5. He built a Hall and Chapel to the Bishop's Palace. Towards the End of his Days he was sent on an Embassy to the King of *France*, and beginning there to be sick he returned home, and died at *Folkston* near *Dover* in *Kent*, *July* 6. 1325, having sat 26 Years. After his Decease the Monks of *Norwich* chose *Robert Baldock*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, and Chancellor of *England*, on *July* 21. and the King and Archbishop confirmed him; but *Robert* being assured, that the Pope had reserved the Disposal of this See to himself resigned the Temporalties to the King, and Spiritualties to the Archbishop, and renounced all his Right and Title to the Bishoprick in the Presence of them both in the Monastery of *Langdon* near *Dover*. *Sept.* 3. 1325, whereupon the Pope conferred this See upon

16. *William Ayermin* or *Ayremyn*, the King's Chaplain, Prebendary of *York* and *Wells*, Keeper of the Rolls, and Deputy of *John* Bishop of *Norwich*, Chancellor of *England*, when he was sick. He was made Bishop of *Norwich* by the Pope at the Request of Queen *Isabel*, *Anno* 1325, because he had a long Time assisted her in her wicked Contrivances against her Husband, (King *Edward* II.) Wherefore by her Power alone, without the King's Consent, he was promoted to this See, yet was admitted to the Temporals by the King, *Nov.* 9. 1326, and obtained an Order of the Archbishop for his Installment, *Dec.* 19. following, but with some Opposition from the King a-while, for being sent Ambassador by the King to the Pope, when against the Design of his Embassy he had obtained the Bishoprick of *Norwich*, the King was so provoked, that he sent down some of his Guards to seize him at his Landing; but the Monks concealed him in their Church till his Friends had reconciled him to the King, and so he got into his See. Afterwards, in the next Year the Regal Government being put into the Hands of Queen *Isabel* and Prince *Edward* her Son, he was made Chancellor of *England*, and soon after Treasurer. Being near his Death he gave two hundred Pounds to the Monks of his Church, that they should buy Lands with them, and pay Salaries to two of their Body, *viz.* The Cellarer and Under-Cellarer to say Masses for his Soul daily for ever. He sat eleven Years, and died *Mar.* 27. 1336, at *Shoering* near *London*, and was carried to his own Church to be interred. After his Death *Thomas de Hemenhale* was chosen by his Fellow Monks, but was rejected upon the Account that

17. *Anthony de Beck* or *Becke*, a Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*, who had for some Years been a Clerk in the Court of *Rome*, was by the Pope's Mandate made Bishop of *Norwich*, *Aug.* 1337. In his Time

* Archbishop *Winchelsea* design'd to visit the Chapter and Diocese of *Norwich*, but because he did not observe the usual Order in visiting other Dioceses first, this Bishop and his Chapter unanimously opposed him, appealing to the Court of *Rome*, and resisting him all Manner of Ways. And when the Archbishop in Person had expounded his own Cause, standing on a Pulpit made on Purpose, and set up in a vacant Place before the Church Gates, he was hindered by the Burgesses of the City, that he could not fulfil his Intention, and a Monk of *Norwich* came forth, and in the same Pulpit declared by evident Reasons, that the Cause of the Archbishop's Visitation was null and void. After this he summoned the Prior and Seniors of the Monastery to appear before him at *Hevingham*, where he enquired into and debated, who had the Power to elect and settle the Monks in the greater Offices, and it was found and agreed to by the Senior Monks, that the Election of the Officers in-

* *The Name of the Archbishop, the both* Cotton *and* Godwin *agree in it, must certainly be mistaken, for* Robert Winchelsea *was made Archbishop in* 1294, *and died in* 1313, *four and twenty Years before* Beck *was Bishop of* Norwich. *The Archbishop in* Beck's *Time was* John Stratford; *but we find nothing of this Visitation in his Life, tho' 'tis probable he might make such an one, because his Predecessor* Walter Reynold *had obtained a License of Visiting his Province from the Pope not long before.*

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to the greater Offices belonged only to the Prior and Seniors, but the Settling and Confirming them to the Bishop only, which being granted and concluded, he dealt very severely with the Monks, which proved his Destruction, for he was poisoned by his own Servants (probably instigated by the Monks) and died when he had sat six Years, *Dec.* 19. 1343. Mr. *Weever* tells, that this Bishop had so great an Esteem for *Benedictus Icenus*, or *Bennet* of *Norfolk*, for his singular Grace in preaching and able Power in perswading, that he made him his Suffragan, or as it were Coparthor with him in his Episcopal Function.

18. *William Bateman*, Doctor of Civil Law, born at *Norwich*, and Archdeacon thereof, and Dean of *Lincoln*, succeeded him. He was educated at *Cambridge*, and Auditor of the Court of *Rome*, and was chosen Bishop of this See by the unanimous Vote of the whole Chapter, *Anno* 1343, yet thro' the Means of Pope *Clement* the Sixth's Provision, and soon after consecrated. He was a Person of a great Spirit, and a zealous Asserter of the Rights of his Church. He obtainde the First Fruits of all the vacant Benefices in his Diocese of Pope *Clement* VI. for himself and Successors, and got them confirmed to the Bishoprick by the Pope's Bull, which was at first much opposed by the Clergy of the Diocese, but at length yielded to. He also built two Colleges in the University of *Cambridge*, *viz.* *Trinity-Hall* and *Annunciation-Hall*, and endowed them with certain Farms and Revenues. At the first he established a Chest, out of which he ordered to be lent to the poor Scholars. He also perswaded Dr. *Gonville* to build another College in the same University, which he called *Gonville-Hall* from his own Name, which Dr. *Caius* so enlarged and improved, that it now bears the Name of *Caius*'s and *Gonville-College*. He also bestowed on the great Altar of his Cathedral two Images of the *Holy Trinity*, the one a large one in a Shrine, made all of Massy Silver, and gilded, of great Value, the other a small one with Reliques of twenty Pounds Weight. He also appropriated the Church of *Frenge* in this County to the Office of Prior in his Church to this End, that a Chantry for his Soul should be erected at the chief Altar of the Choir, and every one that says Mass there shall receive two Shillings a Week, which was done. Moreover, he appointed, that out of the said Church of *Frenge* every Monk should receive four Shillings, *viz.* On the Feast of *All-Saints* and *St. Thomas* near *Christmas*, as also that every Monk should receive two Shillings of the Prior of St. *Leonard* on the Feast of St. *John Baptist*, and of the Infirmary and *Precentor* four Shillings at two Terms of the Year, *viz.* *The Assumption* and *Conception* of the *Virgin Mary*, as also that the Monks Bread and Ale should be kept by one Monk for the future. He was so strict in preserving the Liberties, Immunities, and Rights of his Church, that he would not suffer them to be infringed, either thro' Fear of the King or any of his great Men; for which Reason it was, that when *Robert* Lord *Morley* had committed some Wastes upon his Manors, and killed some of his Deer in his Parks, beating and abusing his Servants, who opposed him in so doing, he obliged him to go thro' the Streets of the City of *Norwich* to the Cathedral Church bare-headed and footed, holding a Wax Candle of six Pounds Weight in his Hand, and there in the Midst of a great Multitude of Citizens offer it at the high Altar, and beg Pardon for his Offence, altho' King *Edward* wrote threatning Letters to him, and seized upon his Temporals, and only left him a Power to institute Clerks into the Church-Livings. But when the Matter was over the King soon became reconciled to him, and having restored his Temporals sent him with *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* to the Pope, to acquaint him, that the Kingdom of *France* being fallen to him by Hereditary Right, he intended to recover it by Arms, and desired to satisfy him in his Title to it, which Embassage he had no sooner finished, but he fell sick and died at *Avignon*, *Anno* 1354, and was buried in St. *Mary*'s Church near the Pope's Palace. While he was Bishop there happened such a Plague in *England* as was never heard of

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of there, nor perhaps any where else; for it raged so in all Parts of the Kingdom, that it scarcely left a tenth Part of the Inhabitants living, if we may believe the Writers of those Times. In the City of *Norwich* alone (the Chronicle of *Norwich* says in the County of *Norfolk* only) died of both Sexes (besides Ecclesiastical Persons and Beggars) in six Months Space, *viz.* from the first of *January* to the first of *July* (the Chronicle says in the Year 1348 and the following) 57374 Persons; so terrible and mortal was it. This may receive a full Confirmation from this, that the Bishop instituted and collated 850 Persons to Benefices vacant at that Time. The Chronicle seems most probable, tho' the other Account is possible. To Bishop *Bateman* succeeded

19. *Thomas Percy*, Brother of the Earl of *Northumberland*, and Batchelor of Arts in the University of *Oxford*. He was made by the Authority of the Pope only at the Request of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* (for the Monks could not be perswaded to choose him, and so declared) *Anno* 1356. He obtained his Temporals of the King, *Apr.* 14. 1355, returned into *England Anno* 1361, and made his Profession of Obedience to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* at *Lambeth Feb.* 6. following, and received it at *Canterbury* in the Eve of *Pentecost*, *Anno* 1363. He was but 22 Years old when he was made Bishop, but the Pope dispensed with his Age upon the Account of his noble Descent and personal Abilities. He being at first deceived by his Clergy endeavoured to appropriate all the Deaneries of the Cathedral Church to the Chapel of St. *Mary de Campis*, or *in the Fields*, but being hindered by the Monks, and better informed, he heartily repented of his Design to deprive the Cathedral Church of its Right, and became an hearty Friend to the Monastery. While he sat the Steeple of the Church was blown down by a fierce Wind upon the Feast of St. *Maure* the Abbot, and broke down the Body of it; for the Reparation of which he gave 400 Marks out of his own Treasury, and obtained an Aid of Ninepence in the Pound of the Clergy of his Diocese for that End. He died at *Blofield*, *Aug.* 8. 1369, in the 14th Year of his Pontificate, and in his Will bequeathed to the *Precentor* of his Church and his Successors certain Farms in the Manors of *Forsboe*, *Kymerle*, *Carlton*, *Gromthorp*, and *Wichelwood*, upon this Condition, that he should say Mass or cause it to be said continually at the Altar of St. *Thomas* for his Soul. After his Death this See was vacant for some Time, and the Lord *Spencer*, a Person much esteemed by the Pope for his Courage, being at that Time in the Pope's Army (as divers other *Englishmen* were) which at that Instant was sent against *Barnabas* Earl of *Mentz*, became an earnest Suitor to Pope *Adrian* V. who was an *Englishman*, to give his Brother *Henry* the Bishoprick of *Norwich*, and with Money and Importunity prevailed; and so after two Years Vacancy

20. *Henry Spencer* or *le Spencer*, a Prebendary of *Salisbury*, was consecrated Bishop of *Norwich* by the Pope himself, *May.* 16. 1370, and being arrived at his Church in *England*, was installed by the Archdeacon of *Norwich*, 'tis probable by a special Order of the Pope's, because otherwise Bishops usually installed as well as consecrated Bishops. He received the Spiritual Power of the Archbishop *July* 12. and the Temporalties *Aug.* 14. In his Youth he was a valiant Soldier, and seemed to delight in nothing but warlike Atchievements, which because *England*, which then was in Peace, gave him no Opportunity to pursue, he went with his Brother to *Rome*, and assisted the Pope's Adherents in subduing some that opposed the Papal Tyranny. In this Service he continued several Years, and then the See of *Norwich* being vacant the Pope bestowed it on him by Provision, recommending him by his Letters to the King. Being become a Bishop he governed his People many Years with so much Lenity, that he won the Affections of all that were subject to him, being liberal in giving, chearful in comforting, and being an affectionate Father to all the Poor of his Diocese, he changed their Prayers into Love. But tho' he had laid aside the Use of Arms when he became a Bishop, he had not banished his Courage nor

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nor Skill in warlike Matters. Bishop *Godwin de Præs. Angl.* passeth this sharp Censure upon him. "The Wolf tho' he "changes his Skin does not change his "Disposition or ravenous Temper. This "Bishop tho' removed from the Army "to a Bishoprick breathed nothing but "War and Arms;" and to make this Charge good he produces two Instances presently, *viz.* his Subduing *Wat Tyler* and his rebellious Crew, and taking upon him the Crusado for *Urban* VI. against *Clement* VII. of which we shall speak by and by, but neither mentions the Time nor Occasion of his so acting. Wherefore to set the Character of this Bishop in a true Light, we ought to observe, that he lived eleven Years in Peace after he was Bishop; and in those *Capgrave* says he acted so well, as such, that he was reverenced by his Clergy, loved by the Gentry, and looked upon by the Poor as their Father. On what Occasion he put himself at the Head of an Army, we shall now come to relate. In the Year 1381, when he was at Court with the King, who then resided at *London*, he heard, that some of the Commons of his Diocese had made an Insurrection, and took upon them the Title of King, and other Governours, and rode about in great Companies, seeking the Noblemen and Gentry to kill them. The Leaders of these Rebels were *John Litster* a Dyer of *Norwich*, and his three Companions, *Sceth*, *Trunch*, and *Cubith*. The Military Men and Nobles were so much afraid of this desperate Rabble, that they hid themselves for Fear, which gave them Time to strengthen their Party by seizing divers Gentlemen, and forcing them to join with them. The first Attempt they made of this Kind was to take *William Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, thinking by the Presence of so great a Man to gain Authority to themselves, and a good Pretence for taking Arms, but he being advertised of it, while he was at Supper, rose and fled immediately under the Disguise of a Servant of Sir *John Bloys*, and so got to the King; but they were more successful in their other Proceedings, for they laid hold upon the Lord *Scales*, *William* Lord *Morley*, Sir *John Brewes*, Sir *Stephen Hales*, and Sir *Robert Salle*, which last not being able to dissemble his passionate Resentments of their Disorders, and reproving them for their wicked Actions, had his Brains dashed out by a Country Clown, who was his Bondman. The Residue of them seeing they must comply or die, submitted to be sworn to them, and ride about the Country with them, praising or dispraising all Things, as they saw the Commons do, and so coming into Credit with their Leader *Litster*, they were preferred to several Offices and Services under him, as if he were what he called himself a King, as Taster, Carver, Ambassador, &c.

This Bishop, (as a pious Pastor, says *Capgrave*) hearing that his Flock was thus torn in Pieces by such Savage Wolves, was much grieved, and leaving *London* (as he ought) went to defend and assist his People. He had not at this Time above 8 Lances, and a small Number of Archers, yet he ventured with more Courage than Consideration to march toward them, and first at *Cambridge* he met with a Party of these Miscreants, some of whom he killed, imprisoned others, and those whom he sent Home, he first took an Oath of them that they would not take Arms again in the like Case. Going on further, he came to *Hicklingham*, where a Mill makes the Way to *Thetford* narrow, and there met with *Thomas* Lord *Morley* and Sir *John Brewes*, whom the Bishop examined whether there were any of the Rebels with them. They were fearful at first to betray their Companions, but being emboldened by the Bishop's Words told him, that two of the chief Actors were with them, and the third was gone to provide them a Dinner. These were *Sceth*, *Trunch*, and *Cubith* above-mention'd. The Bishop being immediately stirred up with *Phineas's* Zeal, and a Consideration of his People's Danger, lead them to *Wymondham*, where having confessed them, he cut off their Heads, and caused them to be set upon Poles. In this Town there were several of the same Traitors, but being terrify'd with Fear of Death they laid down their Arms, and would not further concern themselves: Whereupon the Bishop march-

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ed forward to the Metropolis of his Diocese, *Norwich*, where, when he saw the Houses and other Buildings much damaged and ruinated by the Rabble, he was much troubled; for in his Absence the Captain of the *Rebels*, *Litster*, had entred the City with a great Throng of Citizens and others, and committed many Mischiefs, especially in demolishing the Houses and other Edifices of the Noblemen and Lawyers, as the *Kentish* Rebels under *Wat. Tyler* had done in *London*.

But *Henry* our Bishop, like the good Shepherd, when he saw the Wolf come, did not fly, but exposed himself to Danger, inquiring where the Author of all this Devastation and this Adherents were to be found, and when the Citizens informed him, that they hovered about *Market-Walsham* and *Gimmingham*, where they had a great Body of rustick and loose People, the Bishop commanded his Party to get ready for a March towards them, himself going in the Head of them. In this March his Numbers much increased; for the Knights and Gentlemen of the Country, hearing of the Bravery and Courage of their Bishop, and that he was coming with an Army towards them in Pursuit of the Rebels, joined themselves with him with their Servants and Dependants. But when he came to *Felmingham* near *Walsham*, the Inhabitants told him, that *Litster* was retired the Day before to *Thorp-Market*, where he had caused it to be proclaimed publickly, that all Persons, who desired the Good of the Kingdom and Community, should follow him to *Walsham*, where he intended (as he said) to defend the People against the Tyranny of the Bishop, who was coming against them with a military Power; whereupon all the robust Fellows in the adjoining Villages followed him and encamped with him there.

When this was done by the Rebels, a certain Person hasted to the Bishop to inform him of it, to whom the Bishop said. "Blessed art thou, my Son, because thou "didst not join thy self with those wicked "Men and pestilent People, and then turning to those that followed him said. It "is better that one evil and wicked Man "should die, than the whole Nation "perish, which under his Protection, and "thro' his Encouragement rob and plunder innocent Persons." And having said this, he went on with all Speed to *Walsham*, where he found that the Rebels had fortify'd their Camp very strongly with Ditches and such other Materials as came in their Way, as Doors, Window-Shutters, Tables, Boards, and behind them they had placed their Carriages as if they were resolved not to fly. But notwithstanding the Rebels had thus entrenched themselves, the Bishop full of Indignation at their Treason, without Fear or Thought, commanded the Trumpets to sound for Battle, and falling on himself charged them with such Violence, that he went over their Ditches, and laid so about him, that all his Company got over after him. Upon this followed a sharp Battle, both Sides striving to get the Victory; but at length the Commons were overcome and forced to fly, climbing and leaping over their Carriages to make their Escape; *Litster* and some other of his Captains were taken alive, and *Litster* being arraigned before the Bishop for his Treason was condemned to be drawn, hanged, and quartered. The Bishop before his Execution heard his Confession, and by Virtue of his Office absolved him, and in Compassion to his Misfortune went with him to the Gallows, where he was executed according to his Sentence; but Pity did not quench the Bishop's Zeal for Justice, for he pursued further many other of the chief Actors in this Rebellion, and having caused them to be put to Death restored his Diocese to its former Peace and Quiet. *Litster*'s Quarters were sent to and set up at *Norwich*, *Yarmouth*, *Linne*, and upon his House, to be a Terrour to Rebels.

The Success of this Enterprize, owing almost intirely to the Valour of the Bishop, 'tis probable gave Birth to an Exploit of a like warlike Nature. Pope *Urban* VI. sent over his Bull to this Bishop to sign all such with the Cross, as would take upon them to go over the Seas with him, and wage War against those that hold with the Antipope *Clement* VII. and

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to such as would take on them the Cross in this Quarrel, to grant such Pardons as were accustomably given to such as went to fight against Infidels, *Turks* and *Saracens*, *viz.* Pardon of Sins, and many other Favours; as also to all others as, if they would not go themselves, would contribute to the Maintenance of such as went. These Bulls the Bishop exhibited in Parliament, and dispersed Copies in all Parts, to further his intended Expedition, which had such an Effect, that divers Lords, Knights, Esquires, and other military Men offered themselves to go under the Bishop's Standard, and many Sums were levied to furnish out his Army.

But the Parliament, which met in *Lent* 1383, did not approve generally of this warlike Enterprize against the *Clementines*, whom the *Urbanists* called Schismaticks; for the greatest Part both of the Lords and Commons alledged against it, That it was not fit that such Sums of Money should be levied of the King's Subjects, and sent with an Army committed to the Conduct of a Bishop, who was unskilful in warlike Affairs; but others were zealous for his Going, that the Enemies of the Church (as they thought them) might be subdued, and these last prevailed; and so it was enacted, That the Bishop of *Norwich* should have the fifteenth granted the King in the last Parliament to pay his Army. After this Confirmation of the Bishop's Purpose, he sent his Letters under his Legantine Seal into all Parts of the Nation, giving all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates Authority to hear the Confessions of their Parishioners, and grant all such, as did further this Expedition, a Pardon of all their Sins, which gracious Benefit all were so desirous to partake of, that such as were able to bear Arms prepared themselves to go forth with the Bishop; and others being exhorted to it by their Confessors gave liberally of their Goods to support the Warriors. The Bishop being thus encouraged on all Hands took with him divers experienced Captains and Commanders, as Sir *Hugh Calverly*, Sir *William Farington*, *Henry* Lord *Beaumont*, Sir *Hugh Spencer* his Nephew, &c. and having gathered great Sums for his Use all the Winter, he drew his Army, which consisted of 2000 Horse, and 15000 Foot towards the Sea-Shore, and passed with it over to *Calais*, *April* 23.

Being arrived in the Enemy's Country (for the *French* were all *Clementines*) the Bishop consulted with his Captains what Place they should first invade, and when it was concluded, that they should begin with *Flanders* they marched to *Gravesling*, and took it by Assault *May* 21. whereupon *Brackburg* submitted, and *Dunkirk* was won with little or no Resistance. The Earl of *Flanders* gathered an Army of 12000 Men, and came to fight the *English* about *Dunkirk*, but being vanquished after a sharp Battle, the Country was so terrify'd, that many Towns presently yielded to them, and others were easily won, as *Mardyke*, *Bergben*, *St. Venant*, *Furnesse*, *Newport*, and divers others. The Earl being thus in a desponding Condition about the Loss of his Country applied himself to the Duke of *Burgundy*, (who had married his Daughter and Heir) to find some Remedy to save his Dominions, which the Duke did effectually, for he prevailed with his Nephew the King of *France* to raise the whole Force of his Kingdom and go down into *Flanders*, at which mighty Army the *English* were so terrify'd, that getting no Succours out of *England* (as they expected) they were forced to relinquish their Conquests and retire Home. The Bishop met the Duke of *Lancaster* coming towards *France*, but was only blamed by him for his Conduct, and so this Expedition ended, *Anno* 1384.

After his Return he continued in his Diocese above twenty Years, exemplary in pious and charitable Acts, but still wielding the Spiritual Sword with as great a Courage as he had done the Temporal, against three Sorts of Persons, 1. Schismaticks, the Followers of Pope *Clement*. 2. Disturbers of the Peace, as factious and seditious Persons, and Corruptors of Justice, as such Persons as being warned on Juries and Assize acted contrary to their Oaths; for he diligently sought them out, and severely punished them.

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3. Enemies of the Faith, for no Heretick was allowed to dwell in his Diocese, and because the *Lollards* or Followers of *Wickliffe* were so esteemed, he was a rigid Persecutor of them. He died *Aug.* 23. 1406, and being buried at *Norwich* had a large commendatory Epitaph set on his Tomb, wherein he is stiled a beloved Soldier, an holy Bishop, and Champion of the Church. After him his See fell to

21. *Alexander Tolington* after this Manner. The next Day after Bishop *Spencer* died, this *Alexander* then being Prior of *Norwich* calling together the Chapter appointed by the Consent of all, that upon the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross they should proceed to the Election of a Bishop; whereupon all that had a Vote in Electing came to the Chapter-house, and *Alexander*, who was President, having made a Speech to the Assembly, Mr. *William Stukle* read the Decretal, in which the Method of a Canonical Election was ordained: When this was done Mr. *Thomas Lynne* the Sub-Prior, by the Instigation of *Alan Quaplade* the *Precentor*, none of the Assembly expecting it, went to *Alexander* the Prior, and said, "I *Thomas* "*Lynne*, in mine own and the Chapter's "Name, do choose thee Mr. *Alexander* "Pastor and Bishop of the Church of "*Norwich*." The whole Convent was amazed, but none of them opposing this Election, Mr. *William Stukle* began with a loud Voice to say, *We praise thee O God*, &c. Then they all rose, and lead him to the Church, and placing him at the High Altar, *K.* a Brother declared the Election to be thus canonically made. But when the Chapter, according to Custom, presented the Election by their Proctors to King *Henry* IV. he refused to accept it, and imprisoned the Bishop Elect in *Windsor-Castle* almost a Year, saying, that he would not suffer the Bishop of *Norwich* Elect to enjoy his Episcopal Dignity quietly at all. But at length the King was so prevailed with, by the earnest Intreaties of Dr. *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* and several other Noblemen, that he after two Years received him into his Favour, and gave his Consent to the Election. The Archbishop had before admitted him to his Spiritual Power at *Gloucester*, Oct. 20. 1407; but the King did not allow him the Profits of his See, till this Reconciliation in 1408, when he was consecrated by the aforesaid Archbishop *Arundel*, 9 *Hen.* IV. Being gone to his Church he was at great Expences in repairing his Palace and Manor-Houses, which were almost fallen down thro' the Neglect of Bishop *Spencer*. He died in the 5th Year of his Pontificate, 1 *Hen.* V. 1413, when he had sat 5 Years, and was buried in his Cathedral in St. *Mary*'s Chapel at the Feet of Bishop *Walter de Suffield* his Predecessor. Into his Seat soon after came

22. *Richard Courtney* or *Curteney*, the Kinsman of *William Courtney*, a little before Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who had educated him in Learning, and in his Will mentions him in these Words, *Item, I bequeath to my Son and Kinsman brought up by me* Richard Courtney *an hundred Marks and many Books, in Case he will be a Clergyman, and my best Miter, if he happen to be a Bishop.* Which Wish and Omen *Richard* was not wanting to himself in obtaining; for he was made Dean of *St. Asaph* in 1408, Prebendary of *York* in 1403. Prebendary of *Wells* in 1408, Dean of *Wells* in 1409, and Chancellor of *Oxford* in 1411, and at length Bishop of *Norwich* in 1413. He was Doctor of both Laws, and being chosen by the Monks of *Norwich* at the Request of King *Henry* V. was consecrated by Archbishop *Arundel* at *Canterbury* in the Presence of the King and many of the Nobles. He was a Person of Noble Blood, excellent Learning, pious Conversation, and a very graceful Stature of Body, which Accomplishments gained him the good Opinion of Men of all Degrees, but especially of the King, who employed him in the most intimate Affairs of State. In the second Year after his Consecration he attending the King into *Normandy* was present at the Siege of *Harfleur*, where falling into a Bloody-Flux he died suddenly, *Sept.* 14. 1415, and his Body being transported into *England* was buried sumptuously among the King's Tombs at *Westminster*, in the North Part near St. *Edward*'s Shrine by the High Altar.

23. *John*

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23. *John Wakering*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Prebendary of *Wells* and Keeper of the Great Seal, succeeded him. He was a Person truly pious, modest, chast, liberal, bountiful, and kind, and being chosen Bishop of *Norwich* by the Monks *Anno* 1416 was consecrated by the Archbishop soon after. About the Time of his Promotion there was a Kind of General Schism in the Church, three Popes reigning at the same Time, and least the *English* Bishops should adhere to any of the Schismaticks, *Henry Chicheley*, who was then Archbishop, confirmed him 4 *Hen.* V. The Council of *Constance* was called in his Time, and he with some other Bishops and Ambassadors was sent to it by the King, where he discharged his Office so well, that he deserved the Reputation of a very grave and prudent Man. By the wise Conduct of this Council the forementioned Schism of Popes was composed, and *Martin* V. chosen Pope by the said Council, who after this Bishop's Instalment ratify'd his Confirmation and Consecration without Expence. He built the Cloister in the West Part of his Palace with Stone-Work at his own Expence, and that it might shew the better, he laid it with divers-colour'd Pavements chequerwise, and gave many Ornaments to the Monastery. When he had governed his Diocese with much Prudence and Moderation nine Years, he died at his Manor of *Thorpe*, *April* 9. 1425. 2 *Hen.* VI. and was buried before the Altar of *St. George* in his Church, where he appointed a perpetual Chantry for himself and Relations, to be said by one Monk.

24. *William Alnwick* or *Anewik*, Doctor of Laws, Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, and Keeper of the Privy-Seal, was upon his Death provided by the Pope's Bull to succeed him, 27 *Feb.* 1426. He was consecrated by Archbishop *Chicheley* in his Church at *Canterbury*, *Aug.* 18. following, and installed *Dec.* 22. 1427. He sat ten Years in this See, and was then translated to *Lincoln*. He new-framed and enlarged the Western Door of his Cathedral, and caused a large Window to be made on the same Side. He also contributed a large Sum of Money towards the Building the Philosophy-School at *Cambridge*. This See being become vacant by his Removal.

25. *Thomas Brown* alias *Brouz*, Doctor of both Laws, Bishop of *Rochester*, was put into his Place by Pope *Eugenius*, *Sept.* 19. 1436. He was at the Council of *Basil*, when Bishop *Alnwick* was translated to *Lincoln*, and beyond his Expectation was chosen Bishop of *Norwich*. While he governed, the Citizens of *Norwich* having not forgotten the Havock made by the Monks upon their Fellow-Citizens, unanimously contrived to deprive the Church of all its Liberties and Privileges; but this Bishop by himself and Friends, tho' with great Expence, opposed them so manfully, that he stood up like a Tower for the House of God and its Immunities; but this troublesome Contest was not altogether finished in his Days; nor was Peace fully restored, yet their Attempts and Endeavours were wholly disappointed by his Prudence and Vigilance. He was sent on an Embassy to the King of *France*, *May* 25. 1459, to make a Peace between the *English* and *French*. He died at *Oxford* in the 19th Year of his Pontificate, 26 *Hen.* VI. *Anno* 1445. At his Death he left a good Round Sum of Money, to be given to such poor Scholars of his Diocese as were following of their Studies in either University. After him was placed in this See

26. *Walter Hart* or *Lyhert*, Doctor of Divinity, Master of *Oriel College* in *Oxford*, *Custos* of St. *Anthony's* Hospital *London*, and Chaplain to *William Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*. King *Henry* had before nominated *John Stanbury*, Provost of *Eaton College*, Bishop of *Norwich*; but the Earl beguiled him of it, by procuring the Pope to bestow it on his Chaplain, who was thereupon consecrated at *Lambeth*, *Feb.* 27. 1446. He was sent 1449 by the King and Bishops of *England* with the Prior of *St. John's* and others from *London* upon an Embassy to *Savoy*, and by his Perswasion the Antipope *Felix* renounced the Papacy, and restored Peace to the Church. He after his Return by his prudent Demeanour so mollified the angry Minds of the People of

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Norwich, that they all became quiet and satisfy'd. He paved the Floor of his Church with Free-Stone, and as long as he lived maintained twelve Students at *Cambridge* with all Things necessary in the Hostle called *Physwick-Hostle*, because it was founded by *William Physwick* Esq; Beadle; he bequeathed it to *Gonvil-Hall*, now Part of *Caius's-College*, but it is since taken into *Trinity-College*. He died *May* 26. 1472, and is buried under the Pedestal of the Crucifix, which he set up in his Cathedral. To him succeeded

27. *James Coldwell*, Doctor of Laws, Dean of *Sarum*, and Secretary to King *Edward* IV. who had been President of St. *George*'s-Hall in *Oxford*. He was admitted to the Temporals by the King, *Feb.* 25. 1472. He received of his Predecessor *Walter*'s Executors 2200 Marks for Dilapidations, as also a Miter and Crosier. He repaired the Church of *Great Chart* in the Bishoprick of *Canterbury*, where he was born, almost fallen down with Age, and in a Manner rebuilt it. He also was a great Benefactor to the College of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, where he had his Education. He died in *Febr.* 1498-9, and left his See, upon the Refusal of *Christopher Urswyke*, Dean of *Windsor*, to

28. *Thomas Jan* or *Jane*, Doctor of Laws, and Prebendary of *Wells* and *Windsor*, Archdeacon of *Essex*, and Dean of the King's Chapel. He was confirmed by the Archbishop, *July* 24. 1499, and obtained a Licence to be consecrated in some other Church than that of *Canterbury*, *Oct.* 17. following. He bestowed some Farms upon *New-College* in *Oxford*, where he had been a Student, and was a Benefactor to the Building of St. *Mary*'s Church there. He died in *Sept.* 1500; and after his Decease the Spirituals came into the Power of the Chapter of *Canterbury*. He was buried in his Cathedral of *Norwich*, as he had ordered in his Will.

29. *Richard Nikke* or *Nix*, Doctor of Laws, Rector of *Warmouth* in the Diocese of *Durham*, Prebendary of *Windsor*, Archdeacon of *Exeter*, and Dean of the King's Chapel, was elected Bishop of *Norwich* after him, *Anno* 1501, Bishop *Godwin* it seems could find no Character of this Bishop but what he took from *Nevil*, who wrote the History of *Norwich*, which he had better have omitted, if true, as we hope to shew it is not, *viz.* "That he "took his Name from *Nix*, *i. e.* Snow; "but nothing was ever more unlike; for "he had nothing white in his Heart, "which boiling over with luxurious "Thoughts, he deserves to be marked "with a black Coal for his Lusts." But how can it be probable, that such an infamous Person could obtain so many Preferments, as we find he had, more perhaps than the Men of most Merit in his Time enjoyed; for at his first Setting out into the World from *Oxford* in 1473 he was collated to the Church of *Asbbury* in the Diocese of *Sarum* by the Bishop thereof. In 1489 he being then Doctor of Laws was made Rector of *Chedsey* in *Somersetshire*, and Prebendary of *Totton* in the Church of *Wells*. In 1492 he was constituted Vicar-General to *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and in *July* 1494 he became Archdeacon of *Wells*, with the Prebend of *Huish* annexed, upon the Resignation of *William Nix* Doctor of Laws, his Brother. In 1496 he was made Canon of *Windsor*, and soon after Register of the most noble Order of the Garter. After all this he obtained one or more Livings in the Diocese of *Wells* and *Durham*, and was Archdeacon of *Exeter*, when he was chosen Bishop of *Norwich*. Let the Reader judge how just *Nevil*'s Charge is.

While he was Bishop he finely gilt the Roof of his Cathedral, and built the North Cross Isle; but unfortunately falling under a *Præmunire*, for which he was by Law to suffer perpetual Imprisonment and Loss of all his Goods, he was forced to purchase his Peace of King *Henry* VIII. by exchanging the large Estates (*viz.* thirty good Manors and more) belonging to his Bishoprick for the Abby and Revenues of *St. Bennet of the Hulm*; and that this Agreement might remain firm for ever, the King procured, that it should be settled by Act of Parliament, That the Bishop of *Norwich* should be always Abbot of *St. Bennet of Hulme*, and on the contrary the Abbot of *Hulme* Bishop of *Norwich*, *Reg.* 27. Indeed he seems

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ſeems to have been a greater Bigot to Popery than could well conſiſt with his Learning and Station; for being then very old, he obſtinately oppoſed the Reformation of the Popiſh Errors then begun, and tho' he with a ſolemn Oath renounced the Pope's Supremacy, yet he held a ſecret Correſpondence with the Court of *Rome*, of which being accuſed to the King and convicted, he was impriſoned in the *Marſhalſea*, and kept a long Time there. His Sufferings may in ſome Meaſure clear him of his Vices, and argue his Sincerity in his Religion, tho' erroneous. After long Impriſonment he was pardon'd and releaſed, having been blind ſeveral Years before, but died ſoon after, *Jan.* 14. 1536, when he had been thirty-five Years Biſhop. He was buried between two Pillars on the South Side of the Body of his Cathedral, and over his Grave was a low Tomb erected, whereon were the Arms of the See of *Norwich*, *Impaling a Chevron between three Leopards Heads*, the ſame being ſet on the Roof of the Iſle he built.

A few Days before his Death he appointed himſelf two Suffragan Biſhops; for in the laſt Parliament there was a Law made, That there ſhould be *Chorepiſcopi* or Suffragan Biſhops in the larger Dioceſes, to be choſen after this Manner. The Biſhops ſhould preſent two Perſons to the King, who ſhould appoint which of them he thought fit to be the Suffragan. According to this Method by this Biſhop, were *John Saliſbury* before Prior of the Monaſtery of *Horſham*, and *Thomas Manning* Prior of *Butley*, choſen and conſecrated together at *Lambeth* by *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Mar.* 19. 1536, *Ipſwich* being appointed the Seat for the one, and *Thetford* for the other. In his Time the See of *Norwich* ſuffered a great Loſs of its Revenues, the Firſt-Fruits of all the Livings in the Dioceſe properly belonging to the Biſhop of *Norwich* being ſettled *Anno* 1534 by Act of Parliament upon the King. His Succeſſor was

30. *William Rugg*, or *Repps*, or *Reppis*, Son of *William Rugg* of *North-Repps* in this County. He was bred up in *Gonvil-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity, and after was made Abbot of *St. Bennet in the Hulme*. He was one of thoſe *Cambridge* Divines that took Abundance of Pains that King *Henry* VIII. ſhould have ſuch a Judgment from the Univerſity about his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*, as he deſired, which at laſt he effected, and as a Reward for his Labour the King made him Biſhop of *Norwich* after the Death of Dr. *Nix*. He was choſe by the Monks *May* 31. 1536, and confirmed by the Archbiſhop *June* 28. following; but he did not enjoy the Benefits of his See, as his Predeceſſors had done, long; for ſoon after he was made Biſhop he was obliged to change all he Lands and Manors of his See for the Revenues of his Abbey of *St. Bennet in the Hulm* for ever, under a Pretence indeed of increaſing the Poſſeſſions of the Biſhoprick, tho' they really came far ſhort of them. He was a ſtiff *Roman-Catholick*, and having had ſome Diſcourſe with *Bilney* and *Latimer*, about their Proteſtant Principles, did not ſpare to miſrepreſent them, which moved Mr. *Spencer*, the Friend of the two former, to write a Treatiſe, which he intitled, *A Trialogue between Tho. Bilney, Hugh Latimer, and William Repps*, to ſhew the juſt Complaints they had againſt him. But the greateſt Inſtance of his Zeal for the Popiſh Doctrines and Church, which we meet with, was this. When one *John Peke* of *Earlſtoneham* in *Suffolk* was burnt at *Ipſwich*, Dr. *Reading* declared, that to as many as ſhould caſt in a Stick into the Fire for the Burning of this Heretick, this Biſhop of *Norwich* had granted by him forty Days of Pardon; whereupon Sir *John Audley* Kt. *Barne Curſon*, and many others of Eſtimation being there preſent, did riſe from their Seats, and with their Swords cut down Boughs, and threw them into the Fire, which Example the Multitude followed, and did the like. He reſigned his Biſhoprick *Jan.* 1549, and dying *Sept.* 1550 was buried in the Middle of the Choir of his Cathedral. After his Death

31. *Thomas Thirlby* was preferred to this See. He was a Doctor of Law of *Cambridge*, a learned, diſcreet, and moderate

rate Man, but guilty of no small Failure in his Conduct; for 1. being made the first Bishop of *Westminster* in King *Edward*'s Days, he so embezzled the Goods and Estate of that Monastery, then converted into a Bishoprick, that he proved also the last; for upon his Translation to this See the Monastery was turned again into a Collegiate Church, as it was before. Queen *Mary*, as soon almost as she was settled on her Throne, sent her Letter to this Bishop, commanding and enjoining him not to suffer any Preacher or other to preach or expound the Scripture openly, without her special Licence, *Aug.* 16. 1553. He continued in this See but four Years, and was then removed to *Ely* in Queen *Mary*'s Reign. While he was in this See Archbishop *Cranmer* was degraded in Order to his being burnt as an Heretick, and he was present, but was so much concerned (which shewed his good Temper) that he shed Tears plentifully at the Doing it, but he grew harder afterwards; for 2. To give an Earnest of his Zeal in the Popish Cause he singled out one *John Hullier* (as the Representative of all the Protestants in his Diocese) and caused him to be burnt at *Cambridge*; but he gave no further Proofs in this Kind, for tho' in his Time and Diocese *William Woolsey* and *Robert Pigot* were executed for Heresy, he was not concerned in that Fact, but the Guilt of it must lie upon Dr. *Fuller* the Chancellor and the other Commissioners. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* Bishop *Thirlby* was one of those, who for refusing the Oath of Supremacy was deprived, but being with *Tonstal* Bishop of *Durham*, committed to the Keeping of Archbishop *Parker*; he lived like an Archbishop, being fed at his Table, and enjoying all Things necessary as much as ever they did or could. Upon his Removal to *Ely*.

32. *John Hopton* was raised to this See by Queen *Mary*, then reigning. He was a *Yorkshire* Man, born at *Myrfield*, educated at *Oxford*, and became a Black Friar of the Order of *St. Dominick*, when he was a young Man. He travelled to *Rome*, and took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity at *Bononia*, which he compleated at *Oxford* in the Act celebrated in 1532, *July* 8. After this he was made Chaplain to the Princess *Mary* the next Heir to the Crown, who being Queen of *England* after King *Edward* the Sixth's Death nominated him by the Title of her Chaplain to the See of *Norwich*, upon the Translation of Dr. *Thirlby* one of her Counsellors to *Ely*; whereupon he was elected, and had the Temporalties restored to him, *Oct.* 4. 1554, which he enjoyed to his Death, which happen'd a few Months after the Queen's, and was thought to proceed from the Grief he conceived for it. He was buried in his Cathedral, and by his Will gave Part of his Books to the Black-Fryars of *Norwich*, if they were ever restored to their Convent again, and another Part to the Cathedral to be a Library there; as also five Pounds to the Church of *Myrfield* aforesaid, to buy Ornaments and several Things to the Church of *Leeds* in the same County. After his Death the Dean and Chaptor of *Norwich* elected Dr. *Richard Cox* to this See; but *Thirlby* being deprived, the Queen's Thoughts turned upon him for *Ely*, and so she nominated

33. *John Parkhurst*, Doctor of Divinity, to this See. He was born at *Guilford* in *Surrey*; his Father was *George Parkhurst*: He was educated at *Oxford* both in Grammar and Philosophick Learning, the one at *Magdalen* School, the other at *Merton* College, where he was Fellow in 1529. In his Youth he was reckoned better for Oratory or Poetry than Divinity; yet being enter'd into Holy Orders he became Rector of the rich Church of *Bishops-Cleve* in *Gloucestershire*, where he did a great Deal of Good by his Hospitality and Charity. After the Death of King *Edward* VI. he left all for his religious Profession, and went to *Zurich*, where he remained till the Death of Queen *Mary*, under great Afflictions and many Dangers, but returning into *England* upon the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Throne, he was by her nominated Bishop of *Norwich*, and being elected *April* 13. was consecrated the *September* following, and installed by *John Salisbury* Dean of that Church, *Sept.* 27. 1560. He sat about fourteen Years, and dying in 1574

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was buried in the Body of the Cathedral. Over his Grave ſoon after was a fair Monument erected, with his Image engraven on Braſs, and an Inſcription, which was taken away in the Civil Wars. He hath publiſhed three Books of Epigrams, which he ſtiles *Seria & Ludicra*. He was Tutor to Biſhop *Jewel*, and cultivated an intimate Friendſhip with *Ralph Gualter* of *Zurich*, both Father and Son. *Bale* mentions more of his Works. After him

34. *Edmund Freak*, or *Freke*, Doctor of Divinity, and Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was tranſlated to this See. He was born in *Eſſex*, and educated at *Cambridge*, and being a riſing Man was made a Prebendary of *Weſtminſter* in 1564, and Archdeacon of *Canterbury* about the ſame Time, Prebendary of *Windſor* in 1565, Dean of *Rocheſter* 1570, and a Year after Dean of *Salisbury*, where he was hardly ſettled when he was promoted to the See of *Rocheſter*; where when he had ſat four Years he was tranſlated to *Norwich*. His Character was, *Vir pius, doctus, & gravis*. He continued Biſhop here about nine Years, and then was removed to *Worceſter*, where he was a zealous Aſſertor of the Church Diſcipline, and ſat there till he died *Mar.* 20. 1590. He was buried in that Cathedral on the South Side of the Nave, and

35. *Edmund Scambler*, Doctor of Divinity, and Biſhop of *Peterborough*, was elected into this See, and conſecrated by *Matthew* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1584. He was a Native of *Greſſingham* in *Lancaſhire*, and had been Chaplain to Archbiſhop *Parker*. He was reputed a very learned Man, and did ſhew himſelf a zealous Enemy to the Papiſts, but is blamed for impairing the Honour, Privileges, and Revenues of the Biſhoprick of *Peterborough*. He died *May* 7. 1594, aged 85 Years, and was buried *June* 3. following in the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, next above the Tomb of Biſhop *Parkhurſt*. Soon after there was a ſumptuous Monument with his Effigies in Alabaſter lying upon it erected over his Grave, and incloſed with an high Iron Grate; but in the late Rebellion all was ſtol'n away and demoliſhed; but ſince the Reſtoration *James Scambler* of *Walterton* in this County Eſq; Great-Gradſon to this Biſhop hath erected an handſome Monument to his Memory. After his Death

36. *William Redman*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and Rector of *Biſhops-Bourn* in *Kent*, was promoted to this See. He was elected *Dec.* 17. conſecrated *Jan.* 12. and inſtalled *Feb*, 24. 1594. He, having been Fellow of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge* ſome Time, beſtowed on it a hundred Marks to line and adorn the Walls of the Library with Boards handſomely joined together. He died *Sept.* 25. 1602, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, leaving behind him a Relict, named *Iſabel*, and ſeveral Sons and Daughters. To him

37. *John Jegon*, Doctor of Divinity, ſucceeded. He was born at *Coxall* in *Eſſex*, being the Son of *Richard Jegon*, educated in Grammar there and elſewhere, and being ſome Years a Student in St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, became Fellow there, and afterward Maſter of *Bennet's* College in the ſaid Univerſity, which Place he held 12 Years, and in that Time was four Years Vice-Chancellor. While he was Maſter of this College he chanced to puniſh all the Under-Graduates for ſome great Offence, and with the Mulct whited the College-Hall, whereupon a Scholar ſet theſe Verſes on the Screen.

Dr. Jegon, Bennet-*College-Maſter*,
Broke the Scholars Heads, and gave the Hall
(*a Plaiſter*.

The Doctor ſeeing it ſubſcribed *Extempore*.

Knew I but the Wag, that writ theſe Verſes in
(*a Bravery*,
I wou'd commend him for his Wit, but whip
(*him for his Knavery*.

At length being inſtalled Dean of *Norwich* he was within a Year after raiſed to that See *Nov.* 18. 1602, and conſecrated *Feb.* 20. following, with Dr. *Rob. Bennet* to the See of *Hereford*. Queen *Elizabeth*, who nominated him to this See, died ſoon after,

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after, and he was confirmed by King *James* I. a worthy Prelate, and one that required a ſtrict Conformity to the eſtabliſhed Worſhip. He departed this Life *Mar.* 13. 1617, and was ſoon after buried in the Church of *Ayleſham* in this County. His Widow, named *Lilia*, married after his Death to Sir *Charles Cornwallis*.

38. *John Overall*, Doctor of Divinity, and Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, was upon his Death nominated his Succeſſor by King *James* I. and being elected by the Dean and Chapter *May* 21. 1618, was confirmed the 30th of *September* following. He was a Perſon of general Learning, and being Profeſſor of Divinity in *Cambridge* was preferred firſt to the Deanery of St. *Paul's*, then vacant by the Death of Dr. *Alexander Nowel*, by the Commendations of Sir *Fulk Grevil*, his Patron to the Queen, *Anno* 1602. He held this Deanery 12 Years, and was then raiſed to the See of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, *Anno* 1614, where he ſat about four Years, and was then tranſlated to this See. He according to his Place was ſtrict in requiring Conformity to the Church, of which he was a Biſhop; and tho' he incurred the Odium and Diſpleaſure of ſuch as diſſented from the Eſtabliſhment, and might not pleaſe ſuch of the Church as had a Tenderneſs for Diſſenters, yet he ſatisfy'd himſelf, that he did no more than his Office required, and without which his Conſcience could not be eaſy. He died *May* 12. 1619, not a Year quite from his Election, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Norwich* near the High Altar, not far from which on the Pillar next adjoining, Dr. *Coſins* Biſhop of *Durham*, who had formerly been his Chaplain, about the Time of King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration, did, in Honour to his Memory, as having been one of the moſt profound Divines of this Nation, erect a fair Monument with a ſuitable Inſcription upon it. Upon his Death

39. *Samuel Harſnet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, was choſen Biſhop of this See. He was born in St. *Botolph's* Pariſh in *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*, and educated in *Cambridge*, being Scholar, Fellow, and Maſter of *Pembroke-Hall* in that Univerſity. While he was in this Place he appeared with a becoming Zeal againſt the Popiſh Emiſſaries, *viz. John Darrel* Miniſter and ſome other Popiſh Prieſts, who wrote a Book, entitled, *A Narration of the ſtrange and grievous Vexation by the Devil of ſeven Perſons in* Lancaſhire, *and* William Summers *of* Nottingham; but eſpecially Father *Edmunds* alias *Weſton*, who was a buſy Propagator of, and Writer for, the *Romiſh* corrupt Doctrines, particularly this of Exorciſm or Caſting out Devils, againſt which this our Doctor publiſhed a Book, entitled, *A Declaration of Egregious Popiſh Impoſtures to withdraw the Hearts of his Majeſty's Subjects from their Allegiance to him, and Obedience to Chriſt, under the Pretence of Caſting out Devils, practiſed by* Edmunds *alias* Weſton *a Jeſuit.* Lond. 1603. It is probable this his Zeal and Learning begat him a Name, which made him qualify'd for divers Preferments, as Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, Chaplain to Archbiſhop *Bancroft*, and Prebendary of St. *Paul's*, which gradually fitted him for a Biſhop; to which Station he was elected in the See of *Chicheſter*, *Anno* 1609, where he remained about ten Years, and was then tranſlated to this See of *Norwich*, *Aug.* 28. 1619, in which he preſided about the ſame Number of Years, and was then promoted to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, and made a Privy-Counſellor, *Anno* 1628. He was a zealous Aſſertor of the Ceremonies of the Church, uſing much to complain of *Conformable Puritans*, (as he called them) who practiſed Conformity out of Policy, but diſſented from it in their Judgment. He was a Prelate of great Learning, ſtrong Parts, ready Elocution, and courageous Spirit, as he ſhewed in his Accuſation of Dr. *Davenant* Biſhop of *Salisbury* before the King and Council, of which we ſhall ſay more, when we come to the See of *York*. He died *Mar.* 13. at *Moreton in March* in *Glouceſterſhire*, as he was returning from the *Bath* to his Manor of *Southwell* in *Northamptorſhire*, and his Body being carried to *Chigwell* in *Eſſex*, where he had been Vicar, was buried in the Chancel of the Pariſh Church there, and over his Grave was ſet ſoon after a Monument of black Marble,

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Marble, with his Effigies engraven on Braſs faſten'd to it. His See of *Norwich* fell to

40. *Francis White* Doctor of Divinity of *Cambridge*, who being firſt made Chaplain to King *James* I. was upon the Death of Sir *Chriſtopher Perkins* preferred to the Deanery of *Carliſle Anno* 1622. and upon the Death of *Richard Senhouſe* elected Biſhop of that See. While he was Dean of *Carliſle* he was obliged by the Duke of *Buckingham* to confer with an honourable Perſon, who began to make a Revolt from the true Faith and Religion profeſſed in the Church of *England*, which occaſioned three or four Diſputations with *Fiſher* the Jeſuit, at the ſecond of which the King himſelf was preſent. Theſe are printed in *Folio*, *Lond.* 1624. He alſo wrote a Treatiſe in Defence of his younger Brother *John White*, who having been Miniſter of *Eccles* in *Lancaſhire* 17 Years was engaged againſt the Popiſh Prieſts at his Death, of whom one, *viz. John Fiſher* wrote a Book againſt him, which he entitled, *White died Black*: To this the Dean made a Reply in his Book, which he called, *The Orthodox Faith and Way to the Church explained and juſtified.* Becauſe the Jeſuit in his Treatiſe had brought a triple Accuſation of Impoſtures, Untruths, and abſurd Illations againſt his Brother in his Writings, called, *The Way to the true Church, and the Defence of it.* This Treatiſe is printed with his Brothers Works, *Lond.* 1624. *fol.* He was made Biſhop of *Carliſle*, *Jan.* 22. 1628, and tranſlated to *Ely* in 1632. He after his Tranſlation to *Ely* engaged in the *Sabbatarian* Controverſy began by Mr. *Nich. Byfield*, in Anſwer to a MS. Treatiſe of Mr. *Brerewood*, who had been dead ſome Years before, and vindicated the Doctrine of this latter. Upon his Tranſlation

41. *Richard Corbet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Biſhop of *Oxford*, was put into this See. He was born of a gentile Family at *Ewel* in *Surrey*, Son of *Vincent Corbet*, better known by *Poynter's* Name than by his own. He was bred at *Weſtminſter* School, and ſent to *Broadgates-Hall* in *Oxford* at fifteen Years old; but in the Year after was made Student of *Chriſt-Church* there. In 1605 he commenced Maſter of Arts, and was eſteemed one of the moſt celebrated Wits of that Univerſity; entering into Holy Orders he became a moſt quaint Preacher, and was much followed by the Ingenious, and on that Account was highly valued by King *James* I. who by making him his Chaplain opened him a Way to many Preferments, *viz.* the Deanery of *Chriſt-Church*, Vicar of *Caſſington* near *Woodſtock* in *Oxfordſhire*, Prebendary of *Beminſter-ſecunda* in the Church of *Sarum*, and upon the Tranſlation of Dr. *Howſon* Biſhop of *Oxford* to the See of *Durham*, he was by the King's Letters elected Biſhop of *Oxford July* 30. 1629, conſecrated at *Lambeth Octob.* 19. and inſtalled *Nov.* 3. following, where he had not remained three Years but he was tranſlated to *Norwich*, *viz. Apr.* 3. 1632, and had the Reſtitution of the Temporalties belonging thereto made him *May* 12. 1632. He died in the latter End of *July* 1635, and was buried at the upper End of the Choir belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, and ſoon after was a large Free Stone of a ſandy Colour laid over his Grave, with this Inſcription on a Braſs Plate faſtened to it.

Richardus Corbet Theologiæ Doctor, Eccleſiæ Cathedralis
Chriſti, Oxonienſis primum Alumnus, Inde Decanus
Exinde Epiſcopus, illinc huc tranſlatus, & hinc
in Cœlum. XXVIII Julii An° MDCXXXV.

On the ſame Stone are the Arms of the *Corbets* of *Shropſhire*, *viz. Or, a Raven Paſſant Sab.* He was a Perſon ever hoſpitably diſpoſed, and ready to expreſs himſelf generally in all publick Deſigns. Upon the Repair of St. *Paul's* in 1634, he uſed his utmoſt Endeavour both by Exhortations and Example to advance that pious Work, not only contributing largely himſelf, but alſo giving Money to ſome Miniſters, who were not able to give, to encourage thoſe that were able to

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give more largely. After his Decease near ten Years there was a Collection of Poems, entitled, *Poetica Stromata*, publiſhed in his Name, and tho' doubtleſs they were his, being made in his Youth, yet they never were intended to be publiſh'd by their Author. Soon after his Deceaſe

42. *Matthew Wren*, Doctor of Divinity, and Biſhop of *Hereford*, was tranſlated to *Norwich*. He was the Son of *Francis Wren* of the Pariſh of St. *Peter's-Cheap* in *London*, who was a Branch of the *Wrens* of *Binchester* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and being an eminent Scholar in his Youth became firſt a Student in *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, then *Greek* Scholar and Fellow of that Houſe, and ſoon after Chaplain to *Lancelot Andrews* Biſhop of *Winchester*, from which Time Preferments crowded upon him apace; for he was made Maſter of *Peter-Houſe*, Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, Chaplain to King *Charles* I. when Prince, whom he attended into *Spain*, and when King, Prebendary of *Winchester*, Dean of *Windſor*, to which Dignity he was inſtalled *July* 24. 1628, Regiſter of the Garter, Clerk of the Cloſet, Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, and ſoon after Biſhop of *Hereford*, in which See he was ſcarce warm, when he was removed to this See, and four Years after to *Ely*, upon the Demiſe of Dr. *Francis White* Lord Almoner. In all theſe Offices he behaved himſelf with that Gravity, exemplary Piety, and prudent Conduct, that upon the Beginning of the Rebellion the Presbyterians, who mortally hated him for being ſo rigorous toward them, miſerably perſecuted him, and grievouſly oppreſſed him, not only by plundering his Goods, and ſeizing his Eſtate, but keeping him in cloſe and ſtreight Impriſonment in the Tower of *London* eighteen Years, which he endured with great Patience and Magnanimity. He lived to the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and having recovered his Biſhoprick performed ſeveral Acts of Piety, among which his Building a new Chapel in *Pembroke-Hall*, and beautifying it with ſplendid Furniture, is a remarkable Inſtance. He died at *Ely-Houſe* in *Holbourn*, *Apr.* 24. 1667, aged 81 Years and upward, and was buried in *Pembroke-Hall*-Chapel in a Vault under the Altar, which he at the Building of it had made for a Dormitory for himſelf. This worthy and learned Prelate left behind him ſeveral Works in Print, as 1. *Increpatio Bar Jeſu*, intended to free ſuch Places of Scripture from a falſe Interpretation, as the *Socinians* in their *Cracovian* Catechiſm have perverted. This Book is printed in Vol. 9. of the the Criticks. 2. *The Abandoning of the* Scotch *Covenant*, Lond. 1661. 3. Divers *Latin* Epiſtles to *Ger. Joan Voſſius* and others. 4. Two Sermons on *Prov.* xxiv. 21. and *Pſalm* xliv. 18. Biſhop *Andrews* impoſed the Task upon him to collect the Councils of this Nation, and form an Hiſtory of the Church, but hearing that Sir *Henry Spelman* was about it, the Deſign was laid aſide. He left behind him ſeveral Sons, of whom Sir *Chriſtopher* was the King's Architect, and contrived the Model of St. *Paul's* built ſince the Fire of *London*.

43. *Richard Montague*, Doctor of Divinity, and Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, ſucceeded him, being elected to this See by the Dean and Chapter in 1638. This learned Man was the Son of *Laurence Montague*, Miniſter of *Dorney* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and Grandſon of *Robert Montague* of *Bowdney* in the Pariſh of *Burnham* in the ſame County. He was born at *Dorney*, educated in Grammar Learning at *Eaton* School, was elected Fellow of *King's-College*, *Cambridge* in 1594, took his Maſter of Arts Degree, and being entered into Holy Orders became Parſon of *Wotton-Courtney* in *Somerſetſhire*, Prebendary of *Wells*, Rector of *Stanford-Rivers* in *Eſſex*, Chaplain to King *James* I. Archdeacon and Dean of *Hereford*, which laſt Place he exchanged with *Oliver Lloyd*, Doctor of Laws, for a Canonry of *Windſor* in 1617; and being at that Time Fellow of *Eaton-College* (which he kept with his Prebendary of *Windſor* by Diſpenſation) he read for eight Years together Theological Lectures in the Chapel at *Windſor*. In this Interval it was that he wrote divers Books, as *An Anſwer to Mr.* Selden's *Hiſtory of Tithes*, which when King *James* I. read, he was exceedingly pleaſed with it, and ſaid, He knew the Man well, and thought, that he had beaten the

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the then matchless *Seldon* at his own Weapon, and shewed himself the greatest Philosopher of the two. In writing this Book he proved himself one much skilled in the Fathers, and Ecclesiastical Antiquity, insomuch that his Majesty looked upon him as the fittest Person, and accordingly commanded him to view and purge the Church History, which was then taken and judged by many of the most learned in the Nation to be corrupted and depraved with various Figments by the Writers of the *Romish* Church, and especially *Baronius*, which he accordingly undertook, and proceeded in with great Diligence and Judgment, leaving at his Death great Heaps of Papers fair written with his own Hand concerning the Ecclesiastical History, but nothing being perfected, or lighting into unskilful Hands, it hath not yet appear'd in the World, nor so far as we can find ever will; yet we have some Signs of his Skill that Way in his *Origines Ecclesiastica*, and his Acts and Monuments. He also set forth *Nazianzen*'s Invective Orations against *Julian* the Apostate in *Greek* and *Latin*, and Sir *Henry Savile*'s excellent Edition of St. *Chrysostom* in *Greek* only may be almost reputed his, because tho Sir *Henry* was at the Charge to provide MSS. he was the Person that was employed to fit it for the Press.

But that Work of his, that has made the greatest Noise in the World, as well as brought much Trouble upon himself, was his *Appello Cesarem*, or his Appeal to *Cæsar*, of which it will be necessary to shew the Occasion of writing it, and the ill Consequents of his Publishing it. The Occasion of his Writing it was, A certain *Romish* Priest or Jesuit had written and dispersed a Book, entitled, *A Gag for the New Gospel*, in Answer to which Mr. *Montague* after his Satyrical Manner (for his Ink was usually mingled with much Gall) put out a Treatise, entitled, *The Gagger gagged, or a New Gag for an Old Goose*. With this Answer some Divines found great Fault, and particularly two Divines of the Diocese of *Norwich*; one Mr. *Yates* and Mr. *Ward*, who informed against him for propagating dangerous Errors of *Arminianism*: and Popery, deserting our Cause instead of defending it. This Charge upon him obliged him to write another Book in Vindication of himself, which having composed, and being promised the Approbation of several Bishops (tho' in the Upshot they cunningly deceived him, so that none subscribed but Dr. *Francis White* then Dean of *Carlisle*) he began to print it, when King *James* I. died, to whom he had dedicated it, but seeing his Son King *Charles* I. seated on his Throne, he had still a *Cæsar*, and accordingly he went on with his Book, and published it under the Title of an *An Appeal to Cæsar*. Many Passages in it gave great Offence to several private Men, as may be gathered from the seven Answers that came out all together almost against it, and most of them from Men of Note, as Dr. *Carleton* Bishop of *Chichester*, Dr. *Sutcliffe* Dean of *Exeter*, Mr. *Anthony Wooton* Divinity-Professor in *Gresham-College*, *Francis Rouse* a Layman by Profession, but ingenious and learned, Mr. *Yates* a Minister of *Norfolk*, formerly Fellow of *Immanuel* College, *Cambridge*, Dr. *Featly*, and *Henry Burton*, a *London* Preacher, notoriously known by his Companions *Pryn* and *Bastwick*.

This Opposition made by so many learned Men and Divines 'tis probable was the Cause that the Parliament took themselves obliged to call Mr. *Montague* in Question for his Book, entitled, *An Appeal to* Cæsar, which was represented to them as contrived and published to create Jealousies between the King and his well-affected Subjects, and containing many Doctrines in it, contrary to the Articles of Religion, established by Parliament, and giving an Encouragent to Popery, whereupon he was brought to the Bar of the House of Commons for his forenamed Book, and there was appointed a Committee to examine into the Errors of it, obliging him to enter into a Bond of 2000 *l.* for his Appearance. These severe Dealings with so learned a Man and his Chaplain being related to the King, his Majesty interposed in his Behalf, and intimated to the House, that their Proceedings against Mr. *Montague*

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did not please him, being carried on without his Privity; for he was his Servant, and Chaplain in Ordinary, and he thought his Servants might have as much Protection in Parliament-time, as the Attendants of every Burgess, and that he would take the Business relating to him into his own Hands. The Commons were much displeased with this Resolution of the King's, but still having Mr. *Montague's* Bond in their Hands they summoned him to appear again before them, and order'd the Committee to go on in the Examination of his Book. Several Bishops interceded with the Duke of *Buckingham* on Mr. *Montague's* Behalf, that he might be kept under his Majesty's Protection; but the Duke himself falling under their Cognizance, this Parliament was dissolved, and another called, which proved nothing better for Mr. *Montague*; for the King being forced thro' Necessities of State to humour the Commons, left him to his Tryal in Parliament. Another Committee was thereupon appointed, and these Articles gathered out of his Books exhibited against him, *viz.*

1. That whereas in the 35th Article and second Book of Homilies, which contain the Doctrines of the Church of *England* it is determined, that the Church of *Rome* is so far wide of the Nature of a true Church, that nothing can be more, He, *Richard Montague*, doth in several Places of his said Book advisedly maintain and affirm, that the Church of *Rome* is, and ever was, a true Church.

2. Whereas in the same Homily it is declared, that the Church of *Rome* is not built on the Apostles and Prophets, and in the 28th Article, that Transubstantiation overthrows the Nature of a Sacrament, and in the 25th Article, that the other five reputed Sacraments are not such; He, the said *Richard Montague*, doth maintain, that the Church of *Rome* hath ever remained firm upon the Foundation of Sacraments and Doctrine instituted by God.

3. Whereas in the second Homily against the Peril of Idolatry, which is approved by the 37th Article it is declared, that Images teach no good Lesson of God or Godliness, but all Error and Wickedness, He, the said *R. Montague*, affirms and maintains, that Images may be used for the Instruction of the ignorant and stirring up of Devotion.

4. Whereas in the same Homily it is plainly expressed, that the Attributing the Protection of certain Countreys to to Saints, as the *Gentiles* did to their *Dii Tutelares*, is a spoiling God of his Honour, He, the said Mr. *Montague*, in his Treatise concerning the Invocation of Saints affirms and maintains, that the Saints not only have a Memory but a peculiar Charge of their Friends, and that it may be admitted, that some Saints (as also Angels) have a peculiar Patronage and Power over certain Persons and Countries by special Deputation from God.

5. Whereas in Art. 17. it is resolved, that God hath certainly decreed by his Council secret to us to deliver from Curse and Damnation those, whom he hath chosen in Christ, and to bring them by Christ to Salvation, by being effectually called and justified. He the said Mr. *Montague* in his Appeal doth affirm and maintain, that Men justified may fall away and depart from the State they had, and may rise again, and become new Men possibly, but not certainly and necessarily, alledging some Words of Article 16. to prove it.

6. That the said *Richard Montague* hath contrary to his Duty and Allegiance endeavoured to raise Factions and Divisions in the Nation, by casting the odious Name of *Puritans* upon such of his Majesty's Subjects, as conform themselves to the Doctrines and Rites of the Church of *England*, as also intends to give Encouragement to Popery, and withdraw the People of this Nation from the true Religion established among us to the *Romish* Superstition, and particularly in his *Appeal* hath inserted divers Passages dishonourable to the late King *James* I. of blessed Memory, and disgraceful to many other Persons and worthy Divines both of this Kingdom and other reformed Churches, *&c.* All which Offences being to the Dishonour of God and mischievous to the Church and Kingdom, and other his Majesty's

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Majesty's Dominions, the Commons assembled in Parliament do humbly pray, that the said *Richard Montague* may be punished according to his Demerits in such an exemplary Manner as may deter others from the like Crime, and particularly that his Book called *The Appeal* may be burnt. What Answer was given to these Articles by Mr. *Montague* we find not. It is most probable none was; but the Parliament being dissolved again, the King suppressed the Controversy, by ordering his Book to be called in, and all the Answers to be no more sold. Shortly after he obtained a Royal Pardon of all Errors at any Time before committed by him, and not long after, upon the Death of Dr. *Charlton*, the King nominated him Bishop of *Chichester*, and he was consecrated at *Croyden* by Bishop *Laud* and other Bishops, *Aug.* 24. 1628. At this Solemnity it is usual to issue out a Process for all Persons to appear, to shew Cause why the Person elected may not be confirmed; and when the Question was asked, one Mr. *Humphreys*, afterwards a Parliament-Colonel, and one *William Jones*, a Stationer of *London*, excepted against Mr. *Montague* as unfit for the Episcopal Office; because he (as *Jones* alledged) was so lately censured for his Books, and rendered uncapable of all Preferments in the Church by the Parliament; but his Exceptions were over-ruled, because he brought his Exceptions *viva voce*, and not by a Proctor, and Dr. *Rives* the Vicar-General pronouncing him contumacious declined taking Notice of what he had said, and so the Bishop was confirmed.

This great Man having obtained the See of *Chichester* thro' many Difficulties continued Bishop of it ten Years, in which we find him employed in little else but his Studies (and that's Labour enough) to perfect his Church-History, saying, that as he had laid out much Money in repairing the Parsonage-House of *Petworth* in his Diocese before he was Bishop, being Rector there; so he did also upon the Bishop's House in *Aldingbourne* afterward; and then was translated to this See of *Norwich* in 1638. He arrived at *Norwich* with the evil Effects of a Quartan Ague, which he had had about a Year before, and which accompany'd or rather brought him to his Grave, yet he still studied and wrote very much, had an excellent Library of Books, and had made a considerable Progress in his Ecclesiastical History, but having none to usher it into the World, all his excellent Labour is lost as to the Publick, whatever it be to his Posterity, or other private Persons. He died in *April* 1641, and was buried in the Choir of the Cathedral Church here, under a plain Stone, with this Inscription only.

Depositum Montacutii Episcopi.

He left his Estate to his Son *Richard Montague*, and his See to

44. *Joseph Hall*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Exeter*. He was born at *Ashby de la Zouch* in *Leicestershire*, *July* 1. 1574, of reputable Parents, his Father being the chief Officer of that Town under *Henry* Earl of *Huntington* then Lord of it. Being educated in *Grammar* Learning in the Place of his Nativity he was sent to *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*, where he became Fellow, and afterwards was Rhetorick-Lecturer in that University, in which Place he continued some Time with great Applause; but at length thinking it a Diversion from the Calling he chiefly intended, he entered into Holy Orders, and with great Approbation preached both before the University and in the adjoining Villages. Being now entered on the Stage of the World Preferments rather courted him than he them. Judge *Popham* offered him the well-endowed *Tiverton* School, lately founded by one Mr. *Blundel*, and intrusted to him to provide a fit Master; but as he was going to take it of the Judge a Messenger in the Street delivered him a Letter from the Lady *Drury*, offering him the Rectory of *Halsted* in *Suffolk*, which he thankfully accepted, saying, He was going to the East, but God had pulled him back by the Sleeve, and he must turn Westward. After two Years Residence at this his Living, he was prevailed with by Sir *Edmund Bacon* to accompany him to the *Spaw*

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in *Ardenna*, which he complied with, not so much out of Curiosity, as a Desire to make an ocular Inspection into the State of the *Romish* Church. In his Travels thro' *Flanders* he had a Discourse with the famous *Costerus*, a Jesuit of *Brussels*, about Divine and Diabolical Miracles, which he found the Papists much in Admiration of, but received no Satisfaction from him, for he railed at our Church only for Want of them.

Having spent a Year and half in these Travels he returned to *London*, where Prince *Henry* chanced to hear him preach, and was so pleased with him, that he took him for his Chaplain, and whereas his other Chaplains had their Turns of waiting, the Prince enjoined him constant Attendance. A little after he was thus entertained in the Prince's Service, the Lord *Denny* presented him to the Rectory of *Waltham-Abbey* in *Essex*, which being convenient for his Court-Attendance, he kept twenty-two Years; and in that Time was made Prebendary of *Worcester*, where he was the chief Instrument of recovering some considerable Rights and Emoluments of that Church out of the Hands of a wilful Recusant, Sir *Walter Leveson*, who had swallowed them up under the Pretence of a Fee-Farm Rent for ever, which having done he resigned the Prebend to one Mr. *Lee*, on Condition, that he should reside there, and instruct that great, but long neglected, People. Not long after this he was required to give his Attendance upon my Lord Viscount *Doncaster's* (afterwards Earl of *Carlisle*) Embassy into *France*; whence returning with much ado, after an hard Journey by Land, in Company with his Dear Friend *Du Moulin*, and an harder by Sea, he was collated to the Deanery of *Worcester*, to the great Disappointment of Dr. *Field* Dean of *Gloucester*, who seemed sure of it in this Doctor's Absence. He had scarcely recruited his Strength from his former Travels, when he was again engaged to go with the Earl of *Carlisle* into *Scotland*, where he demeaned himself with such a winning Carriage, that he pleased both Priests and People, which was interpreted as a faulty Compliance, and so represented to the King; but his Majesty knew it could not hinder his Designs, and so easily admited his sincere and just Answer.

About this Time began the Troubles of the Low Countries about Matters of Religion, controverted by the *Arminians* or *Remonstrants*, and *Calvinists* or *Anti-Remonstrants* about these five Points, *viz.* 1. *Of Predestination.* 2. *Of Election and Reprobation.* 3. *The Extent of Christ's Death, whether it was designed for all, or the Elect only.* 4. *Of the Power of Free Will, both before and after his Conversion.* 5. *Of the Elect's Perseverance in Grace.* To decide these Difficulties the States of the *United Provinces* resolved to call a National Synod at *Dort*; and to give the greater Authority to their Determinations they desired some Foreign Princes to send their Divines, and especially the King of *Great Britain*, who accordingly appointed Dr. *Carlton* Bishop of *Landaff*, this Dr. *Hall* Dean of *Worcester*, Dr. *Dannant Margaret* Professor and Master of *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*, Dr. *Ward* Master of *Sidney-College* and Archdeacon of *Taunton*, and *Walter Balcanqual* Batchelor of Divinity, and Fellow of *Pembroke-Hall*. After he had given them Instructions how to carry themselves in it, to go and attend that Synod. Dr. *Hall* accordingly went, but in three Months Time found such Indispositions in himself from the foggy and moist Air of the Country, that by an humble Request to his Majesty he obtained Leave to return Home; whereupon he took his Farewell of the Synod in a *Latin* Speech, and so departed, Dr. *Goad* the Archbishop's Chaplain being first arrived in his Stead. The States presented him at his Going away with a Golden Medal, as a Mark of their high Esteem of him for his Learning, which he had shewed in his *Latin* Sermon and other Performances in the Synod. With the Change of Air he soon recoved his Health, and lived long after, alwas yet retaining such a Veneration for that Synod, that when Mr. *John Goodwin* the *Arminian* charged the Synodists with suffering themselves to be bound, by an Oath, at or before the Admission thereto, to vote down the Remonstrants and their Doctrines how-

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however, he vindicated them from so foul an Aspersion, declaring, as he hoped to be saved, that no other Oath was put upon them but this, that they should impartially proceed in their Judgment upon those Controversies which should be laid before them, only out of and according to the written Word of God, and no otherwise determining of them than they should find in their Conscience was most agreeable to the Holy Scripture, in his Letter to Dr. *Fuller*, *Aug.* 30. 1651.

Being again settled in *England* at his Living at *Waltham*, after some Years, *viz.* about 1624, he was offered the Bishoprick of *Gloucester*, but he refused to accept it; but about three Years after, *viz.* in 1627, was prevailed with to take the See of *Exeter*, where he presided 13 or 14 Years, and then was translated to this Bishoprick of *Norwich*, *viz.* in 1641. Upon his Entrance into this last See, Episcopacy suffered a great Eclipse both in its Reputation and Authority; the Commons brought up a Bill to the Lords against all Bishops and Clergymen, desiring their Concurrence in enacting, 1. That the Bishops should have no Votes in Parliament. 2. That no Clergymen, Bishops, or Priests should be in the Commission of the Peace nor Judges in Temporal Courts. 3. Nor sit in the Star-Chamber, nor be Privy-Councellors; but when it was brought to the Vote it was cast out. However, the Clergy's Enemies did not give over their Attempts to set them aside in all the former Respects. 1. By Writing against the Order it self, and the Persons in it, whom they rendered contemptible, by saying, that they were *De face Populi*, the Scum of the People. 2. Stirring up the People in all Parts of the Nation to petition against the Bishops as the grand Grievances of the Nation, causing the Decay of Trade, obstructing the Proceedings of Parliament, &c. 3. Encouraging the Prentices of *London* and *Westminster*, to get together in great Numbers to hinder the Bishops from going to Parliament, by pelting them with Dirt and Stones, so that without Hazard of their Lives they durst not appear in their Places.

This Torrent of Mischief did not discourage our Bishop from rescuing his Order as far as he was able from the Wrongs and Injuries done it; for he wrote a Treatise in Defence of Episcopacy, entitled, *Episcopacy by Divine Right*, and was one of those Bishops that being kept from Parliament by the Insolence of the Apprentices and others did meet the next Day in *Jerusalem* Chamber, and drew up a Protestation, importing, that whereas they, in coming to do their Service in the House of Peers, were so menaced and assaulted, that they dare not sit in the House of Peers, unless they be secured from Danger of their Lives, they do protest against all Laws, Orders, Votes, Resolutions, and Determinations made, or to be made in their Absence, as null and of none Effect, from *Decemb.* 27. 1641. This Instrument Archbishop *Williams* presented to his Majesty, but he would not meddle with it, but remitted the Matter wholly to the Parliament, to which, when it was brought by a Privy-Councellor and read, the Anti-Episcopal Party triumphed, and a Conference being had in the Painted Chamber between the Members of both Houses it was concluded, that those Bishops should be impeached of High Treason; for endeavouring to subvert the fundamental Laws of the Land, and the very Being of Parliaments; whereupon the next Day they were all (being in Number twelve) voted to be commited to the Tower; but this Bishop, and *Morton* Bishop of *Durham* found this Favour, partly in Respect to their Age, and partly in Regard to the Good they had done by their Writings and Preaching, to be sent to the Custody of the Black Rod.

In this Durance this Bishop continued some Months; but at the Motion of the Earl of *Essex* was released, but had not his Liberty long; for upon a Motion made by the Commons, he was again taken up and put into the Tower, where his ten Brethren had been hitherto kept Prisoners. Here he remained some Months, but was with them at length admitted to

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Bail, and so dismissed, upon Payment of their Fees, to their respective Habitations. This Bishop went directly to *Norwich*, where he learnt that his Imprisonment was both his Ease and Security; for as soon as he came there he was harassed, sequester'd, and abused in the vilest Manner, all his Estate real and personal seized, his Goods inventory'd even to a Dozen of Trenchers, and with his Library exposed to Sale, his Temporal Estate in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Essex* confiscated, and the 400 *l. per Annum*, ordered by the Parliament, as each Bishop's Competency, kept back. He as yet remained in his Palace, received Synodals, ordained, and exercised some Sort of Episcopal Jurisdiction; but this was a Grievance to the Party; whereupon his Synodals were taken from him, and Ordination restrained, the Mayor of *Norwich* and his Brethren having insolently summoned him, for ordaining in his Chapel contrary to the Covenant. These and many other Hardships, almost impossible to be reckoned up, he endured with wonderful Patience, but had his Fits of Melancholy, wherein he thus expresses himself; *They were not ashamed after they had taken away and sold all my Goods and Personal Estate to come to me for Assessments and monthly Payments for what they had taken away, and upon my Denial to pay made Distresses, and required me to find Arms, as my Predecessors had done, when they had left me nothing.* Being at last forced to leave his Palace he retired to a small Estate near *Norwich*, which he rented, and there spent his Time in Devotion and charitable Actions, chiefly praying for his Majesty's Preservation and Safety, till God was pleased to leave him in the Hands of wicked Men, who took away his Life at his Palace-Gate. He lived about eight Years after this, and spent his Time chiefly in Meditations, lamenting the Sufferings of the Church and Regal Dignity, and the sacrilegious Acts of the Enemies of both, and died in a good old Age in the Year 1656, aged 82 Years, and was buried in the Churchyard of *Higham* by his special Order, because he said the Church was not a Repository for dead Carcasses.

This pious and excellent Bishop, famous for his Moderation, for which he with some other Bishops, as *Usher*, *Prideaux*, *Winniff*, *Brownrigg*, &c. are blamed by our Historians, as giving the disaffected in those Times some Advantage against the Church, yet will appear undeserving it, when we consider, that he always made Use of it to win the Enemies of the Church to it, and even while he managed the Controversy with them with great Strength and Constancy, as the *Brownists* and *Smectymnuus*, he did it with such a Spirit, that they could not but believe he did it in Love to them and the Truth, which if they made a wrong Use of, it was their not his Fault, has left us many Monuments of his Learning and Goodness. His Works are many and voluminous, having printed fifty Treatises, of which this Character is given by the Learned, that he was our *English Seneca*, dextrous at Controversy, not unhappy at Comments, very good at Characters, better in Sermons, best of all in Meditations and Contemplations, all which have long since been put out in three Volumes. He left some Children, and in his last Will bequeathed 30 *l.* apiece to several Widows in the Towns where he was born, and City where he died *Sept.* 8. buried 29. *Anno* 1656. This See with all the rest in *England* had no Bishops but nominal, without Jurisdiction or Respect, from 1641, till it pleased God to set King *Charles* II. upon his Father's Throne, when

45. *Edward Reynolds*, Doctor of Divinity, and Master of *Merton* College, was elected Bishop of this See, and consecrated thereunto in St. *Peter's* Church, *Westminster*, *Jan.* 6. 1660. He was the Son of *Augustin Reynolds*, one of the Customers of *Southampton*, born within the Parish of *Holywood* in that Burrough, *Novemb.* 1599, and being bred up in Grammar Learning there in the Free-School founded by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 7. was admitted in *Merton* College, *Oxford*, and became one of the Portionists, vulgarly called Post-Masters in 1615. He was elected Probationer Fellow in 1620, which he got by his Skill in the *Greek* Tongue, and having taken his Degree of Master of Arts, enter'd into

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into Holy Orders, was a noted Preacher (tho' he had a hoarse Voice) and in a little Time was chosen the Preacher at *Lincolns-Inn*, and Rector of *Braunston* or *Braynton* in *Northamptonshire*. When the Grand Rebellion broke out in 1642 he sided with the *Presbyterian* Party, was one of the Assembly of Divines, a Covenanter and a frequent Preacher in the City of *London*, and sometimes before the Long Parliament. In 1646 he was one of the Visitors of the University of *Oxford*, and made Dean of *Christ-Church*, in the Place of Dr. *Samuel Fell*, who was ejected, and Vice-Chancellor of the same University, at which Time he was made Doctor of Divinity by actual Creation. In 1650 he was forced out of his Deanery, because he refused to take the independant Engagement, and retired to his Living in *Northamptonshire* for a Time, but being made Vicar of St. *Lawrence Jewry* in *London* he resided there chiefly, and was a leading Man among the *London* Ministers. When *Monk*'s Proceedings in *Scotland* gave some Proof of a Design of restoring King *Charles* II. he struck in with him, and seemed forward to promote it by his Interest among the *Londoners*, among whom his Influence and Authority was great. When the secluded Members of Parliament were restored to their Places, he recovered his Deanery of *Christ-Church Mar.* 11. 1659, and thus far acted in Compliance with the *Presbyterians*; but when his Majesty King *Charles* II. came to *Canterbury* in Order to his Restoration he presented himself to him to congratulate his Arrival, and was admitted to be his Chaplain; after which he preached several Times before that King and both Houses. Yet in the latter End of *June* following he was desired to leave his Deanery to Dr. *Morley*, and by the King's Letters made Master of *Merton*; but it was no longer than a better Provision could be made for him, for soon after the King bestowed on him the Bishoprick of *Norwich*. As soon almost as he was settled in this See, and had a Taste of the Profits of it he set himself to the Building of a Chapel to his Palace, which had been so ruinated by the Insults of the Rabble, that it could be no otherwise restored. He was a Person of singular Affability, Meekness, and Humility, of great Learning, a frequent Preacher and constant Resident, of a very good Wit, Fancy, and Judgment, a great Divine, and much esteemed by all Parties for his Preaching and florid Stile. His many and excellent Works are a full Proof of his Endowments. They were all printed together in *Folio* in 1658, and were then much bought up, read, and commended, and 8679. He was the Author of those Annotations upon *Ecclesiastes*, which were composed by the Order of the Assembly of Divines, met in 1643, called, *The Assembly's Annotations*, and were so admirably well done, that many learned Men wished that the rest had been written with as much Judgment and Learning. This Bishop died *July* 28. 1676, and was buried at the upper End of the Chapel, which himself had built, and over his Grave was soon after set up, being fastened to the Wall, a Piece of Marble, engraven with a large commendatory Epitaph, with the Day of his Death and Age 76. To him succeeded

46. *Anthony Sparrow*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Exeter*, who was confirmed in this See *Sept.* 18. of the same Year, and continued in it to the Day of his Death. He was the Son of a wealthy Father, named *Samuel Sparrow*, and was born at *Depden* in *Suffolk*, and being educated at the University of *Cambridge* in *Queen's-College* became successively Scholar and Fellow, but was ejected the very first of all the Loyalists of this College by the Earl of *Manchester*, who headed the Parliament Soldiers in this Town, *April* 8. 1644, because he was reputed a Royalist, and would not take the Covenant. Soon after he was prevailed with to take the Benefice of *Hanxdon* in his native Country, and near the Place of his Birth; but he had not held it much longer than five Weeks, before he was again displaced (because according to the Constitution of the *English* Church he read the Common Prayers) by the Committee for Religion, sitting at *Westminster*. Being thus pursued by the prevailing

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Power, he was forced to abſcond for a Time, and live very privately ever after, till the King's Reſtoration. In this his Retirement he was married, and had five or ſix Children, and according to the Order of Parliament ſhould have had a fifth Part of his Living from one Mr. *Firman*, who was put in by the ſaid Committee, but could never obtain any Thing. We do not find that he ſuffered ſo great Hardſhips for his Loyalty as many others did, becauſe 'tis probable he had ſome temporal Eſtate from his Father; but doubtleſs he was forced to live in much meaner Circumſtances than became his Calling and Worth, by Reaſon of a numerous Family and Deprivation of his Benefice. In this Condition he remained eleven Years till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. in 1660, when he not only recovered his Living of *Hankdon*, but obtained divers other Preferments, *viz.* He was choſen one of the Preachers of *St. Edmunds-bury*, and made Archdeacon of *Sudbury*. Not long after he became Maſter of *Queen's-College Cambridge*, where he had been educated, tho' with a conſiderable Oppoſition from Dr. *Patrick*, whom the Majority of the Fellows had elected their Preſident, but his *Mandamus* prevailing he was at length ſettled in the Maſterſhip, and thereupon left his Charge at *St. Edmunds-bury*, and in a ſhort Time after reſigned his Living of *Hankdon* to his Curate, having before laid out upon the Reparations of the Houſes above 200 *l.* In the Year 1664 he was Vice Chancellor of *Cambridge*, and in the Year 1667 his Majeſty thought fit to confer on him a more remarkable Reward of his Loyalty, and promoted him to the See of *Exeter*, vacant upon the Tranſlation of Dr. *Ward* to *Salisbury*, to which he was conſecrated *Nov.* 3. 1667, where he ſat with great Commendations nine Years till the Death of Dr. *Reynolds*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, to whom he was appointed Succeſſor in 1676, and in this See continued till his Death, which happened *May* 1685, while he was Biſhop of *Norwich* he was a liberal Benefactor to the Rebuilding of St. *Paul's* Church, which had been not long before miſerably defaced by the great Conflagration of *London*, giving 460 *l.* towards it, and being a zealous Perſon for our Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution he wrote two Books, the one to render our Liturgy more intelligible, *viz.* *His Rationale upon the Book of Common-Prayer*, printed at *London* in 1657, and the other to promote and uphold the Diſcipline and Ceremonies of our Church, *viz.* *A Collection of the Articles, Injunctions, Canons, Orders, Ordinances, &c. which had been appointed by our Kings, Queens, and Biſhops ever ſince the Reformation for the better Regulation of it*; printed *London* 1661, beſides a Sermon concerning the Confeſſion of Sins and the Power of Abſolution, preached before his Ejection out of the College, in the Univerſity Church, and printed by Order of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads. He was ſucceeded by

47. *William Lloyd*, Doctor of Divinity and Biſhop of *Peterborough*. He was a *Welchman* by Parentage, and being educated in St. *John's* College *Cambridge*, became Fellow of it, and having continued in that Society ſome Time was among other his Preferments made a Prebendary of *Salisbury* in 1667 in the Room of Dr. *Gorges* deceaſed. Nine Years he remained without any other Promotion, and then was by King *Charles* II. upon the Death of Dr. *Francis Davies*, his Countryman, a great Sufferer for his Loyalty under the Rump and their Inſtruments, nominated, and ſoon after choſen by by the Chapter, Biſhop of *Landaffe*, to which See he was conſecrated *April* 18. 1675. In this See he ſat four Years, at the End of which Dr. *Joſeph Henſhaw*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*, dying, he was tranſlated to that Biſhoprick, to which he was confirmed *May* 17. 1679, and ſix Years after, upon the Death of Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, tranſlated to the See of *Norwich* in 1685, where he preſided till King *William* III. then Prince of *Orange*, being prevailed with to come over from *Holland* to give ſome Check to the violent Proceedings of King *James* II. was ſettled upon the Throne of *England* for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and Security of our Conſtitution; and then the Oath of Allegiance to him, as lawful King of theſe Realms being impoſed on all Perſons, he refuſed, and was thereupon deprived of his Epiſcopal Charge. He upon his Depoſition retired

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retired to *Hammerſmith* near *London*, and lived privately there about twenty Years, dying in the Year 1709. After his Ceſſion and Refuſal to come in within the Time given, this See and divers others were declared vacant, and thereupon

48. *John Moor*, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, and Chaplain to their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, was nominated and choſen Biſhop of this See. He was educated in *Katharine-Hall*, *Cambridge*, and being made Chaplain to *Hineage* Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, obtained by his Intereſt and Favour to be Miniſter of St. *Anne's* Church, built in, and taken from the Pariſh of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, *London*, and after Rector of St. *Andrew's Holborn*, upon the Promotion of the learned Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet* to the See of *Worceſter*; but he held not this Living long, for upon the Deprivation of *Dr. Lloyd*, as is abovementioned, he was made Biſhop of *Norwich*, and conſecrated *July* 1691, with other Biſhops, who were nominated into the vacant Sees upon the ſame Cauſe. He ſat ſixteen Years in this See, and was in 1707 removed to *Ely* after the Death of Dr. *Patrick*; whereupon this Biſhoprick was given to

49. *Charles Trimnel*, Doctor of Divinity, Archdeacon of *Norfolk*, and Prebendary of *Norwich*, who was conſecrated *Feb.* 8. 1707-8.

50. Dr. *Thomas Green*.

The *Peter-Pence* annually paid to the Pope out of this Dioceſe, from the *Saxon* Times till *Henry* VIII. aſſumed the Eccleſiaſtical Supremacy, were 21 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Deans of NORWICH, *being ſome of them Men of Note, we have thought fit to ſubjoin them*, VIZ.

William Caſſleton, the laſt Prior of the Black Monks of *Norwich* was made the firſt Dean of the Cathedral Church by the Charter of King *Henry* VIII. bearing Date *May* 2. 1539, when he founded the See anew. He reſigned his Deanery the Year following, and was ſucceeded by

John Salisbury, Suffragan Biſhop of *Thetford*. He ſeems to have deſcended from an ancient Family of that Name in *Denbighſhire*, and being entered into Holy Orders was beneficed and dignified in the Church, before he was either Suffragan or Dean, which laſt Preferment he obtained about the Year 1540. In this Dignity he continued about 14 Years, and then was put out at the Beginning of Queen *Mary*'s Reign, but for what Cauſe we cannot find. It would have been probable that he left it, as many others did their Places, becauſe he would not turn Papiſt, but that about nine Months after we find him inſtalled Chancellor of the Church of *Lincoln*, in the Place of Dr. *John Pope*, who had then lately obtained the Archdeaconry of *Bedford*. In this Poſt he remained ſix Years, and at length in 1560, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was reſtored to his Deanery of *Norwich*, upon the Deprivation of Dr. *John Harpsfield*, and eleven Years after was created Biſhop of the Iſle of *Man*, and confirmed in it *Apr.* 7. at which Time alſo he had Liberty to hold his Deanery of *Norwich in Commendam* with it. He died at the latter End of *September*, 1573. In the Time of his Excluſion from this Deanery it was poſſeſſed by

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John Christopherſon, Doctor of Divinity, Maſter of *Trinity-College Cambridge*, who was inſtalled in this Dignity *Apr.* 18. 1554, and held it to the Year 1557, when he was preferred to the See of *Chicheſter*. He was a very learned Man, and among many other Works, which he publiſhed both in the *Latin* and *Engliſh* Tongues, tranſlated ſeveral of the Works of *Euſebius* and *Philo* out of the *Greek* into *Latin*, for the Uſe of the Chriſtian Church; but of him we ſhall ſay more among the Biſhops of *Chicheſter*, and now proceed to his Succeſſor in this Deanery.

John Boxall or *Boxhall*, Doctor of Divinity, an *Hampſhire* Man, educated at *Wickam's* School at *Wincheſter*, and made Perpetual Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxford* in 1542, when he took his Degree in Arts; he was accounted the ſubtleſt Diſputants in that Univerſity. Being enter'd into Holy Orders he never preached all the Reign of King *Edward* VI. but in Queen *Mary's* Reign being made Archdeacon of *Ely*, her Secretary of State, *&c.* he was appointed one of the Preachers at St. *Paul's* Croſs, who was to revive the Catholick Religion, which had ſuffered ſo great an Eclipſe in the late Reign of King *Edward*. In his Sermons there he demeaned himſelf with ſo much Zeal, Learning, and Eloquence, that the Queen heaped Preferments upon him, being made much about the ſame Time Dean of *Peterborough*, *Windſor*, and *Norwich*, beſides other profitable Places. As to this Deanery he reſigned it ſome Months before Queen *Mary's* Death, who thereupon conferred it upon Dr. *Harpſfield*, of whom we ſhall give an Account next. Dr. *Boxall*, after Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, continuing a ſtiff Papiſt was not only deprived of his other Preferments, but for his Popiſh Zeal committed to free Cuſtody in the Archbiſhop's Houſe at *Lambeth* with *Thirlby* Biſhop of *Ely*, and *Tunſtall* Biſhop of *Durham*, and ſome others. He had not been there long, but he fell into a dangerous Fever, which procured him Liberty to paſs the Water to *London*, where ſettling in the Houſe of a near Relation he recovered and enjoyed himſelf ſome Years in great Retiredneſs to his Death, which happened *March* 28. 1571. He was reputed a Man of great Learning and Modeſty, which laſt the Archbiſhop himſelf much reſpected and commended, yet he has left no Works, that we can find, but a *Latin* Sermon preached at *London*.

John Harpſfield, Doctor of Divinity, a grand Zealot for the *Romiſh* Doctrines, was, upon the Reſignation of Dr. *Boxall*, made Dean of *Norwich* by Queen *Mary* in 1558. He was a *Londoner* by Birth, educated at *Wickham's* School, made Perpetual Fellow of *New-College*, and having taken upon him Holy Orders was made Chaplain to Biſhop *Bonner*, of whom having gotten a Living in *London*, he reſigned his Fellowſhip in 1551. In the Year 1554 he was made by his Patron Archdeacon of *London*, and in that Station followed the Biſhop's Steps, who, as he was the moſt ſevere of all the Biſhops againſt the Hereticks, as they were then called, ſo was the Archdeacon; for which Reaſon he fared the worſe upon the Reſtoration of the Proteſtant Religion by Queen *Elizabeth*; for he was committed Priſoner to the Fleet, where he remained a Year or more, and then was releaſed upon ſufficient Security given, that he ſhould not act, ſpeak, or write againſt the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, which Engagement he ſtrictly kept, and ſpent the reſt of his Days in much Retirement and Devotion, dying in 1578. He has divers Works in Print, as *A Sermon ad Clerum*; *Some Homilies to be read in the Churches in the Diocese of London*, printed with *Bonner's* Catechiſm, *Anno* 1554. *Several Diſputations*, printed in *Fox's Acts and Monuments*, *Vol.* 3. *p.* 71, 86, 258.

John Salisbury abovementioned, upon *Harpſfield's* Deprivation, was reſtored to this Deanery, and held it to the Year 1573, when he died, and

George Gardiner, Doctor of Divinity, was inſtalled Dean of *Dec.* 24. 1573. He died in the Winter Time, *Anno* 1589, and was buried on the South Side of the South Iſle of the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, and over his Grave was put in the Arch of the Wall

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Wall this Inſcription, which is the fulleſt Character we can find of him, and therefore we ſhall ſet it down in *Engliſh* for the Readers Sake.

George Gardiner, born at Berwick, educated at Cambridge, made 1. a Minor Canon, 2. a Prebendary, 3. Archdeacon, and at length Chaplain to the Queen, and Dean of Norwich, where he preſided ſixteen Years.

Thomas Dove, Doctor of Divinity, ſucceeded him in this Deanery, to which he was inſtalled *June* 16. 1581. He had been one of the firſt Scholars of *Jeſus-College* in *Oxford*, but not meeting with the Preferment he ſought for there, he removed to *Cambridge*, and reſided ſome Time in *Pembroke-hall* there. Queen *Elizabeth* being taken with his excellent Way of Preaching, and reverend Aſpect and Deportment, made him firſt her Chaplain, and afterward Dean of *Norwich*, in which Station he remained almoſt ten Years, and then upon the Tranſlation of Dr. *Richard Howland* Biſhop of *Peterborough* in 1600 to the See of *Norwich*, nominated him to the See of *Peterborough*, and he was confirmed in 1601. He ſat almoſt 30 Years in that See, and died *Auguſt* 30. 1630, aged 75. He was buried in the North Iſle of the Cathedral there, and over his Grave was erected a comely Monument with a large Inſcription thereon, but it was levelled with the Ground by the Parliament Soldiers in 1643. After his Removal,

John Jegon, Doctor of Divinity, was preferred to this Deanery, but held it not quite a Year, before he was removed to the Epiſcopal Chair of *Norwich*, where we have given a full Account of him, and ſhall not here repeat it.

George Montgomery, a *Scotchman*, ſoon after his Tranſlation, was by the Favour of King *James* I. then lately arrived at the Crown of *Great Britain*, preferred to this Deanery, *Anno* 1603. He held it about ten Years, and was then made Biſhop of *Meath* in *Ireland* by the ſame Price; and thereupon

Edmund Suckling, Doctor of Divinity, and Prebendary of this Church, was inſtalled Dean *Sept.* 30. 1614. He was alſo Rector of *Bloſield* and *Helleſden* in this County. He held this Deanery fourteen Years, and died in 1628, and

John Haſſal, Doctor of Divinity, ſucceeded him in this Deanery. He had been Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxford*, and being Rector of *Binham* and *Brancaſter* in this County became at length Chaplain to the Queen of *Bohemia*, King *James* the Firſt's only Daughter, by whoſe Recommendation he was made Prebendary of this Church in 1615, after which Favour in 1625 he had Leave given him by the Convocation of *Oxford*, to be actually created Doctor of Divinity, whenever he pleaſed to accept that Degree, for, that he might more eaſily attain it, he brought with him a Letter from *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, then Chancellor of *Oxford*, recommending him as one that had been a faithful Teacher of the Word of God in the *Low Countries*, and had got a ſingular good Reputation with the *Engliſh* in thoſe Parts; and another from Sir *Horatio Vere*, aſſuring the Univerſity, that he had gained there not only a ſingular good Eſteem for his Abilites, but alſo for his pious and ſweet Converſation among us, meaning the Commanders and Captains, with the Gentlemen Voluntiers of the Regiment, of which Sir *Horatio* was Colonel. There is no doubt but he did commence Doctor upon this Conceſſion of the Univerſity; but when doth not appear. He afterward was preſented to the Living of *North Creake*, and by the Queen of *Bohemia*'s Intereſt became Dean of this Church in 1628, and ſo continued till Biſhops, Deans, and all the Hierarchy were outed their Dignities and Livings by the uſurping Powers in 1643. After his Deprivation he lived at *Creake* in great Want and Poverty, and dying was buried there, leaving his Family in ſo mean a Condition, that one of his Daugh-

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ters was maintained after the Reſtoration by the Charity and Relief of the Pariſh.

John Crofts, Doctor of Divinity, was his Succeſſor in this Deanery, tho' at 17 Years Diſtance, being made Dean by King *Charles* II. at the Reſtoration. He was the Son of Sir *Henry Crofts* of *Teddington* in *Bedfordſhire*, and Brother to *William* Lord *Crofts*. He was firſt a Commoner of *Lincoln* College, and afterwards Fellow of *All-Souls*, where he commenced Maſter of Arts, and entering into Holy Orders was beneficed; but we find not the Place. When the Church fell under the Power of her Enemies in 1643, he was a Sufferer for his Majeſty's Cauſe, and, becauſe he could find no preſent Safety any where elſe, fled to the King at *Oxford*, where entering himſelf at *Wadham* College he was created Doctor of Divinity. After the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. he was by the Endeavours of *William* Lord *Crofts* his Brother (who had no ſmall Intereſt with his Majeſty, upon the Account of his faithful Services to him in his Exile) promoted to the Deanery of *Norwich*, in which he was inſtalled *Aug.* 7. 1660, and continued in it to his Death, which happening in 1670, *July* 27. he was buried in the Cathedral Church at *Norwich*. His Brother the Lord *Crofts* lived ſeven Years after him.

Herbert Aſtley or *Aſhley*, Doctor of Laws of *Cambridge*, ſucceeded him in this Deanery, and was inſtalled in it *Sept.* 2. 1670. He was the Son of *Herbert Aſtley* or *Aſhley* of *Plimouth* in *Devonſhire*, and upon his accidental Coming into *Norfolk* was taken into the Patronage of Sir *Jacob* and Sir *Iſaac Aſhley*, who looking upon him as their Kinſman preferred him to ſeveral Livings in this County, and marrying with an *Hobart*, he was, by the Endeavours of that Family, promoted firſt to a Prebend, and then to the Deanery of this Church. He died in the Month of *May* 1681, and was interred in the Cathedral Church of *Norwich* near to the Monument of Sir *Henry Hobart*.

John Sharp, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, and Archdeacon of *Berks* ſucceeded him in this Deanery, and was inſtalled *June* 8. 1681. He had his Education in *Chriſt's-College Cambridge*, and being a Perſon of great Merit paſſed thro' all the valuable Preferments of the Church, till he came to be the Head of it in one Province; for beſides the Preferments already mentioned, he was Chaplain to *Heneage* Lord *Finch*, Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, Prebendary of *Norwich* before he was made Dean, in which Dignity he continued till 1689, when Dr. *Tillotſon* leaving the Deanery of *Canterbury* for that of St. *Paul's* in *London*, he was put into it, and from thence paſſed to the Archbiſhoprick of *York* in 1691, being conſecrated to that Metropolitical See *July* 5. but upon his obtaining the Deanery of *Canterbury* he reſigned that of *Norwich*, and

Henry Fairfax, Doctor of Divinity, had this Deanery conferred upon him by King *William* III. upon the Account of his Sufferings in the Reign of King *James* II. when in the Buſineſs of electing a Maſter of *Magdalen* College, whereof he was then a Senior Fellow, in the Room of their Preſident Dr. *Clerk* deceaſed, he behaved himſelf with great Reſolution againſt the King's Mandate to receive one Mr. *Farmer* of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge* for their Preſident; for when the Society was ſummoned to *Whitehall*, to give their Reaſons to the Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, why they would not accept Mr. *Farmer* for their Preſident, and Dr. *Aldworth* the Vice-Preſident, and the other Fellows with him pleaded, that they were governed by local Statutes, confirmed by ſeveral Kings of *England*, by which they were ſworn to admit none Preſident of their College but one of their own Fellows, or of thoſe of *New-College*, &c. Dr. *Fairfax* pleaded ſingly, that the Matter then before the Commiſſioners did not lie in that Court; to which the Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys* anſwered, He was a Doctor of Divinity, and not of Law; whereupon the Doctor deſired to ſee the Commiſſion he ſat by; which anger'd the Chancellor ſo much, that he aſked him what Commiſſion he had to be ſo impudent in the Court, and told him, That he ought to be kept in a dark Room, not

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not be ſuffered without a Guardian, and be begged.

Mr. *Farmer* being at length ſet aſide, and Dr. *Parker* Biſhop of *Oxford* pitched upon by King *James* II. to be eſtabliſhed Preſident of *Magdalen*-College, a ſecond Mandate was ſent down to the Fellows to receive him, and accept him as their Legal Preſident; but they in the mean Time had choſen Dr. *Hough*, according to the Statutes of the College, and reſolutely refuſed to accept of the Biſhop, whereupon Dr. *Cartwright* Biſhop of *Cheſter*, Sir *Robert Wright* Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, Sir *Thomas Jenner* one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, being appointed for that Purpoſe Commiſſioners, were ſent down to *Oxford*, who calling Dr. *Hough* and the Fellows before them warned the Doctor not to act as Preſident of the College, and having admoniſhed the Fellows, and all the reſt of the Society, not to ſubmit to his Authority, ſtruck his Name out of the *Buttery-Book*, they inſtalled the Biſhop of *Oxford* Preſident, and then put this Queſtion to the Fellows, whether they would ſubmit to the Biſhop of *Oxford* as their Preſident by them inſtalled, and ſet over them by the King's Mandate. Dr. *Fairfax* anſwered in the firſt Place, that he neither could nor would obey the Biſhop of *Oxford*, and being again asked whether he ſubmitted to the Authority of the Court, he denied it, as he had done before at *Whitehall*. Hereupon the Commiſſioners declared his Fellowſhip void, and commanded him to depart quietly from the College within fourteen Days. Then the Reſt of the Fellows were asked the ſame Queſtion, and they anſwered to the ſame Effect, and were all of them being 26 in Number condemned to be deprived and expelled. Dr. *Fairfax* being in both Places the moſt remarkable Sufferer was rewarded with this Deanery for his Conſtancy and Reſolution, ſoon after the Revolution, being inſtalled on St. *Andrew's* Day, *Nov.* 30. 1689, and enjoy'd it above twenty Years, dying in 1702. He was buried in the Cathedral, and on his Monument this Epitaph was engraven, by the Order of his Nephew *Thomas Fairfax* Eſq;

Hic Situs eſt
Henricus Fairfax S. T. P.
Apud Eboracenſes natus
Familiâ antiquâ perinde ac nobili
Fairfax illius Naſebiani Nepos
Si ſpectes res geſtas, *Magni*, Si concilium Pii.

The two laſt Lines gave great Offence to Dr. *John Moor*, the Biſhop, and Chapter, whereupon meeting about it, they ordered the Words *Naſebiani* and *Pii* to be eraſed, as they remain to this Day. He was ſucceeded in the Deanery by

Humphrey Prideaux, Doctor of Divinity, who is the preſent Dean. He was educated in the Univerſity of *Oxford* in *Chriſt-Church*, where being a Student he put out a Book, called, *Marmora Oxonienſa*, containing in it an Account of the *Marmora Arundeliana*, or Marbles given to the Univerſity of *Oxford* by the Earl of *Arundel*, with the Inſcriptions upon them in Old *Latin*, and ſince hath publiſhed many other learned Books. He is yet living, but as we are informed very infirm.

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The Monasteries of this County are,

NORWICH, a Monastery of Monks of the Order of St. *Benedict*, founded in the Reign of King *William Rufus*, about the Year 1096, by *Herbert Losinga*, the first Bishop of *Norwich*. He had been Prior of *Fisthampe* in *Normandy*, and Abbot of *Ramsey* in *Huntingtonshire*, from whence being raised to the Dignity of Bishop of the *East-Angles*, whose Seat was then at *Thetford*, he removed the See to *Norwich*, where, when he had built a Cathedral, which he dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, he erected on the South Side of it this Monastery, and translated the Monks of *Thetford* thither. This Bishop obtained great Privileges and Franchises from both Regal and Papal Authority, within certain Limits appointed about this Church and Monastery, notwithstanding which great Contests arose between the Citizens and Monks about their Liberties, which continued for many Years, and were not perfectly composed till the sixth Year of King *John*, *Anno Domini* 1205. This said Bishop *Herbert* endowed this Monastery thus founded by him with large Revenues, as appears by his Deed, dated 1101. King *Henry* I. confirmed his Gifts, and further bestowed on the Monks other Lands in the same Year; to which King *Henry* II. added a large Confirmation of all their Lands and Liberties. *Radulphus Fitz-Godric* gave to the Monks of this Church the Manor of *Newton* in this County, and King *Henry* I. confirmed it to them.

John Peckham, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at the Request of the Prior and Convent of the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, exemplify'd the Charter of *Herbert* Bishop of *Norwich*, by which he gave to the Monks, which he had established in the said Cathedral Church, divers Lands, Tithes, and other Revenues, as also that of *Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of the *Greater Britain* and *Ireland*, and Vicar of Pope *Paschal*; by which he confirmed the Establishment of the Monks, which the said *Herbert* had made in the said Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Norwich*, which Church King *William* II. and King *Henry* I. his Brother and Successor had constituted to be the Head, and Mother of all the Churches of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. This Deed of Exemplification bears Date at *Lambeth*, *Anno Domini* 1281, in the 9th Year of King *Edward* I.

Speed from *Leland* gives us the Value of this Monastery at the Dissolution by King *Henry* VIII. to be 1061 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* ½.

St. *Mary* in *Norwich*, a small Priory, founded by *Philip Cowgate*, a great Merchant, and Mayor of *Norwich*, *Anno* 1268. 53 *Hen.* III. for *Carmelite* Fryars. He endowed it with fair Possessions, and, taking upon him the Habit and Order of a *Carmelite*, entered his own House, and ended his Days in it, and was buried in the Church. Multitudes were buried in this Monastery, of which these were those most noted, *viz.* *Humphrey Necton*, D. D. and Professor at *Cambridge*. *Robert Walsingham*, a Man of great Repute in *Oxford* for his *Quodlibets*. *John Folsham*, Prior of this Monastry, and Provincial of his Order all over *England*, an excellent Logician. *Robert Rose*, who was honoured by the University of *Oxford* with the Title of Supream Master. *John Thorp*, called The Ingenious Doctor, eminent for his Book, entitled, *The Labyrinth of Logick*.

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St. Francis in *Norwich*, another ſmall Priory for the Monks of the Order of *St. Francis*, founded by *John de Haſtingford*; As alſo

St. Dominick in *Norwich* for *Dominican* Fryars. Many private Perſons were buried in this Monaſtry, but none of Note.

St. *Auguſtine's* in *Norwich*, a Priory, founded by one of the Biſhops of *Norwich*, for Fryars of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*. *William* Lord *Morley*, by his Teſtament, bearing Date *Aug.* 26. 1379, 2 *Rich.* II. bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church belonging to this Monaſtery, appointing his beſt black Horſe to be given as a Mortuary to the Fryars, upon the Day of his Funeral, and Fryar *Richard his* Confeſſor, and of this Houſe, to celebrate Divine Service for his Soul, for the Space of a whole Year next after his Deceaſe, ordering him 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for his Reward. His Lady *Cecily* alſo bequeathed her Body to be buried in the ſame Church by her Husband, and died on the Feaſt of St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, *Anno Domini* 1386, 10 *Rich.* II. The Soil and Ground of this Monaſtery, with other Eſtates, was exchanged with *Winchaſter*, now called *New College* in *Oxford*, for other Lands belonging to that College, by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 2. Several of the Families of the Lord *Morley*, *Bacon*, and *Wychingham* were buried in this Monaſtery. The famous *Benedictus Iconus* was alſo buried in this Abbey, of which he was a Monk.

St. *Giles's*, *Norwich*, an Hoſpital for a Maſter, three Prieſts, and twelve poor Women, founded by *Walter Suffield*, alias *Calthorpe*, Biſhop of *Norwich* in the Reign of King *Henry* II. and endowed with ſeveral Farms for their Maintenance, and the Entertainment of Strangers in their Travels.

It was valued at the Suppreſſion at 90 *l.* 12 *s.* *Dugd. Speed.* This Hoſpital of *St. Giles's* after the Diſſolution of it, was ſettled again by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 37. with all the Lands, and other the Appurtenances whatſoever, out of his moſt bountiful Goodneſs, upon the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City of *Norwich*, and their Succeſſors for ever, upon theſe Terms and Conditions.

1. That the Church of the ſaid Hoſpital ſhall be henceforth, as it was heretofore, a Pariſh Church, and ſhall be called by the Name of the Church of *St. Hellens* in *Halmſtreet* in the City of *Norwich*, and that the ſaid Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. ſhall have the Parſonage of the ſaid Church to their proper Uſe for ever, they finding one Prieſt to ſerve the Cure and adminiſter Sacraments for ever, and another to the Viſitor of the *Guildhall*, to ſay Maſs and Divine Service before the Priſoners there, as formerly, and to be their Confeſſor, and attend them to their Execution, and to that End both ſhall be always Reſidents, and be paid each of them 6 *l.* a Year.

2. And foraſmuch as the Revenues of the ſaid Hoſpital amount to the clearly yearly Value of 142 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* ½. beſides 9 *l.* *per Ann.* reſerved to the King's Majeſty, the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. ſhall be obliged to make and provide in the ſaid Hoſpital ſufficient Lodging, Meat, Drink, Waſhing, Wood, and other Things for 40 poor Perſons, and four Women to attend upon them to make their Beds, waſh their Linnen and Cloaths, &c. who ſhall have for their Labour and Service, beſides Meat, Drink, Lodging, Firing, &c. 33 *s.* 4 *d.* for their Salary yearly: As alſo one Steward, or Caterer, who ſhall have, beſides Meat, &c. 40 *s.* for his Salary. One Porter and Butler, who ſhall have 26 *s.* 8 *d.* One Brewer, Baker, and Cook, who ſhall have the ſame Sum. And one Rent-Gatherer, whoſe yearly Salary ſhall be three Pounds.

Further, the ſaid Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. ſhall erect in the ſaid City one Free-School for the Inſtruction and Teaching of Youth without any Charge to their Friends, and to that End ſhall provide a Maſter and Uſher meet for Learning in the *Latin* Tongue, Diſcretion, and other Qualifications to inſtruct the Children: To whom the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. ſhall give for their Salaries 10 *l.* a Year to the Maſter, and 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Uſher. And for the better Maintenance of the ſaid Hoſpital and School, and long Con-

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tinuance of them, the ſaid King *Henry* granted the ſaid Mayor, Sheriffs, *&c.* free Liberty and Licenſe to purchaſe and receive any Gifts or Bequeſts, not exceeding the yearly Value of 200 *l.* and doth hereby confirm all ſuch Purchaſes and Gifts not exceeding 200 *l.* by the Year; which ſaid Rents and Eſtates ſhall be diſcharged from all Payments and Incumbrances to the King, and his Heirs for ever. And on theſe Terms and Conditions, the King did grant to the ſaid Mayor, Sheriffs, *&c.* and their Succeſſors for ever, to be Governours and Maſters of the ſaid Hoſpital of *St. Giles's.* and to have the Nomination of the Curate, Viſitor, School-maſter, Uſher, and all other Officers to the Hoſpital belonging, with a Power to remove and put out them, or any of them, for any notable Crime by them committed, or diſobeying the Orders preſcribed by the Governours.

St. Paul's at *Norwich*, another Hoſpital, founded by *Edward*, or *Eberard*, the 2d Biſhop of *Norwich*. *John Salmon*, Biſhop of this See, exemplified the Deeds belonging to this Hoſpital of *St. Paul* in *Norwich*, *viz.* the Charter of the Convent of the Holy Trinity in *Norwich* (he founded and endowed the ſaid Hoſpital for the Soul of Biſhop *Herbert*, the Support of poor People, *&c.*) of *Adam de Bellofago*, *Morellus de Morley*, ſome Biſhops his Predeceſſors, and King *Henry* I. who were all Benefactors to it; which Deed of Exemplification bears Date, *Anno* 1301. in the 29th of the Reign of King *Edw.* I.

Aldby, a little Priory built by *Agnes de Beauſoe*, and being by her endowed, ſhe made it a Cell to the Monaſtery belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*.

Attleborough, a Chantry, or College, dedicated to the Holy Croſs, and founded after this Manner. King *Henry* IV. in the 7th Year of his Reign, for an 100 Marks paid into his Treaſury, granted his Licenſe to Sir *Robert Mortimer*, Kt. *Henry Packenham*, Sen. and *Simon Parſon*, of the Church of *Sculton*, to found a Chantry, or College, in the Pariſh Church of *Attleborough*, in Honour of the Exaltation of the Holy Croſs, to conſiſt of five Chaplains, one of which to be the *Cuſtos*, or Maſter, and to endow the ſame among other Things with the Church of *Great Ellingham*, to be appropriated to the ſaid College, provided that a Vicar be ſufficiently endowed for the Service of the ſaid Church, and a competent Sum of Money be appointed by the Ordinary of the Place to be diſtributed to the Poor of the Pariſh according to the Statute made in the 15th Year of *Rich.* II. *c.* 6.

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 21 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.* *Dugd.* 21 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *Speed.*

Beeſton, a Priory of Nuns, founded by the Lady *Creſſy*. Valued at the Diſſolution at 76 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. *per Ann.* *Weaver* 50 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* ½. which ſhews it to have been no ſmall Houſe, tho' we have but a very ſlender Account of it by Mr. *Speed*, out of *Leland*.

Baketune, a Priory of *Cluniac* Monks, and a Cell to the Monaſtery of *Caſtle-acre*. *William de Glanvill*, a devout Man in thoſe Times, who had beſtowed all the Churches of his Barony upon this Order, was buried in this Cell.

Binham, a Cell of *St. Albans* in *Hertfordſhire*, founded after this Manner: *Peter de Valoines*, to whom the Conqueror had given 20 Manors in this County, and *Albreda* his Wife, Siſter to *Eudo Dapifer*, *i. e.* Steward to King *Henry* I. for the Health of the Souls of King *William* the Conqueror, and *Maud* his Queen, and for the good Eſtate of King *Henry* I. built and amply endowed it with Lands and Revenues, whereof the Manor of this Place, which he had of the Conqueror's Gift, was a Part; for Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict*, making it a Cell to *St. Albans*, as is aboveſaid, yet upon this Condition, that it ſhould be ſubject to the ſaid Abby of *St. Albans*, in ſuch Manner as *St. Pancrace* at *Lewis* in *Suſſex* is ſubject to *St. Peter* of *Clugni* in *Normandy*, *viz.* by paying yearly to the Church of *St. Albans* a Mark of Silver, and no more. *Roger de Valoines*, Son of the ſaid *Peter*, confirmed to God, *St. Mary*, and the Monks of *St. Albans*, ſerving God at *Binham*, all the Lands which his Father had ſettled on them, and gave to them, beſides ſeveral other

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other Lands and Tythes. The like was done by others of the ſame Family, and *John* Biſhop of *Norwich*.

Valued at the Diſſolution at 160 *l.* 1 *s.* *Speed.*

King *Henry* VIII. having this Monaſtery in his Hands, granted it to Sir *Thomas Paſton*, whoſe great Grandſon endeavouring to build a Manſion on the Ground of the Priory, a Wall fell down and killed one of the Workmen, which made him lay aſide his Deſign altogether.

Blackburgh, a Nunnery, by whom founded we know not; but have this Account of it. That *Roger* (it ſhould be *Robert*) *de Scales*, or *Scalers*, with the Conſent of *Muriel* his Wife, and *Robert* his Son, did give to God, *St. Mary*, and *St. Katharine*, and to the Nuns, and Canons ſerving them in this Place, at ſuch time as *William* their Son aſſumed the Habit of a Canon there, his Part of *Leveſtoche*, and Land of *Lanefey*, with his Part of the Marſh near *Seechie*, with divers Lands and Poſſeſſions, which he after confirmed by another Deed, and added ſome other Lands. His Great Grandſon *Robert* gave theſe Nuns the Advowſon of the Church of *Illington* in this County. Divers others of this Family of *Scales* in after-times were great Benefactors to the Nuns and Siſters ſerving God in this Houſe. *Emma de Bellofago*, Widow, alſo gave to theſe Nuns of *Shiplade*, alias *Blackburgh*, 400 Eels out of her Fiſhery at *Wilton*, to be taken every Year at the Beginning of *Lent*, in pure and perpetual Alms.

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 42 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. *Dugd.* 76 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. *Speed.*

The Lands of this Nunnery, and *Wrongey*, were by King *Henry* VIII. ſettled upon the See of *Norwich*, which, when *Edmund Scambler* was made Biſhop of, he leaſed them and divers others belonging to his See to Queen *Elizabeth* for 29 Years, who aſſigned them to Sir *Thomas Wriotheſley*, Earl of *Southampton*. He left them to his Lady, by whoſe Steward they were leaſed to one *Fiſher*, a Skinner, in *London*, who let them to one *Harpley* an Under-Tenant, from whom they paſſed to Sir *Henry Spelman*. Law-Suits commenced upon theſe Alienations, and divers Hearings were procured in *Chancery* before three Chancellors, *Egerton*, *Bacon*, and the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and at length were ended by Compoſition by the Lord Keeper *Coventry*, with the Impoveriſhment of all the Pretenders. *Fiſher* ſpent 8000 *l.* Sir *Henry Spelman* was a great Loſer, and the other Families concerned very unfortunate. *Spel.*

Blakeney, or *Snitterby*, a Priory dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*; of which we find no more than what is mentioned before in treating of that Place in the Hundred of *Holt*, and therefore ſhall refer the Reader thither.

Buckenham, or *Bukenham*, a Priory, founded by *William de Albini*, commonly called *William with the ſtrong Hand*, becauſe by Strength of Arm he had pulled out a Lyon's Tongue that came to devour him; for which Exploit he was made Earl of *Arundel* and *Suſſex*, or *Chicheſter*, by which Name he was often called, becauſe his Reſidence was often in that City. This Earl in the Time of King *Stephen* out of great Devotion to God, and in Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, and *St. James* the Apoſtle, founded this Abbey of *Buckenham* for *Black Canons*, for the Good of his own Soul, and the Queen *Adeliza* his Wife, who had been the Widow to King *Henry* I. and their Childrens Souls, near to his Caſtle, which he had there built, giving thereunto the Site of the Caſtle, and 80 Acres of Land adjoyning and endowing it with divers Churches, Lands, and Tythes, all which were confirmed to it by King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 11. *Robert de Tatſhall* gave to theſe *Canons* of *Bukenham* half an Acre of Land lying in *Gunnely* called *Monkecvell*, to find them a yearly Pittance, together with the Advowſon of the Church. This Priory was

Valued at the Diſſolution at 108 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* *Dugd.* 131 *l.* 11 *s.* *Speed.*

Bromehill, or *Bromhill*, a Monaſtery of *Benedictine*, or *Black Monks*, ſuppreſſed by the Bull of Pope *Clement* VII. with ſome others to further the Deſign of Cardinal *Wolſey*, in Building and Endowing his Colleges of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford* (as it was after called) and *Ipſwich*, the Place of his Nativity; but the Houſe and Lands were never

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never applied to the Uſe appointed and intended, becauſe the Cardinal ſoon after fell into Diſgrace, and ſo this Houſe came into the King's Hands, who ſold the Site and Lands to Sir *Thomas Woodhouſe* of *Waxham*, who never throve after, he dying without Iſſue, and his Nephew and Heir Sir *Henry* conſuming all his Eſtate. This Abbey was ſold to *John Smith*, Eſq; who was vexed long with Suits about it, and at laſt died without Iſſue Male.

Brunham, a Priory of *Carmelite* Friars, dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and founded by Sir *Ralph Hampnall*, and Sir *William Calthrope*, Kts. *Anno Dom.* 1241. 26 *Hen.* III. This was but poorly endowed, and ſo was

Valued at the Diſſolution but at 2 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

Bedham had a Monaſtery of *Black Canons* dedicated to *St. Mary*; but we find not either the Founder, or the Value, in any of our Writers.

Carew, or *Carhow*, a Nunnery, founded and endowed by King *Stephen* near the City of *Norwich* for *Benedictine* Nuns. King *John*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, granted to theſe Nuns a Fair in this Place, to be held yearly on the Nativity of our Lady, with the ſame Liberties which the Monks enjoy in their Fair of *Norwich*. Some Nobles, whoſe Power the Nuns durſt not reſiſt, prevailed with them to take in more Siſters than their Revenues could maintain; whereupon they petition'd Pope *Gregory* X. and he granted them a Prohibition to admit no more for the future into their Houſe. King *Henry* III. in the 13th Year of his Reign, confirmed their Eſtate to them, which was

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 64 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* ¼. *Dugd.* 84 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.* ¼. *Speed.*

Carbroke, an Houſe of Knights Hoſpitalers of *St. John* of *Jeruſalem*, dedicated to *St. John* the Apoſtle; but the Founder is unknown. It was enriched with many Farms; and Vaſſals and all that enjoyed the Privileges of this Order, were allowed to ſet a Croſs upon their Doors in all Places where they dwelt, that they might be known by all others; which when many others preſumed to do as a Protection, a Statute was made 13 *Edw.* I. at *Weſtminſter*, that all, that ſet thoſe Croſſes falſly upon their Houſes, ſhould forfeit them to the Lord of the Fee.

Valued at the Diſſolution at 65 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. *Speed.*

Caſtle-Acre, a Monaſtery of *Cluniack* Monks, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and founded upon this Occaſion. *William de Warren* Earl of *Moreton* and *Surry*, with *Gundred* his Wife going on a Pilgrimage to *Rome*, in their Way viſited divers Monaſteries to make their Oriſons, and were received with ſo much Reſpect by the Prior and Convent of *Cluni* in *Burgundy*, who admitted them into their Fraternity, that they won his Love above all other Monks; ſo that whereas they before determined (by the Advice of *Lanfrank*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*) to found ſome Religious Houſe for the Welfare of their Souls, they forthwith reſolved that it ſhould be for thoſe of the *Cluniac* Order, and thereupon having obtained of the Abbot and Convent, four of their Monks (of whom one *Lanza* was the Chief) they promiſed to give the Church of *St. Pancrace*, ſtanding under his Caſtle of *Lewis* in *Suſſex*, and endow it with Lands and Poſſeſſions for the Maintenance of 12 Monks, which he did immediately by his Charter grant and confirm. Not long after ſo great was his Devotion, that he annexed to it the Church of this Place, with two Carucates of Land, reſolving to found another Monaſtery here, and make it ſubordinate to that of *Lewis*, which *William* his Father had founded. This he accordingly accompliſhed, and gave the Churches of *Methwold*, *Reinges*, otherwiſe called *Ledes* Church, *Wikenier*, *Trunchet*, and two Parts of his Tythes in *Grimſtune* to it. He dedicated it to God, *St. Mary*, and the Holy Apoſtles *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, giving the Monks the Name of the *Cluniac* Monks of *St. Pancrace* at *Lewis* in *Surry*, ſerving God at *Acre*.

Herbert Biſhop of *Norwich* conſtituted the Church and Monaſtery here, and placed therein *Cluniac* Monks under the Rule of *St. Benedict*. *William* II. Earl of *Moreton* and *Surry*, gave divers Lands and Revenues to this Houſe, which Biſhop *Everard* appropriated and confirmed

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to them; and several others of this Family of *Surry* gave several Churches, and other Revenues. *Robert de Vallibus*, who had such large Possessions by the Gift of *Ranulph de Meschines* in *Cumberland*, after he had founded the Priory of *Pentney* (of which we shall speak anon) gave to the Monks of this Place for the Health of his own Soul, and the Souls of his Wife, Children and Brethren, his Mill at *Pentney*, called *Middle-Miln*, and a Meadow thereunto adjoyning, with certain Lands in *Gatelay* and *Massingham*, which *William* his Son and Heir confirmed. *William de Huningfield*, with the Consent of his Son *Roger*, gave the whole Isle of *Mendham* in *Suffolk*, and divers other Lands to the Monks of this House, who were placed here by the Earl of *Warren*. *Robert de Haye* also was a Benefactor to the Monks here, as were also several others, who gave them Manors, Lands, Tythes, and Churches, which are many of them particularly set down in the *Monasticon*, from 626, to 629. *Vol.* 1.

It was certified to King *Edward* I. in the 34th Year of his Reign, that the Prior and Convent of this Place were *Englishmen*, and not Aliens of the Subjects of the King of *France*, or his Adherents, and that no Rent or Pension was paid by them to any of his Dominions, or Adherents, nor did they owe Obedience to any such, except only when the Abbot of *Cluni* comes sometimes into *England*, he uses to visit the said Priory; whereupon this House was allowed to be *Indigena*, Native, not *Alienigena*, Alien, and so was allowed to be privileged accordingly, by the 18th of King *Edward* II.

It was valued at the Suppression at 306 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* ¼. *Dugd.* 324 *l.* 17 *s.* 5 *d.* ¼. *Speed.*

After the Dissolution, Sir *Thomas Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*, was the Owner of this Monastery, and the impropriate Parsonage of the Town thereunto belonging. His Son Sir *William Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*'s Wife died in Childbed of his only Son and Heir *William* Lord *Rosse*, who having married *Ann* the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Lake*, lived in extream Discord with her, and after a long Suit in the *Star-Chamber*, died in great Affliction without Issue. Before the Death of *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, he made over the Lease of this Monastery and Impropriation to one *Paine*, who, 38 *Eliz.* left it to his Widow, who married to Mr. *Humphrey Guibon* Sheriff of *Norfolk*, whose Grandson and Heir spent all his Estate, and died a Prisoner in the *Fleet*. Sir *Edward Coke*, Lord Chief Justice, bought this Monastery and Impropriation of *Earl William*, whose Sister he married for his 2d Wife, and with whom he was unhappy all his Days, as well as in many other Things.

Cokesford near *Rudham*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, dedicated to God, and the Virgin *Mary*; but by whom it was founded it doth not appear. *John de Querceto*, or *Cheney*, was a great Benefactor to this House, for he gave to the Monks of it divers Lands, Churches and Mills, and (as the Charter runs) *Duos homines*, viz. *G* — & *V* — *& terram illorum*, *i. e.* two of his Tenants with the Land, which they held of him. Sir *William Cheney*, and *Ann Cheney*, were considerable Benefactors to it, as also *Ann Verdun*, and *Michael Belet*. *Jeffrey Cheney* confirmed all the Grants of his Ancestors, and for their Souls, and his Wife's *Alice*, did add of his own Gift the Church of *St. Margaret* at *Thorp*. *Hervey Belet* gave the Manor of *Rudham* to the Canons of this House for the Health of his own and Father's Soul, as also for the Souls of *Emme de Keynes*, his Mother, Brothers, Sisters, and all his Ancestors, and likewise for the Maintenance of an Hospital by him founded at *Boyesdeswade*. The Lands and Revenues of this House were

Valued at the Dissolution at 121 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* ½. *Dugd.* 153 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* *Weaver.*

Denebam East, a Nunnery of the *Benedictine* Order, was built on this Occasion: *Withburge*, the Natural Daughter of *Anna*, King of the *East-Angels*, devoted herself much to a solitary Life, which her Father perceiving caused this Monastery to be built for her, and she retiring into it with other Virgins, became their Prioress. They were at first so very poor, that upon her earnest Prayer, the Nuns are said to be supported by a Kind of Miracle, two Does, or Hinds, being used to come dai-

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ly to be milked at a certain Place for a long Time. But the Bailiff, or Chief Man of the Town, envying them this Supply, hunted them away with his Hounds, but ſuffered God's Judgment ſoon for his Malice; for he a little after broke his Neck in Hunting. *St. Withburga* at length died, and was buried in the Churchyard at *Dereham*. After her Deceaſe the Pagan *Danes* made their Incurſions into *England*, and having diſperſed the Nuns the Church was made Parochial. Fifty-five Years after her Deceaſe, *viz.* in the Year 798, the Body of *Withburga* was found uncorrupted, and tranſlated from thence into the Church, where it remained near 200 Years, and was then removed to *Ely*, *Anno* 974. It was afterward reſtored, but by whom we find not, and made an Abbey. *Roger Farmey* the laſt Abbot reſigned it to King *Henry* VIII. and had a Penſion for Life allowed him at 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* *Thomas Dereham* bought this Abbey of King *Henry* VIII. He was impriſoned, his Children ſome died childleſs, one broke, and another was Lunatick. Alſo at

Weſt-Dereham there was a Monaſtery of White Canons, founded by *Hubert Walter* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, it being his native Place, in the Reign of King *John*, for the Souls of himſelf, his Father and Mother, *Ranulph de Glanville* and *Bertha* his Wife, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. He bought the Land on which the Monaſtery was built of *Jeffrey Fitz-Jeffrey* of this Place. The Charter of the Foundation of this Monaſtery is in Mr. *Weever's Mon. p.* 855. and ſo well endowed by him, and others, that it was

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 252 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* ½. *Speed.*

Crabehouſe, a Nunnery of the Order of *St. Auguſtine*, mentioned by Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*, without the Name of a Founder, or Dedication; and tho' we have Account of it elſewhere, yet we could not but take Notice of it, becauſe he ſays, it was

Valued at the Diſſolution at 31 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d. per Ann.*

This Nunnery was reſigned to King *Henry* VIII. at the Diſſolution by *Margery Santfield*, who was then, and ten Years before, Prioreſs of it. After the Suppreſſion it came into the Poſſeſſion of *John Wright* of *Wigenhall* in *Marſhland* in this County. He left it to his eldeſt Son, who ſpent his Eſtate, and ſold the Abbey, and died without Iſſue. It was in Sir *Henry Spelman's* Time in the Hand of Mr. *William Guybon* of *Watlington*, and his Heirs.

Flitcham, alſo called *S. Mary de Fontibus*, becauſe it ſtood near ſome Fountains that ſometimes flowed plentifully, and ſometimes did not appear, a Nunnery and Cell to *Walſingham*, found in the ſame Author, hath no other Reaſon for our Regard of it, but for its Revenue, being

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 62 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* ½. *Speed.*

After the Suppreſſion of this Monaſtery, the Lands and Site became the Eſtate of Sir *Thomas Hollis*, who was taken up by the Sheriff in an Execution for Debt, and his Goods ſold. The Duke of *Norfolk* after long Suits at Law bought them, and being attainted and beheaded, they came to the Crown. King *James* gave them to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, who was fined in the *Star-Chamber*, put out of his Treaſurerſhip, and ſuffered much Affliction by the Attainder of his Daughter the Counteſs of *Somerſet*. The Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke* bought them of this Earl, he was diſplaced, fell under the Diſpleaſure of the King and Nobles, and lived in a Separation from his Wife to his great Sorrow, his Son died Childleſs, and his Daughter the Viſcounteſs of *Purbeck* lived an open and a ſcandalous Adultereſs. Sir *Henry Spelman* gives this among many other Inſtances of the Misfortunes of thoſe Families that have dealt in Church-Lands.

Haveringland, *Haverland*, *Hanerland*, and *Montjoy*, a Monaſtery of Regular Canons of *St. Auguſtine*. We find nothing of it but two Charters, the one confirming the Poſſeſſions thereof by Pope *Sixtus* IV. and the other a Protection of Pope *Clement* againſt the Secular Power and Clergy, who required Tythes of their Lands and Granges.

Hempton, alias *Falkindinham*, a Priory of Black Canons of *St. Auguſtine*, founded by *Roger St. Martin*, and others, and dedicated

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cated to *St. Mary* and *St. Stephen*. *Richard Ward*, a Canon of this Houſe, was a conſiderable Benefactor to it. It was

Valued at the Diſſolution at 39 *l.* 9 *d. per Ann.* Speed.

Heringby, a College, valued at the Suppreſſion at 23 *l.* 6 *s.* 5 *d. per Ann.* Speed.

Hilderlands, an Hoſpital, valued at the Diſſolution at 14 *s. per Ann.* Speed.

Hickling, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Auguſtine*, endowed (if not founded) by *Theobald de Valoines* with his Lordſhip of *Arlum*, and the Churches of *Hickling*, *Perham*, and *Haketon*; which Gifts were confirmed by King *John*, *Reg.* 5. valued at the Suppreſſion at 100 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d.* ¼. *per Ann.* Dugd. 137 *l.* 1 *d.* ½. Speed.

Horſham, a Priory of *Benedictines*, built by *Robert Fitz-Walter*; others ſay, *Walter Fitz-Roger*, Kt. and *Sibil* his Wife, after their return from their Pilgrimage to *Rome*, and dedicated by them to *St. Faith* upon the Account of this Accident. As theſe noble Perſons were paſſing through *France* homewards from *Rome*, they were ſet upon by Thieves, robbed and kept in Priſon, till by their Prayers, to Almighty God and the Holy Virgin St. *Faith*, they were miraculouſly delivered out of their Confinement. After this they viſited in Devotion the Shrine of St. *Faith* in the Abbey of *Couches* in *France*, where they remained twelve Days, being kindly entertained by the Abbot and Convent there, wherewith they were ſo pleaſed that they vowed at their Return into *England* to build a Monaſtery upon their own Manor at *Horſham*, in Honour of God and St. *Faith*. This they did accordingly, and endowed the ſame with Lands, placing therein two Monks, which they had brought from the Abbey of *Couches*, to which they annexed this Houſe, as a Cell. Their Deed of Foundation and Endowment was made in the Reign of King *Henry* I. while *Herbert de Loſinga* was Biſhop of *Norwich*, who died in the 19th Year of that King's Reign. Pope *Alexander* III. by his Bull dated *Anno* 1163, confirmed to the Monks of this Priory all their Lands and Liberties; and in the 14th Year of King *Richard* II. it was diſcharged of its foreign Subjection to the Abbey of *Couches*, and made an *Engliſh* Priory of it ſelf. It was

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 162 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.* ½. *Dug.* 193 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.* ½. *Speed.*

The Site of this Monaſtery and all the Structures were granted by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Richard Southwell* Kt. of *Woodriſing*, and were lately in the Hands of Sir *John Hobart* of *Blickling* Kt. and Bar.

Hulme, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, built by *Canutus* the *Daniſh* King, who dedicated it to St. *Benedict*, becauſe he had a ſingular Reverence for that Saint. *Edward* the Confeſſor was a great Benefactor to this Houſe, whoſe Revenues were ſo much increaſed by Donations afterwards, that it maintained a great Number of Monks, the Rents being

Valued at the Diſſolution at 677 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Speed.*

The Abbot of of this Houſe had a Vote and Seat in the Parliament of this Kingdom. Of this Houſe was

Thomas Langley, a Monk; excellently well knowing in all polite Literature, and equal to the beſt of the Poets of his Time. On whoſe Epigrams *John Blackney* wrote Commentaries. His Works were Epigrams of ſeveral Sorts, and of varying Verſes. He lived in 143. As was alſo

Robert Veis, a Perſon excellently well verſed in the *Latin* Tongue, of which he compiled a Dictionary, which he called *The Little Catholicon*, which was long preſerved in *Queen's-College* Library in *Cambridge*.

Langley, a Nunnery, as Mr. *Speed* from *Leland* tells us; but Mr. *Dugdale* ſays, it was a Priory of *Præmonſtratenſes*, or *White Canons*, founded by *Robert Fitz-Roger*, and endowed with Lands and Churches for the Support of the Canons. The Wife of Sir *Francis Pigot*'s Anceſtors and her Siſters were ſo conſiderable Benefactors to them, that they may lay a Claim to a large Share in the Foundation. King *John Reg.* 1. confirmed the Lands and Revenues given to theſe Canons by the Founder and Benefactors, and granted them further large Liberties and Immunities from all Tolls and Taxes.

Perſons of Note buried in the Abbey-Church here are Sir *Roger Kell*, a great

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Benefactor to the Nuns, and ſeveral of his Poſterity, Sir *John Clavering*, who died in 1332, Sir *Fulke Kerdeſton*, and ſeveral of his Poſterity, Sir *John Ufford*, and his Family, and many others. It was

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 104 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.* ½. *Dug.* 128 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Speed.*

St. Mary in the Fields near *Norwich*, a College dedicated to St. *Mary*, and built by *John Brown*, a Prieſt, for a Dean and ſome Prebendaries.

Marmound, a Nunnery of the Order of St. *Gilbert*, commonly called *White Nuns*.

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Speed.*

Markham Barbara, a Monaſtery of *Ciſtertian* Nuns, dedicated to St. *Barbara*, and built by *Hugh* Earl of *Arundel*, and *Iſabel* Counteſs of *Warren* and *Surrey*, his Wife, *Anno* 1252, who having this Manor of *Markham* near *Linne*, or, as it is called, *Markham*, by the Gift of her Father *William* Earl of *Warren*, in Frank-Marriage, ſettled it upon this Houſe; ſhe was a very courageous as well as pious Lady, as appears from her Managing a Claim ſhe had to a Wardſhip before King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 36. She moved the King for the ſaid Wardſhip, and was denied, at which ſhe was ſo provoked, becauſe ſhe knew it her Right, that ſhe boldly told the King, He neither governed himſelf nor Subjects as he ought to do, but wronged the Church and vexed the Nobles. The King aſtoniſhed at this, and ſome other of her Words, asked her, Whether ſhe deſired not his Grace and Favour? To which ſhe replied; "What Hope can I have "of your Favour, when you deny me "my Right? I appeal to God againſt "you and your Council." *William* Biſhop of *Norwich* gave to this Nunnery the Appropriation and Pariſh-Church of St. *Peter* in *Rockland* in the Dioceſe of *Norwich*, *Anno* 1349. This Nunnery was incorporated, *Anno* 1252, and

Valued at the Diſſolution at 42 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Speed.*

Sir *Nicholas Hare* Kt. and *John Hare* Citizen and Mercer of *London*, purchaſed of King *Henry* VIII, *Reg.* 38. all the Site and Precincts of the late Monaſtery of *Marham*, as alſo the Church and Manor of *Marham*, with all the Lands. Sir *Nicholas* had three Sons that all died childleſs. *John Hare*'s Family was more proſperous; for his Son *John* had Children, tho' *Nicholas* and *Hugh*, the elder, had none, and *Edmund* was Lunatick; yet Sir *Ralph Hare*, a Deſcendant from him, conſidering the Misfortunes of his Family, was not eaſy till he had ſettled the Patronage of the impropriate Rectory of *Marham* upon St. *John*'s College *Cambridge*; after which Sir *Henry Spelman* tells us, his Son Sir *John Hare* had a numerous Offſpring.

Linne had anciently divers Monaſteries of diſtinct Orders in it; but our Accounts of them are very defective. Mr. *Speed* from *Leland* mentions 1. A Monaſtery of *Carmelite* Fryars, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and founded by the Lords *Bardolf* and *Scales*, and Sir *John de Wigenhall* Kt. *Anno Domini* 1269, in the 54th Year of the Reign of King *Henry*, which was but meanly endowed, being

Valued at the Diſſolution at 1 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Ann.*

2. Another Houſe for Black Fryars, dedicated to St. *Dominick*, and founded by *Thomas Godney*. 3. A Monaſtery of *Franciſcan* or Grey Fryars, dedicated to St. *Francis*, built and endowed by *Thomas de Felleſham*. Theſe three *John Eyer* Eſq; one of the King's Auditors, purchaſed of King *Henry* VIII. who conveyed them to a Prieſt, who ſold the two firſt to the Corporation of *Linne*, who alſo purchaſed the Church of St. *James*, and turned it into a Town-Houſe, for to advance the Trade of their Corporation; but the Succeſs was, their Projects came to nought. *Spelm.* 4. A Cell to the Abbey of *Norwich*, erected by *Herbert de Loſinga*, firſt Biſhop of *Norwich*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. 5. An Hoſpital (mentioned alſo by *Dugdale*, Vol. 2. p. 413.) dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*, founded by *Ulfketel*, Son of a Nun of *Sceringes*, and by him endowed with a Parcel of Land in this Town, to hold in pure and perpetual Alms. The Mayor and Burgeſſes of *Linne* did uſe to preſent and eſtabliſh the Maſter and Warden of this Hoſpital till the Time of *John* of *Ely* (*Oxford*, we ſuppoſe

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poſe it ſhould be, unleſs *John Salmon*, who of Prior of *Ely* was made Biſhop of *Norwich*, be called ſo in the *Monaſticon*) Biſhop of *Norwich*. The Revenues of this Hoſpital were ſmall, being

Valued at the Suppreſſion at. 7 *l.* 6 *s.* 11 *d. Dugd. Speed.*

Mendham, a Monaſtery for *Cluniack* Monks, founded by *William de Huntingfield*, with the Conſent of his Son and Heir *Roger de Huntingfield*, on this Occaſion. *William de Huntingfield* gave the whole Iſle of *Mendham*, and divers other Lands, to the Monks of *Caſtle-Acre*; whereupon he erected a ſmall Convent at *Mendham*, and, having ſettled ſome of the Monks of *Caſtle-Acre* in it, made it a Cell to it, ordering, that the Monks of *Mendham* ſhould be in the ſame Manner ſubject to *Caſtle-Acre*, as that Houſe is to the Monaſtery of St. *Pancrace* at *Lewis* in *Suſſex*, and that to the Church of *Cluguy* in *France*. After the Death of this *William*, the Founder of this Houſe, the Prior of *Caſtle-Acre* and the Convent there did grant to and covenant with *Roger de Huntingfield*, who was a great Benefactor to it, to maintain at leaſt eight Monks in this his Priory of *Mendham*, and not to depoſe the Prior here, unleſs for one of theſe three Cauſes, Diſobedience, Incontinence, or Dilapidations of the Houſe.

Meſtingham, a ſmall *Cluniac* Priory, ſubject to *Weſt-acre*.

Bromholm, (being ſettled with divers other Lands upon the Priory of *Caſtle-Acre* by *William de Glanvile*) a Monaſtery of *Cluniack* Monks, was founded by *Bartholomew de Glanvile*, Son of the ſaid *William de Glanvile*, and by him made a Cell to *Caſtle-Acre*. It was dedicated to the *Holy Sepulchre* and St. *Andrew*. This Houſe for ſome Time was very poor; but at length grew famous and wealthy upon this Occaſion. An *Engliſh* Prieſt being admitted to celebrate Divine Service at *Conſtantinople* in the Emperor's Chapel, had the Keeping of many precious Reliques. Among them was a Croſs made of the Wood of our Saviour's, a Hand's Length, which uſed to be carried before the Emperor, when he went to Battle; but being upon a Time forgotten, the Emperor was ſlain, and all Things were in Confuſion. The Chaplain ſeeing that takes many of the Reliques and the Croſs, and fled into *England*. The Reliques he ſold, but would not part with the Croſs, unleſs it were to ſuch a Monaſtery as would take him and his two Sons, who were Children, into it, as Monks: Many Monaſteries refuſed to do it; but this Houſe complied, and having ſet up the Croſs in a proper Place in their Chapel, there was ſuch a Concourſe of People from all Parts to reverence it, becauſe of Miracles done by it, that the Monaſtery became very rich by the Gifts and Offerings of the Devout to them. *Capgrave* ſays, 39 were raiſed from the Dead, and 19 blind reſtored to Sight by this Croſs. In After-Times the Prior and Convent of *Bromholm*, being further endowed, happened to hold Lands in Fee-Farm of the Prior and Convent of *Caſtle-Acre* at the Annual Rent of fourteen Marks, five Shillings, and Four-pence to be paid at three Times, *viz.* on the Feaſts of St. *Michael*, *Purification of the Virgin Mary*, and *Pentecoſt*, at 64 *s.* each Term.

A Controverſy ariſing between the Priors of *Lewis* and *Caſtle-Acre* and the Prior of *Bromholm*, about putting in a Prior into this Houſe, the two latter being Cells to *Lewis* in a Manner, the whole Matter was referred by Pope *Gregory* IX. to be heard and determined by the Prior of *Oſulveſton*, or, as it is commonly called, *Ouſton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and the Dean of *Rutland*, who having conſidered on their ſeveral Pretenſions and Claims, decreed, among other Things, that upon the Death of the Prior of *Bromholm*, the Prior of *Caſtle-Acre* ſhould nominate ſix Monks, three of *Caſtle-Acre* and three of *Bromholm*, out of which Number the Convent of *Bromholm* ſhould chooſe one for their Prior, *&c.* This Decree was made in the Church of St. *Mary*, near the Bridge in *Stamford*, on the *Wedneſday* before *Palm-Sunday*, *Anno* 1229.

But we ſuppoſe, that this Agreement was hardly, if ever, performed; for Pope *Celeſtine* V. by his Bull dated in the 4th Year of his Pontificate, granted, that

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this Priory ſhould be free from any Subjection to that of *Caſtle-Acre*; after which this Priory had other Privileges beſtowed on it; for King *Henry* III. in the 13th Year of his Reign, granted to the Prior and Monks of St. *Andrew* of *Bromholm* to have a Fair in that Place yearly, upon the Feaſt of *The Exaltation of the Croſs*, *Sept.* 14. and a Market weekly on *Monday*. King *Edward* II. alſo granted to the Prior and Monks of this Houſe the Manor of *Blaketon*, to hold in Fee-Farm of the Crown at the yearly Rent of twenty Pounds, which Manor did formerly belong to *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*. The Revenues thus increaſed were

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 100 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.* ob. Dugd. 144 *l.* 19 *s.* *per Ann.* Speed.

Pentney, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, founded to the Honour of God, the glorious Virgin *Mary* and the bleſſed *Mary Magdalen*, by *Robert de Vallibus* or *Vaulx*, and by him was endowed with divers Lands and Churches, that the Monks therein might pray for the Health of his Soul, and the Souls of *Agnes* his Wife and their Children. This *Robert* came into *England* with Brethren *Hubert* and *Ranulph*, and being enriched with large Poſſeſſions by the Gift of *Ranulph de Meſchines* in the Reign of King *Stephen*, he was as rich in good Works (as it was then eſteemed) in building and endowing this Priory and *Caſtle-Acre*, on which he ſettled a Mill in this Place, and a Meadow with other Lands.

He had three Sons, *Robert*, *Adam*, and *William*, of whom he, being Patron of this Priory, made the laſt Prior of it. His Poſterity for ſome Generations enjoyed his Eſtate, and were Patrons of this Priory; but Heirs Male failing in *John de Vaulx*, who died 16 *Edward* I. leaving only two Daughters, *Petronil* and *Maud*, who married the eldeſt to *William de Nerford*, and the youngeſt to *William de Ros*, or *Roos*. Upon the Partition of the Eſtate the Patronage of this Priory came to the Lords *Roos*; but the Burial-Place in the Priory remained common to both Families; for *Petronil* and her Son *John*, who died within a few Years one of another, were buried in the Priory of *Pentney*, about the Year 1330, and *Maud de Vaulx* was interred alſo there much about the ſame Time. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that this Priory was the common Burial-Place of the Nobles and Gentry of this Tract. The Revenues of the Priory, were very conſiderable, being

Valued at the Diſſolution at 170 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.* Dug. 215 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Ann.* Speed.

This Abbey, after the Diſſolution 28 *Hen.* VIII. was granted to *John Spilman* and *Thomas Mildmay*, *Reg.* 30. of whom *Francis Windham* purchaſed it before the 18th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*. Afterward Sir *Thomas Richardſon* Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of both Benches ſucceſſively in King *Charles* II.'s Reign, bought it of Sir *Edward Bullock* of *Falborn-Hall* in *Eſſex*, whoſe Succeſſor, *Thomas* Lord *Richardſon* of *Cramont* in *Scotland* lately enjoy'd it, after his Mother, Part of whoſe Jointure it was. This Abbey now belongs, or lately did, to the Family named *Violet*.

The Manor of *Aylesthorpe*, otherwiſe called *Ayleswithorp*, with the Appurtenances, which was the Eſtate of this Priory, being ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. was given by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1. to Sir *John Gates* Kt. one of the Legatees in King *Henry* the Eighth's Will, and in ſpecial Favour with the King and his Council.

Peterſon, a ſmall Benedictine Abbey, which after the Diſſolution in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, bolonged to *Richard Manſer* Gentleman, who had many Suits and Quarrels with one *Firmine Gray*, about the Leaſe of it, and dying without Iſſue diſpoſed of it by Will to his Brother *Roger Manſer*, but he was deprived of it by one *Armiger* of *Creeke*, who married *Richard Manſer*'s Siſter, and left it to *William Armiger* his Son and Heir, who being weary of it ſold it to the Lord Chief Juſtice *Cooke*, to ſecure the Title, as Sir *Hen. Spelman* in his Hiſtory of *Sacril.* tells us.

Pree, or *De Prato*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, ſituate between *North-Creek* and *Burnham*, was founded by *Robert de Nereford*, and *Alice* the Daughter

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of *John Peuchard*, his Wife; *Robert* was principal Governour or Warden of *Dover-Caſtle* under *Hubert de Burgo*, then Chief Juſtice of *England*. He alſo built a Chapel to the Honour of *St. Bartholomew* there, and an Hoſpital near it for 13 poor People, four Chaplains and a Maſter; which two laſt, after the Death of the Founder, took the Habit of Canons Regular, and from that Time were called and reputed a Prior and Canons. The Chapel and new erected Priory were conſecrated 1221. *Alice*, the Widow of the ſaid *Robert*, made ſeveral Orders for the Government of the Hoſpital, and among others theſe, *viz.* 1. That the Brethren, who ſhall be admitted into the ſaid Hoſpital, ſhall at their Entrance promiſe Chaſtity and Obedience to the Maſter. 2. That none ſhall have any Property to himſelf. 3. That a Light ſhall burn Night and Day in the Church, and after this ſhe the ſaid *Alice* confirmed with Warranty all the Lands and Poſſeſſions given to the Houſe, and the Canons of the ſame. She alſo at laſt conveyed the Advowſon and Patronage of this Priory to King *Henry* III. who made it an Abbey, and confirmed all the Poſſeſſions then given to it, in the 15 Year of his Reign 1231.

Raveningham, a Chantry, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and built by Sir *John de Norwich*, Kt. who obtained a Licence of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 24. to found a Chantry in the Pariſh Church of *Raveningham*, conſiſting of one Maſter and eight Prieſts, to the Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, *St. Andrew* the Apoſtle, and *All-Saints*, to celebrate Divine Service for the Health of his own Soul, and the Soul of *Margaret* his Wife, *&c.*

Ruſhworth, a Collegiate Church, dedicated to *St. John* the Evangeliſt, and founded, ſaith *Dugdale*, by the Lord *Edmund Gonvile*; but Mr. *Speed* from *Leland* terms him only Parſon of *Ruſhworth*, in the Time of King *Edward* III. 'Tis probable he only erected the Building; for we find that King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 13. granted his Licenſe to ſeveral Perſons to confer the Manor of *Ruſhworth*, and other Revenues, upon the Maſter, or *Cuſtos* of the College of *St. John* the Evangeliſt, at *Ruſhworth*, and the Brethren of the ſame, *Anno* 1360. It is probable that Sir *Robert Wingfield*, and *Ann* his Wife, the Heir-General of *Edmund Gonvile*, were principal Promoters, and chief Benefactors in this Work, which being brought to ſome Perfection, *Thomas Percy*, then Biſhop of *Norwich*, compoſed proper Statutes and Ordinances for the Government of it, of which theſe are ſome, *viz.* 1. That there be in the ſaid College five Chaplains, of which one ſhall be Maſter or *Cuſtos*. 2. That as the Revenues increaſe the Number ſhall be increaſed, and every new Fellow to have at leaſt ten Marks. 3. That they all ſleep in one Room, and eat together. 4. That the Maſter have the Cure of the Pariſhioners of the Town of *Ruſhworth*, with Direction for the Saying of their Maſſes and Offices. And, 5. That they all be continually Reſident, *&c.* The Revenues of it

Valued at the Diſſolution at 85*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* *per Ann.* Dudg. Speed.

Shouldham, a Monaſtery of the Order of *Gilbertines*, founded by *Jeffrey Fitz-Piers*, Chief Juſtice of *England*, who was a great Admirer of that Order. He, by the Marriage of *Beatrix de Say*, Heir-General of *William de Mandevile*, Earl of *Eſſex*, bore that Title. He dedicated this Houſe to *St. Mary* and *St. Croſſe*, and appointed it for an Habitation both for Canons and Nuns of that Order, both Clerks and Laicks, endowing them with the Manor of *Shouldham*, and many other Lands and Churches. His Wife *Beatrix* died before he had erected this Monaſtery, and he buried her in the Priory of *Chikeſand* in *Bedfordſhire*; but as ſoon as he had eſtabliſhed this Foundation, he removed her Body hither, (ſhe died in Childbed,) and bequeathed his own Body to be buried by her, if he died in *England*. He died in the 14th Year of King *John*, and was accordingly buried in that Monaſtery with this Character, *viz.* That he was a Perſon of great Power and Authority, a general Loſs to the whole Kingdom, being a firm Pillar, generous, skilful in the Laws, rich in Money, and every Thing elſe; allied to all the great Men of *England* in Blood, or Friendſhip; ſo that the King feared

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feared him above all Mortals: For 'twas he that held the Reigns of Government; ſo that after his Death the Realm was like a Ship in a Tempeſt without a Pilot. In this Monaſtery two of the Daughters of *William de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, were Nuns, and to this Houſe it was *Margaret*, the Wife of *Roger Mortimer*, who was in Danger of being apprehended for rebelling againſt King *Richard* II. ſent her Daughter *Margaret* to be kept ſafe from the Hands of ſuch Officers as were in ſearch for her Lord, and afterwards took her, and cauſed her to be ſent Priſoner to the Caſtle of *Skipton* in *Craven* in *Yorkſhire*. *Robert de Monthault* was a great Benefactor to this Monaſtery, and lies buried in it. *Shouldham* grew wealthy by theſe Means, inſomuch that it was

Valued at the Diſſolution at 138 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* Dudg. 171 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum.* Speed.

Thetford, in its flouriſhing Eſtate, had eight Monaſteries, which (as Sir *Henry Spelman* ſays) no City, no not *London* itſelf had in ſo ſmall a Compaſs, from whence it may be deſervedly called, if not *Hierapolis*, yet at leaſt *Monachopolis*: But ſeveral of them even in the Times when the Monaſtick Life was moſt admired, were demoliſhed and fell into Decay through Diſuſe for Want of Revenues to ſupport them. We find the Names of them all in *Speed*'s Catalogue out of *Leland*, but little or nothing of their Endowments, *&c.* and therefore can't give ſo full an Account of them as may be deſired; but hope the Reader will accept the following, being all we have obſerved, *viz.* (1.) The Church of the Holy Trinity, which *Herfaſtus* Biſhop of *Elmham*, when he brought the Epiſcopal See hither, made his Cathedral, was by *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* converted into an Houſe of Fryars, Preachers in the Time of King *Edw.* III. Biſhop *Herfaſtus*, who died in 1092, was buried in this Monaſtery. This Monaſtery was ſurrendered to the King, *Henry* VIII. by the Prior, and about five Brethren. (2.) The Monaſtery of *Auguſtine* Fryars, founded by *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. This Monaſtery, at the Diſſolution, was valued at 312 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* The Ladies *Todenham* and *Hengrave*, with many others, were buried in it. (3.) *St. Sepulchers*, a Monaſtery built and endowed with good Lands and Revenues by the old Earls of *Warren*, and much augmented by Sir *Edmund Gonvile*, Lord of *Lirlingford*, and Parſon of *Terington*. Sir *John Brett*, Kt. and the Ladies *Honell*, *Talbot* and *Walſingham*, lie buried in this Abbey; for Canons of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order eſtabliſhed *Anno* 1109. upon the taking of the Holy Land from the *Turks* and *Sarazens* by the Chriſtians, who inſtituted this Order of Canons in the Church of the Sepulchre at *Jeruſalem*. They wore the ſame Habit with the other Canons Regular, without any other Diſtinction than a double Croſs of Red upon the Breaſt of their upper Garment; but this Order was of ſhort Duration, becauſe *Jeruſalem* was ſoon after loſt, when there was only this Houſe, and another in the Suburbs of *Warwick* erected for them, and another Order, called *Trinitarians*, for the Redemption of Captives inſtituted, and their Profits and Privileges transferred to them. This Monaſtery, by the Favour of the Patrons, enjoyed ſeveral large Immunities and Privileges. *Hameline*, Earl of *Warren*, baſe Brother of King *Henry* II. granted to theſe Canons among other Things three Fairs in this Town of *Thetford*, *viz.* One upon *the Invention of the Holy Croſs*, May 3. Another on *the Feaſt of the Sepulchre* and the third upon *the Exaltation of the Holy Croſs*, Sept. 14. *&c.* All which Grants of his Anceſtors were confirmed by *John* Earl of *Warren*, *Anno Dom.* 1315. 8 *Edw.* II. The Revenues of it were

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 39 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *Dugd.*

4. The Priory of *S. Mary* and *S. John*, founded by *John* Earl of *Warren* for *Black Canons*. *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, was a Benefactor to this Houſe, whoſe Revenues were

Valued at the Diſſolution at 49 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* Speed.

5. *St. Gregory's*, a Nunnery of the *Benedictine* Order, dedicated to that Saint, and built by an Abbot of [*St. Mary's* Abbey at

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at *York*. Stev.] *St. Edmunds-bury*. The Rents of it yearly were

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 50 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* Speed.

Elizabeth Hothe was the laſt Prioreſs of this Nunnery, and had a Penſion of 5 *l. per Ann.* aſſigned her for Life, which ſhe enjoyed *Anno* 1553, being then about 100 Year old or more. After the Diſſolution this Nunnery was the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Eſtate, who, after many other Misfortunes, was beheaded. The Duke ſold it to Sir *Richard Fulmerſton* Kt. who paſſed it with his Daughter in Marriage to Sir *Edward Clarke* Kt. whoſe eldeſt Son Sir *Edward* alſo ſpent almoſt all his Life in one Priſon or other, and exchanged this Monaſtery with one Mr. *Godſalve* for *Buckingham-Ferry*; Mr. *Godſalve* made it over to one Mr. *Smith* and Mr. *Shepherd*, who were vexed long with Law-Suits by Mr. *Godſalve*'s Heirs, and then ſold it to one Sir *William Campion*, who had it when Sir *Henry Spelman*, Hiſt. of *Sacril.* wrote it.

6. The Monaſtery of St. *Andrew*, ſo called from its Dedication to that Apoſtle, was founded by the Advice of King *Henry* I. *Maud* his Queen, *Herbert Loſinga* then Bp. of *Norwich*, and *Adeliza* his own Wife, by *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, and by him well endowed with Lands and other Gifts, *Anno* 1103. All which *William Bigod* his Son, who was Steward to that King's Houſhold, ratify'd and confirmed; as did alſo the King himſelf, and his Grandſon Hing *Henry* II. This Priory was made Deniſon 50 *Edw.* III. In this Abbey was the Burial-Place of the Family of *Bigods*, and after them of the *Mowbrays*, who were made Dukes of *Norfolk*; for *John de Mowbray* was buried here 1 *Edw.* IV. and his Son and Succeſſor 15 *Edw.* IV. as alſo the *Howards*, who ſucceeded the *Mowbrays* in that Title. *Hubert de Munchenſy* gave to the Monks of this Houſe two Parts of the Tithes of *Becham* in this County, by which, and other Donations the Revenues were ſo great as to be

Valued at the Diſſolution at 312 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* ½. Dugd. 418 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* ½. *per Ann.* Speed.

7. St. *Mary*'s, a College for a Maſter and Fellows, Valued at the Suppreſſion 109 *l.* 7 *d.* Speed.

8. St. *Mary Magdalen* and St. *John Baptiſt*'s, founded by *John Warren* Earl of *Surrey*.

Toſt, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, founded by *Robert* Earl of *Mellent*, who gave it with divers other Lands to the Abbey of St. *Peter* at *Preaux* in *Normandy*. All which King *Henry* II. and King *Ed.* I. confirmed, and beſides granted to it other great Liberties.

Tompſon or *Tomeſton*, a College, founded by *Thomas de Shardelow*, and *John* his Brother, *Anno* 1348, in the 23d Year of *Edward* III. for one Maſter, two Fellows, and ſix Chaplains, to pray for their and their Parents Souls, and ſo well endowed, that it was

Valued at the Diſſolution at 52 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. *per Ann.* Speed.

Waburn or *Walburn*, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, founded by Sir *Ralph Meyngaryn* or *Margwarin* Kt. from whom by the Mother's Side *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford* was deſcended. This little Monaſtery was

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 24 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *s.* ½. Dugd. 28 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d. per Ann.* Speed.

Walſingham, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. It was at firſt a Chapel, founded by the Mother of *Jeffrey de Faverches*, or as *Speed* calls him, Sir *Ralph Fanercheſſe* Kt. in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, but being improved and endowed with divers Revenues by her Son, he made it a Priory, and introduced the Canons about the Time of *William* the Conqueror. Divers Noblemen and others were Benefactors to this Houſe, as *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Gloceſter*, whoſe Gifts *Roger* his Son and Succeſſor confirmed; *Edmund* Earl of *March*, *Elizabeth de Burgh* Counteſs of *Ulſter*, *Robert* Lord *Morley* Marſhal of *England*, *John* Earl-Marſhal, who gave theſe Canons the Advowſon of the Church of *Tymelthorp*, and *Robert Brucat*. In this Monaſtery was alſo eſtabliſhed a perpetual Chantry for the Souls of *Thomas de Felton*,

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and others in the Chapel of St. *Anne*, conſiſting of four Chaplains. This could not be the Convent mentioned above in the Deſcription of Town, that *Eraſmus* ſays was maintained by the ſmaller Offerings of the Pilgrims at the Virgin *Mary's* Shrine, becauſe the Revenues of this were

Valued at the Diſſolution at 391 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* Dugd. 446 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.* Speed.

King *Edward* III. obtained Leave of Pope *Clement* VI. to build a Monaſtery for the Grey-Fryars in this Town; but we find no more of it.

Wells, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, founded by *William de Eſtois*, and by him at firſt given to the Abbey of St. *Steven* at *Caen* in *Normandy*, to be a Cell to that Convent. King *Edward* III. in the 47th Year of his Reign, when he was in War with *France*, committed the Cuſtody of this Priory to *Hugh Falſtaffe*, to hold at the yearly Rent of 40 *l. per Ann.* to be paid to himſelf, and 10 *l. per Ann.* to each Monk there for his Support. It continued thus in the Crown to the 9th Year of King *Edward* IV. when that King being deſirous to reſtore the Eſtate of this Monaſtery to its ancient Uſe, *viz.* Of the Church and Spiritualty, and out of the Devotion which he bore to St. *Stephen*, he ſettled the whole Eſtate, which had formerly belonged to this Priory, on the Dean and Canons of the Free Chapel of St. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*, as it ſtill remains.

Wendling, a Monaſtery of White Canons, called *Præmonſtratenſes*, founded and endowed 52 *Hen.* III. with Lands and other Revenues by *William de Wendling* Prieſt, in free and perpetual Alms. All which King *Edward* III. and *Robert de Stutevil* (probably Heir to *William de Wendling*) confirmed in the 6th Year of the ſaid King, *Anno Domini* 1273. The Revenues of it were

Valued at the Diſſolution at 55 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* Dugd. Speed.

Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 16. ſoon after the Diſſolution, beſtowed this Abby upon *Edward Dyer* Eſq;

Weſt-Acre, a Priory of *Cluniack* Monks, founded by *Ralph de Toni*, and made by him a Cell to the Priory of *Lewis* in *Suſſex*, and as an Endowment for it he gave all thoſe Lands, which *Oliver* the Prieſt of *Acre* held of him, and made the ſaid *Oliver* and his Son *Walter* Canons Regular of it. In After-Ages this Houſe met with many Benefactors, as *Roger de Toni*, and *Ralph* his two Sons, of whom the Monk of *St. Albans* in *M. Paris* makes this Relation, *viz.* That *Ralph* hearing, that his Brother *Roger* lay on his Deathbed at *Reading*, haſted to him with all Speed, but found him ſpeechleſs, and void of Senſe (as was thought;) however, *Ralph* cried out to him, *Dear Brother, I conjure thee to ſpeak to me: Roger* thereupon reviving a little, rebuked him ſharply for diſquieting his Spirit, telling him, that he had beheld the Joys of the Bleſſed and the Torments of the Evil, to which he (miſerable Wretch!) was deſtined. *Ralph* then ſaid, *Shalt thou not then be ſaved? Yes*, ſaith *Roger, for I have given a ſmall Gift to the Honour of the Virgin* Mary, *for which, thro' God's Mercy, I truſt for Redemption.* Then ſaid *Ralph, May not thoſe Puniſhments, to which thou art deſigned, be mitigated by Maſſes, good Works, and Alms-Deeds? Roger* replied, *Yes.* Then ſaid *Ralph, I do faithfully promiſe to found a Religious Houſe for good Men to inhabit, who ſhall always pray to God for the Health of our Souls, and the Souls of our Anceſtors.* Which *Roger* hearing ſaid, *Promiſe no more than you will perform*, and then died. *Ralph* accordingly did ſo, and built and endowed a Monaſtery in the Weſtern Part of *England*. *Oſmond de Stuteville*, who went to the Holy War, and died at *Joppa*; *William* Son of *Stangrine*, *Thomas de Ingleſharpe*, *Robert de Scales*, *Turkill* the Merchant, *Foldwine* the Son of *Eudo de Nerford*, *Godfrey de Quaternerſhe*, *John Gray* of *Norburgh* Kt. *Jeffrey Fitzwalter* of *Marcham*, and *William Fitz-Simon* of *Rudham*, were thoſe by whoſe Donations the Revenues of this Monaſtery were ſo great, that they were

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 260 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.* ¼. Dugd. 308 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* ¾. *per Ann.* Speed.

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William Wingfield Prior, *William Startway*, and fifteen others of this Houſe, ſubſcribed to the King's Supremacy, 26 *Hen.* VIII. *Aug.* 31. 1534. He was the laſt Prior, and with eight of his Monks ſurrendered this Convent three Years after; for which he was allowed a Penſion of 40 *l. per Annum* for Life. After the Suppreſſion Sir *Thomas Cecil* Earl of *Exeter* obtained this Houſe and the Impropriation of the Town, but ſold them ſoon to Sir *Horatio Palavicini*, an *Italian*, who having had two Sons by two Wives, *viz. Edward* and *Toby*, he gave this Monaſtery and Impropriation for his laſt Wife's Sake to *Toby*: *Edward*, after his Father's Death, grew into a Contention with his Brother *Toby*, who, partly by this Means, and partly by other Cauſes, was not only obliged to ſell this Monaſtery and the Impropriation belonging to it it to Alderman *Barchan*, but was long kept in the *Fleet* for Debt, till he there died.

Weſt-Dereham, a Monaſtery for White Canons, called *Præmonſtratenſes*, founded by *Hubert Walter*, Dean of *York*, for the Good of his own Soul, and the Souls of his Father and Mother, and of *Ranulph de Glanville*, and *Bertra* his Wife, who brought him up. He afterward was raiſed to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, and endowed this Abbey with many Lands; all which were confirmed to it by King *John*, *Reg.* 1. who alſo granted to the Canons of this Houſe very great Liberties and Privileges, as to be free from all Toll throughout the Kingdom, both for themſelves and Servants, *&c.* The Rents of it were

Valued at the Diſſolution at 228 *l.* ½. *Dugd.* 252 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* ½. *per Annum. Speed.*

Wymondham, a Monaſtery of Black Monks of St. *Benedict*, built by *William de Albini Pincerna*, *i. e.* the King's Butler, who having dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, and annexed it as a Cell to St. *Albans*, endowed it with divers Lands and Revenues, of which his Gift of the Manor of *Hapesburg* in pure Alms is worth our Notice for the Solemnity of it; for he made Livery of it to the Canons by a Croſs of Silver, in which were put certain venerable Reliques, *viz.* Part of the Wood of the Croſs on which our Lord was crucify'd, Part of the Manger wherein he was laid at his Birth, and Part of the Sepulchre of the Bleſſed Virgin, as alſo a Gold Ring and a Silver Chalice for retaining the Holy Euchariſt, admirably wrought in the Form of a Sphere, in the Preſence of his Sons *William*, *Nigel*, and *Oliver*.

Tho' this Houſe was made Subject to the Abbey of *St. Albans*, as it was a Cell to it, yet the Founder made theſe Reſerves, that they might chooſe their Prior among themſelves, and preſent him to their Founder or After-Patron, who ſhould not refuſe him without a good Cauſe; and that the Monks here ſhould only pay a Mark of Silver yearly to the Abbot of *St. Albans*, as an Acknowledgement of Subjection. King *Henry* I. confirmed the Eſtate given to this Houſe, and further granted them many great Liberties and Privileges; as did alſo *William* Earl of *Suſſex*, Grandſon of the aforeſaid *William* the Founder, who was buried before the High Altar in this Abbey, and by him ſeveral of his Poſterity, as *William de Albini*, his Son, who was made Earl of *Arundel* by Queen *Maud*, *Hugh* his Brother and Succeſſor, *&c.*

Afterwards, in the 27th Year of King *Henry* VI. by the Authority of Pope *Nicholas* V. and at the Petition of Sir *Andrew Ogard* Kt. then Patron of this Monaſtery, it was diſcharged of any Dependency on the Abbey of *St. Albans*, and from paying a Mark yearly, and ſo made an Abbey of it ſelf, and *Stephen London*, then Prior, became the firſt Abbot; all which was allowed and confirmed by the ſaid King *Henry* IV. who at the ſame Time pardoned all Penalties incurred by the Parties concerning the Procurement of the Pope's Bull, by Reaſon of the Statute of Proviſors, or any other Statute. The Revenues of this Monaſtery were

Valued at the Diſſolution at 211 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.* ¼. Dugd. 72 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.* Speed.

The Site and Manor of this Monaſtery, after the Diſſolution, was given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 37. to *Tho. Howard* Earl of *Surrey*. Divers of the Family of the

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Albini's, Earls of *Arundel*, were buried in this Monaſtery, as alſo Sir *Andrew Ogard* and his Wife.

William de Albini, Earl of *Arundel* abovementioned, built in this Town a Chapel to St. *Thomas* the Martyr, *i. e. Thomas Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who was ſlain in his Cathedral for oppoſing the King's Authority, and canonized by the Pope for it, as being ſlain in his Cauſe.

Ingham, a Priory of the Order of *Trinitarians*, founded by *William Staferton* Kt. and dedicated to St. *Mary* and the *Holy Trinity*. In later Times *Francis Calthorp* became the Patron of it. • It was

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 61 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. Dugd. 74 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. *per Ann.* Speed.

Mr. *Speed* ſubjoins to this two Fryaries, the one of Friar-Preachers, valued at the Suppreſſion at 18 *s. per Ann.* the other of *Auguſtine* Fryars, valued at the Suppreſſion at 18 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum*, as if they ſtood in this Place.

The following Monaſteries are taken out of Mr. *Speed* only, *viz.*

Withum, a Priory of Black Canons, dedicated to St. *Winewald*.

Weybridge or *Werbridge*, founded and endowed by *Robert Oliver*, *Thomas Munday*, *John Palmer*, and *John Barford*, and dedicated to St. *Margaret*.

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*.

Wrungey or *Wrongey*, a Cell to *Pentney*, being near it.

Yarmouth had divers ſmall religious Houſes, as 1. A Cell founded by *Herbert Loſinga*, firſt Biſhop of *Norwich* in the Reign of King *Henry* I. 2. A Fryary dedicated to St. *Mary*, founded by King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 7. *Anno* 1278, for *Carmelites*. 3. A *Dominican* Fryary, dedicated to St. *Dominick*, founded by *Thomas Falſtoff* and *Jeffrey Pilgrim* Kts. 4. Another Fryary dedicated to St. *Francis*, and built by Sir *William Gerbrigge* Kt. for *Franciſcan* Fryars. 5. A College ſituate near *Yarmouth*, built by *Robert de Caſtre* and *John Falſtoff* Eſq; Father of Sir *John Falſtoff*, that Martial Knight, who had a fair Seat at *Caſton*, and was a Knight of the Garter in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. In the Monaſteries of this Place were buried, *William de Ufford* and *Michael de la Pole*, Earls of *Suffolk*; many of the Families of *Falſtoff* and *Bacon*, *Godfrey Pilgrim*, a Founder of the *Dominican* Friary, and *William Woderow* and *Margaret* his Wife, who founded the Monaſtery of *Auguſtin* Fryars, and many others.

The Names and Sufferings of the Martyrs of this County, who choſe rather to die or undergo great Afflictions, than deny or forſake the Truth.

THIS County, Part of *Norwich* Dioceſe had many Martyrs in it, who had ſuch Abhorrence of the Popiſh Church and Doctrine, that they choſe rather to die, or ſuffer many grievous Torments, than to forſake the Truth, or deny the Faith, of which the moſt eminent are

John Florence, a Turner and Inhabitant of *Shelton* in *Depwade* Hundred. He was attached and impriſoned for teaching and holding theſe Heretical Doctrines, (as they

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they were then esteemed) because they were contrary to the Determinations of the Church of *Rome*, *viz.* 1. That the Pope and Cardinals have no Power to make or constitute any Laws. 2. That there is no Day to be kept holy, but only the *Sunday*, which God hath hallowed. 3. That Men ought to fast on no other Time, but on that of the *Quatuor Temporum*. 4. That Images are not to be worshipped, and that People ought not to set up Lights before them in their Churches, or go on Pilgrimages to them, or offer for the Dead. 5 That Curates ought not to take Tithes of the Parishioners, but that such Tithes should be divided among the Poor. And 6. That all such as swear by their Life or Power shall be damned, except they repent. To answer to these Articles he was summoned personally to appear, *Aug.* 2. 1424, before *William Bernam*, Chancellor to *John Wakering*, Bishop of *Norwich*, when, he being present, it was objected to him, That he denied the Pope's and Cardinals Power to make Laws. To which he answered, If the Pope lived as uprightly as *Peter* lived he hath Power to make Laws, otherwise I beleive he hath no Power. But being afterward threatned by the Judge, he acknowledged, that he had erred and submitting himself to the Discipline of the Church was abjured, taking an Oath, that from that time forward he would not hold, teach, preach, or willingly defend any Error or Heresy, contrary to the Determination of the Church of *Rome*, nor maintain, help, or aid any that shall teach or hold any such Errors or Heresies, privately or openly; and for his Offence already done he was enjoined this Penance, *viz.* That Three *Sundays* in solemn Procession in the Cathedral Church of *Norwich* he should be whipped before all the People, and suffer the like Punishment three *Sundays* more in the Parish-Church of *Shelton*, being at the same Time barefooted, bareheaded, and bare-necked, after the Manner of a publick Penetentiary, his Body being covered with a Canvas Shirt and Breeches, and carrying in his Hand a Taper of a Pound Weight; and so he was dismissed. Much about the same Time was

Richard Belward of *Earsham* in the Hundred of the same Name, accused for holding and teaching Errors and Opinions contrary to the known Doctrines of the *Roman* Church, *viz.* 1. That Ecclesiastical Ministers and Ordinaries had no Power to excommunicate; and if a Bishop doth excommunicate any Man God doth absolve him. 2. That he held the same erroneous Opinions with Sir *John Oldcastle* and affirmed, that Sir *John* was a true Catholick Man, and falsly condemned. 3. That such, as go on Pilgrimages to Images of Wood and Stone, and offer to them, are excommunicate, because they ought to offer to the Quick, and not to the Dead. 4. That the Curates and other Ecclesiastical Ministers do sell God upon *Easter-day*, because they receive Offerings of the Communicants before they minister the Sacrament to them. 5. That he counselled divers Women not to offer in the Church for the Dead. 6. That the Saints in Heaven ought in no Case to be prayed unto, but God only. 7. That he taught Schools of *Lollardy* in the Parish of *Dichingham* in the Hundred of *Clavering*. For these Articles he was brought before the said *John* Bishop of *Norwich* to answer; but when they were objected to him he denied them; whereupon the Bishop enjoined him to appear before him on *July* 24. 1424. to bring with him nine of his Neighbours to purge him upon those Articles, which he accordingly did; and for Fear of Relapse, the Bishop obliged him to take the former Oath upon the Evangelists in the Presence of Chancellor *Bernam*, and several other Gentleman, and his nine Neighbours. In like Manner was

John Goddesell of *Dichingham*, Parchment-maker, who was reported to bring *Richard Belward* from *London* all the Books containing the *Lollards* Doctrine, that were at that Time printed detected and accused upon the same Articles, and brought before the Bishop; but he denying them purged himself by his Neighbours, and was sworn as *Richard* was, and so was set at Liberty.

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Hugh Tye, Chaplain of *Ludney*, was alſo accuſed and brought before *John Wakering* the Biſhop of *Norwich*, *July* 5. 1424, for holding the following Opinions, *viz.* That the People ought not to go on Pilgrimages. 2. That no Man ought to give Alms to any but ſuch as beg at their Doors. 3. That the Image of the Croſs, and other Images, ought not to be worſhipped. 4. That he had caſt the Croſs of *Bromehold* into the Fire, and had burnt it. Theſe Articles being objected againſt him, he utterly denied them; whereupon he was appointed to purge himſelf by the Teſtimony of three Prieſts and three Laymen, which having done, he was ſworn, as the others before, and ſo diſmiſſed. About the ſame Time there was almoſt a general Perſecution of the *Lollards* in this Dioceſe; King *Henry* VI. ſent forth his Letters to *John Exeter*, Regiſter of *Norwich*, to apprehend *William White* Prieſt, who generally abode at *Ludney*, and *Thomas*, Chaplain of *Setbing* in *Clavering* Hundred, *William Northampton* Prieſt, and all others, whatſoever they be, that are ſuſpected of Hereſy or *Lollardy*, and whereſoever they be found, and ſend them to the next Gaol or Priſon, there to remain till they ſhall be delivered by due Courſe of Law. By Virtue of which Commiſſion a great Number of Men in *Earſham*, *Ludney*, and other Parts of this County, were vexed, and caſt into Priſons, and brought to open Shame in Churches and Markets by *William Alnwick* Biſhop of *Norwich*, and his Chancellor *Burnham*; ſo that in the Space of three or four Years about the Number of 120 Men and Women were examined, and ſuſtained great Vexation for the Profeſſion of the true Chriſtian Faith and pure Goſpel of Chriſt. Indeed they are ſlanderouſly reported to have held, That the Sacrament of Baptiſm adminiſter'd by Water is but a light Matter, and of no Effect; whereas they ſpake only againſt the many Ceremonies uſed in Baptiſm in their Times, as Salt, Oil, Spittle, Criſoms, Exorciſm, &c. That Chriſtian People are ſufficiently baptized in the Blood of Chriſt, and need no Water, and that Infants are ſufficiently baptized, if their Parents are; whereas they only ſpake againſt Midwives baptizing in private Houſes, and the Opinion of ſuch as think Children damned which die unbaptized: That no Tythes were to be given to the Curates and Miniſters of Churches; whereas they only aſſerted, that in ſome Caſes Tithes might be withholden from wicked Prieſts, and applied to the Benefit of the Poor, or other good Uſes; and that Matrimony conſiſted only in the mutual Conſent of the Man and Woman, and needed no Solemnizing in the Church; whereas they only denied it to be a Sacrament. Theſe Things were falſly objected againſt them.

But in theſe Doctrines, with which they were uſually accuſed as Heretical, they agreed, and choſe rather to ſuffer any Thing than deny them, *viz.*

1. That Auricular Confeſſion is to be made to God only, and not to a Prieſt, who hath no Power to abſolve a Sinner from his Sins.

2. That no Prieſt hath any Power in the Sacrament of the Altar to make the Body of Chriſt, but after the Sacramental Words, or Conſecration, there remaineth pure Material Bread, as it was before.

3. That no Man is bound under Pain of Damnation to obſerve *Lent*, or any other Days commanded and enjoyned by the Church of *Rome*; but that it is lawful for Chriſtians to do any bodily Work (ſinful ones only excepted) upon them: For it is no Sin to withſtand Eccleſiaſtical Precepts.

4. That the Pope is Antichriſt, and his Prelates the Diſciples of Antichriſt, and that the Pope has no Power to bind and looſe upon Earth.

5. That it is lawful for Prieſts to have Wives.

6. That Excommunications, and other Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures, as they are now uſed by the Prelates, and Lay-Officers, are not to be regarded.

7. That it is not lawful to ſwear in private Caſes.

8. That Men ought not to go on Pilgrimages.

9. That no Honour ought to be given to the Images of the Crucifix, the Virgin *Mary*, or any other Saint, and that the Relicks of dead Men, as Bones, Hair, &c ought

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ought not to be digged up, or worſhipped, or ſet up in Shrines.

10. That Holy Water hallowed in the Church by the Prieſt, is not holier, or of more Virtue, than other running, or Well-water, becauſe God bleſſed all Waters in the firſt Creation, *Gen.* 1. 22.

11. That the Death of *Thomas Becket*, was neither holy, nor meritorious.

12. That Prayers made to God in all Places are acceptable to him, and that Men ought not to pray to any Saint, but only to God.

13. That the Catholick Church is only the Congregation of the Elect.

Theſe Doctrines and Articles theſe Followers of *Wickliffe* did with ſuch an uniform Conſent agree in, that whatſoever one of them held they all maintained and held the ſame, by which it is evident that they had but one Inſtructor, which was

William White, a Prieſt of *Kent*, a Scholar and Follower of *Wickcliffe*, who coming into *Norfolk*, inſtructed theſe Men in the Light of the Goſpel. This Man was a Prieſt, but not of the common Sort, but ſuch an one as was like the Morning Star in the Midſt of a Cloud, and as the Moon at the full, *Eccleſ.* 50. 6. He was well learned, upright, and well ſpoken. He gave over his Prieſthood and Benefice to marry, yet did not therefore ceaſe, or leave from his former Office and Duty, but continually laboured to promote Chriſt's Glory and Goſpel, by reading, writing, and preaching. The principal Points of Doctrine, which rendered him obnoxious to the Powers, that then were, were theſe, 1. That Men ſhould ſeek for the Forgiveneſs of their Sins only at the Hands of God. 2. That the wicked Living of the Pope's Holineſs is nothing elſe but a deviliſh Eſtate, and an heavy Yoke of Antichriſt, and therefore he is an Enemy to Chriſt's Truth. 3. That Men ought not to worſhip Images, or other Idolatrous Paintings, no, nor the Holy Men that are dead. 4. That the *Romiſh* Church is the Fig-tree that Chriſt hath curſed, becauſe it brings forth no Fruits of true Belief. 5. That ſuch as wear Cowls, or be anointed, or ſhorn, are the Launce-Knights and Soldiers of *Lucifer*, and that they all, becauſe their Lamps are not burning, ſhall be ſhut out in utter Darkneſs, when the Lord cometh. Upon theſe Articles he was apprehended and brought before Cardinal *Chicheley* at *Canterbury* in 1424. and there ſtoutly and manfully witneſſed the Truth he had preached for a Time; but at length his Courage failed, and he ſubmitted to a Recantation, and was abjured; but after a while he was greatly troubled for what he had done, and confeſſing his Error and Offence, became much ſtouter and ſtronger in Jeſus Chriſt; for going into this County of *Norfolk* with his Wife, he was ſo diligent and zealous in his Teaching, that he converted much People unto the true Doctrine of Chriſt. He and his Wife had their uſual Abode with one *Tho. Moon* of *Ludney*, but often travelled into other Places and Towns to ſow the good Seed of the Word of God, which he ſaw bleſſed with a great Increaſe. But at length, by Means of the King's Letters ſent into this County for that Intent and Purpoſe, he was taken and brought before [*Wakering*] *John* Biſhop of *Norwich*, by whom he was convicted of thirty Articles, and being condemned, was burnt at *Norwich*, in *September*, [*Al.* 1428.] 1424. This Man was of ſo devout and holy a Life, that all People had a Reverence for him, and deſired him to pray for them; and one of his Followers, a Woman, ſaid, *If any Saints might be prayed to, ſhe would pray to him.* When he came to the Stake, he thought to ſpeak to the People to exhort them and confirm them in the Truth; but one of the Biſhop's Servants ſtruck him on the Mouth and forced him to be ſilent, and ſo he ended his Life, to the Grief of all the good Men of *Norfolk*. After this good Man's Death divers were vexed and troubled for Religion, as

Thomas Py, and *John Mendham* of *Aldborough*, who being convicted of divers of the Articles before mentioned in 1428, were ordered to undergo the following Penance by the Biſhop's Letter directed to the Dean of *Rodenſtall*, and Pariſh Prieſt of *Aldborough*, *viz.* ſix Fuſtigations, or Diſplings, about the Market-place of *Harl-*

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ston on three principal Market-Days, and as many about the Parish Church of *Aldborough*, before the solemn Processions six several *Sundays*, their Necks, Legs, Heads and Feet being bare, and their Bodies being covered only with their Shirts and Breeches, either of them carrying a Taper in his Hand of a Pound weight, as well round about the Church, as the Market-place on every of the said appointed Days, which Tapers upon the last *Sunday* of their Penance finished, they shall humbly and devoutly offer upon the High-Altar of the Parish Church of *Aldborough* at high Mass, and going about the Market-place of *Harlston*, shall make four several Pauses, or Stays, and at every one of them receive three Displings. This was the usual Method of Penance of Heresy, (as it was then called) yet some were more severely handled, by Banishment out of the Diocese, or longer Imprisonment, as will appear by some few Instances in both Kinds, as in

John Beverley, alias *Battild*, Labourer of *South-Creeke* in *Brothercross* Hundred, who was attached by the Vicar of *South-Creek*, the Parish-Priest of *Waterden*, and a Lawer, and delivered to Mr. *William Barnham*, the Bishop's Commissary, who sent him to the Castle of *Norwich*, there to be kept in Irons. He was after a while brought before the said Commissary; but having nothing proved against him, an Oath was imposed upon him, that every Year after he would confess his Sins to his Curate, and receive the Sacrament at *Easter*, and for his Offence should fast with Bread and Water on the *Friday* and *Saturday* following, and on the last of those Days be fustigated, or whipped through the Streets of *Norwich*, and round about the Market-place there, having in his Hand a Wax-candle of Two-pence, which he shall offer to the Image of the Trinity, when he has finished his Penance, and then depart out of the Diocese, never to come again any more. Many more of the same Company were forced to the like Penance and Abjuration in this, and the next Year, as

Margery Baxter of *Martham* in *West-Fleg*.

William Tayler of *Ludney*, and *William Everden* his Man.

Anise, the Wife of *Thomas Moon*, and her Daughter.

Thomas Grimner Turner of *Dichingham*.

William Bate, *William Skirving*, *William Osborn*, } all of *Sething* in *Clavering* Hundred.

Thomas Moon of *Ludney*, and his Servant.

John Burrel, as also *Robert Grigs* of *Martham*, aforesaid.

One *Babram*, a certain godly Man, and constant Martyr of Jesus Christ, was burnt in *Norfolk* in the Month of *July*, 1499.

Thomas Norrice was for the Profession of the Gospel condemned by the Bishop of *Norwich*, Dr. *Richard Nix*, and burnt in that City, *March* 31. 1507.

One *Thomas*, a Priest of *Norwich*, was burnt at *Eccles*, 1510. when he was in Prison: He was by Perswasion led away from his former Opinions, wherefore when he went to be burnt, he would for Penance be carried on sharp Hurdles made of Thorns.

One *Thomas Bingy*, an old Reverend Man, was burnt at *Norwich*, because he had not received the Sacrament of fourteen Years, and abhorred the Popish Ministration.

Thomas Bilney, the famous Martyr, of whom Bishop *Latimer* speaks so affectionately in his 7th Sermon before King *Edward* VI. saying, *I knew a Man my self*, Bilney! *Little* Bilney! *that blessed Martyr of God*, &c. And in his Sermon before the Dutchess of *Norfolk* he calls him *St. Bilney*. Tho' his chief Residence was at *Cambridge*, and his first Apprehension for preaching the pure Gospel was at *London*, yet the bloody Scene of his suffering Death was in this County, and therefore he is most properly to be reckoned among the Martyrs here. This Holy Man, and excellent Scholar, was first converted to the genuine Doctrines of Christ by reading *Luther's* Writings against the Popish Corruptions; and like the Man, who lost his Sheep, and called his Neighbours to rejoice with him when he had found it; so *Bilney*, when he had found the Truth, spared not to impart to his Neighbours and

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and Friends in the Univerſity; by which Means he converted many of his Fellows, and among them *Thomas Arthur* and *Hugh Latimer*, who then for his Zeal was Croſs-Keeper of the Univerſity, and by his Office was to bring it forth upon Proceſſion-Days.

After ſome Time his Zeal ſtirred him up to a further Communication of his Knowledge, thinking that he ought not to hide his Talent, or put his Light under a Buſhel; and thereupon being aſſociated with *Thomas Arthur*, they forſook the Univerſity, and went preaching up and down in divers Places, till at length they came to *London*, and preached the Goſpel for ſome Months there in ſuch Places as they could get moſt convenient, inveighing at the incredible Inſolence of the Clergy, the Negligence and Vanity of the Biſhops, and the Uſurpation and Pride of the Pope and Cardinals. *Wolſey* then was in the Height of his Grandure, and being grieved that the pure Goſpel began to be preached, whereby in a little Time the Hipocriſy and the Deceits of the preſent Church would be detected, he laid wait on all Hands to apprehend both *Bilney* and *Arthur*, which he in a few Weeks effected, and caſt them into Priſon. *Arthur* was firſt tried upon the common Articles, and being convicted, revoked his Doctrine, and ſubmitted himſelf to the Puniſhment and Judgment of the Church; but *Bilney* utterly refuſed to return to the Church of *Rome*; whereupon he was brought to a more formal Trial before the Cardinal, Biſhop of *London*, and divers other Biſhops, ſitting in the Chapter-Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, before whom certain Articles were produced out of a Sermon preached by him at the Pariſh Church of St. *Magnus* in *Whitſun-week*, *Anno* 1527, *viz.*

1. That Men ſhould pray to God only, and not to any Saints.

2. That Man is ſo imperfect in himſelf, that his beſt Deeds cannot merit.

3. That Chriſtians ſhould not ſet up Lights before the Images of Saints, for the Saints in Heaven need no Light, and Images have no Eyes to ſee any.

4. That as *Hezekias* deſtroyed the Brazen Serpent that *Moſes* by God's Command made, ſo ſhould Chriſtian Princes deſtroy and burn the Images of Saints ſet up in Churches.

5. That there hath been no good Pope this 500 Years, for they have neither preached nor lived well, according to their Dignity, but have been guilty of Simony, &c.

6. That the People of late have uſed Pilgrimages fooliſhly.

7. That the Preachers of former Times have been Anti-Chriſts, &c. Theſe Things being depoſed and proved, the Biſhop of *London*, *Decemb.* 4. 1531, admoniſhed him to abjure and recant; but he anſwered, he would ſtand to his Conſcience. Then the Biſhop cauſed the Depoſitions to be read to him, which done, he bad him deliberate whether he would forſake his Opinions or no, but he anſwered, *Fiat Juſtitia*, &c. which when the Biſhop heard, and ſaw he would anſwer no otherwiſe, he pulled off his Cap, and croſſing his Breaſt and Forehead gave Sentence thus.

I John Stakesly, *Biſhop of* London, *by the Counſel and Conſent of my Bretbren here preſent, do pronounce thee*, Thomas Bilney, *who haſt been accuſed of divers Articles, to be convict of Hereſy, and for the reſt of the Sentence we will take Deliberation till to-Morrow.*

The next Day the Biſhops again aſſembled, and *Bilney* was brought before them, then the Biſhop of *London* asked him again and again, whether he would recant and return to the Unity of the Church? To which *Bilney* ſaid, He would not ſlander the Goſpel, and truſted he was not ſeparated from the Church; but however deſired a Day or two to deliberate with himſelf with his Friends, whether he might abjure the Hereſies wherewith he was defamed or no, which being at length granted, he appeared before the ſaid Biſhops, and ſaid, That he was perſwaded by Mr. *Dancaſter* and other Friends to ſubmit himſelf, truſting, that they would deal

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deal mildly with him, both in the Abjuration and Penance, which was thus performed: He ſubſcribed his Abjuration, and being abſolved, his Penance was, to bear a Fagot at the Proceſſion at St. *Paul's* bare-headed, ſtand before the Preacher all the Sermon, and remain in Priſon till he was releaſed by the Cardinal *Wolſey*, which was done ſoon after.

Bilney, after this Abjuration, was ſo deeply affected with Sorrow and Repentance for what he had done, that he was near the Point of Deſpair; for when he returned to *Cambridge* he had ſuch Conflicts in himſelf, that his Friends were afraid to leave him alone, and forced to be with him Day and Night to comfort him, but nothing would do for almoſt two Years: If any mentioned any Places of Scripture to appeaſe his Sorrow, he was in as great Agony as if he had been wounded at the Heart with a Sword; for he thought all Scripture was againſt him, and ſounded to his Condemnation. Neither Meat nor Drink did him any Good, and all Things, that could be alledged for his Comfort, ſeemed to him to make againſt him, ſo vehemently was this good Man pierced with Sorrow for almoſt two Years. But at length he, by God's Grace and good Counſel, came to ſome Quiet of Conſcience, and fully reſolved to give up his Life for the Confeſſion of the Truth, which he had renounced; and thereupon at Ten o' Clock at Night took his Leave in *Trinity-Hall* of ſome of his Friends, and departed immediately for this County of *Norfolk*, where he preached firſt privately in Houſes, to confirm the Brethren and Siſters, and an Anchoreſs, whom he had formerly converted to Chriſt; afterward he preached openly in the Fields, confeſſing his Fault, and inculcating the Doctrines he had abjured as the very Truth, and deſired all Men to take Warning by him, and never truſt their carnal and worldly Friends in Matters of Religion. Then he went to *Norwich* to his Anchoreſs, to whom he gave a New Teſtament of *Tindal's* Tranſlation, and the Obedience of a Chriſtian Man. But here he had not been long e'er he was apprehended and carried to Priſon, there to remain till Biſhop *Nix* ſent up for a Writ to burn him. When the Writ was come, *Bilney* was again brought before Dr. *Pelles*, the Biſhop's Chancellor, and being after a ſhort Examination condemned by him was degraded by Suffragan *Underwood*, aſſiſted by ſeveral Fryars and Doctors, and then committed to the Lay-Power, the Sheriffs of *Norwich*, of whom *Thomas Necton*, a Friend of *Bilney*, was one: He was ſorry to accept him, but by his Office could not avoid it; yet being in his Cuſtody he afforded him all civil and friendly Uſage till he was called out to Suffering, *Anno* 1513. At his Execution he choſe Dr. *Warner*, Parſon of *Winterton*, his old Acquaintance, to be with him for his Ghoſtly Comfort; and at the Stake made Confeſſion of his Faith in the Words of the Apoſtles Creed, and after with great Patience and Chearfulneſs ſubmitted to the Flames. Sir *Thomas Moore*, then Chancellor of *England*, and Mr. *Cope* gave it out, that he again recanted his Opinions; but Mr. *Fox* at large confutes that Slander. He was burnt without the City-Gate, called *Biſhopſgate*, in a low Valley, commonly called *The Lollards Pit*, under *St. Leonard's-Hill*, which with other great Hills ſurround it. The Biſhop hearing, after *Bilney's* Death, how holy and good a Man he was, ſaid, he feared he had burnt *Abel*.

Thomas Corſon, a Monk of *Eaſt-Acre*, was brought to his Abjuration, *Anno* 1530, for going out of his Monaſtery, changing his Garments, and letting his Crown to grow, and working abroad for his Living, in making Copes and Veſtments; as alſo for having the New Teſtament of *Tindal's* Tranſlation, and another Book, containing certain Books of the Old Teſtament, tranſlated into *Engliſh* by certain People, called *Lutherans*.

Thomas Hitton of *Martham* in this County, an honeſt religious Man, and Lover of God's Word, when the Perſecution was hot in *Henry* the Eighth's Days, took his Journey thro' *Rocheſter* to *Dover*, intending to croſs the Seas to *France*, and ſtay their ſome Time, to avoid the Perſecution. In his Way the Bailiff of *William Warham*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, meet-

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meeting him, and ſuſpecting him to be an Heretick, carried him before his Maſter, who, after divers Queſtions, whence he came, and whither he was going, asked, What he judged of the Religion then in Force, and of the Pope's Authority? To which he boldly anſwered, That the Religion then uſed was abominable Idolatry, and the Pope Anti-Chriſt, the Firſt-born of Satan, who had no more Power than other Biſhops in their Dioceſe. The Archbiſhop having diſcovered his Sentiments kept him in Priſon ſome Months, and examined him ſeveral Times, hoping to bring him to a Recantation; but he perſiſting in his Belief was burnt at *Maidſtone* in 1528.

John Lambert alias *Nicholſon*; he was born and brought up in *Norfolk*, converted by *Bilney*, and by his Studies in the Univerſity of *Cambridge* became a good Proficient in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, in which he exerciſed himſelf by tranſlating divers good Books into the *Engliſh* Tongue, but being, ſoon after his Ordination by the Suffragan Biſhop of *Norwich* into Prieſts Orders, forced, thro' the Violence of the Times to get out of the Nation, he fled to Mr. *Tindal* and *Frith*, and was made Preacher and Chaplain to the *Engliſh* Factory at *Antwerp*; but not being out of Sir *Thomas Moor*'s Reach, he was, by the Help of one *Barlow*, apprehended, and brought to *London*, where, being in Cuſtody a while, he was carried before Archbiſhop *Warham*, firſt at *Lambeth*, and then at *Otford*, to be examined upon forty-five Articles, of which he was accuſed. His Anſwers being delivered in Writing, and containing (as Mr. *Fox* ſays) great Learning in them, we have thought fit to ſet down ſome of them, omitting the moſt trifling and enſnaring, as whether he was not ſuſpected of Hereſy, had not *Luther*'s Books, &c. And,

1. As to Prieſts Marriage, he anſwered, That it was lawful, and in all Caſes neceſſary, for ſuch Prieſts as have not the Gift of Chaſtity, as both *Chriſt* and St. *Paul* declare; *Chriſt*, *Matth.* xix. 11. anſwering his Diſciples, who ſaid, *If a Man can't put away his Wife for any Cauſe except Fornication, it is not good to marry*, ſays, *All Men cannot* (*i. e.* No Man can) *receive this Saying, ſave they to whom it is given.* And ſo he leaves Singleneſs of Life to all Mens Election, as they find themſelves able to live ſo, adviſing, that he that can receive it ſhould receive it. St. *Paul* alſo aſſenteth to this Doctrine, for ſpeaking of Marriage, 1 *Cor.* vii. he ſaith, That *Every one hath his proper Gift of God, one after this Manner, another after that; I ſay therefore to the Unmarried and Widows, it is good for them to abide as I do; but if they can't contain, let them marry; for it is better to marry than to burn.* This proveth, that all Prieſts, wanting Continency, had need to marry, to avoid burning Luſt. Again, he ſaith, That *Tho' it be good for a Man not to deal with a Woman, yet, for avoiding Fornication, let every Man have his Wife, and every Woman her Husband.* He ſaith, *Quiſque & quæque*, Every Man and Woman, not *quidam & quædam*, ſome Man and ſome Woman, neither Prieſt nor Nun is excepted, but all, that have not the Gift of Continency, are bound to marry, to avoid Fornication and other ſinful Luſts. The Canon Law alſo confirmeth this Doctrine, ſaying, *Si quis diſcernit Presbyterum conjugatum, &c.* If any Man holdeth, that a married Prieſt ought not to miniſter in his Function, let him be accurſed. *Diſt.* 29. And again, *Si quis vituperet dormientem cum viro ſuo fidelem, &c.* If any find Fault with a faithful Woman lying with her Husband, as one that can't be ſaved, let him be accurſed. And in the firſt *Nicene* Council, when the Biſhops would have enacted, that Prieſts ſhould live unmarried, *Paphnutius* ſo zealouſly oppoſed it, as contrary to the Goſpel, that the Deviſe did not paſs. And the Hiſtory of *France* ſays, That *Calixtus* the Pope was hated by that Nation for forbidding Prieſts Marriage, becauſe ſo many Miſeries have fallen upon that Nation on that Account.

2. As to that Queſtion, whether he believed, that whatſoever is done of Man, whether Good or Evil, cometh of Neceſſity, and whether Man hath Free Will to deſerve Joy or Pain, he anſwered, as to the firſt Part of their Riddle (as he called it) he neither could nor would give any

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definitive Sentence: As for deſerving Joy, he ſaid, he thought it very ſlender, or none, even when we do the very Commandment of God, being taught by our Saviour, when we have done all Things commanded, to ſay, we are unprofitable Servants, and have done our Duty only; for he has no Need of our Well-doing for his own Advancement, but he loveth to ſee us do well for our own Behoof. If it be objected, that the Reward is promiſed to them that obſerve God's Precepts, he ſays, that's true; but he adds, that as *Auſtin*, *Ambroſe*, and *Fulgentius* ſpeak, ſuch Reward ſhall never be attained by us, except by the Grace of him, who worketh all Things in all Creatures; they be Chriſt's Merits and good Works that he worketh in us, which he rewards and crowns, and not ours properly; yet they are made ours by him, being imputed to us by his merciful Bounty. Concerning Free Will he ſaid, as St. *Auguſtin* doth, that of our ſelves we have no Liberty or Ability to do the Will of God, but are ſhut up, and ſold under Sin, as *Iſaias* and St. *Paul* teſtify; but by the Grace of God we are ſet at Liberty, according to the Portion that every Man hath taken of the ſame.

3. As to the ſeven Sacraments of the Church, he anſwered, 1. That concerning the Sacrament of the Altar he would not nor could ſay one Word. 2. That ſuch Perſons as be duly elected Miniſters ought to baptize, except Neceſſity require otherwiſe; and as to the Form then in Uſe he thought it not uncommendable; yet it would edify more, if it were adminiſter'd in the vulgar Tongue, that the People might more effectually praiſe God for the Inſtitution. 3. That Matrimony is right well celebrated, ſave that in every Place Money is required by the Prieſt without any Authority, when he marrieth a Couple, and it may not be ſolemnized at all Times of the Year, which is againſt Chriſt's Order and Will, who allows no Money to be given or taken for any of his Ordinances, and yet at the Sacrament of the Altar the Prieſts every where claim ſomewhat, and in ſome Parts of the Weſt Country no leſs than Two-pence. 4. As concerning Prieſthood, there were no more Officers in the Church of God at firſt but Biſhops and Deacons; Prieſts and Biſhops were the ſame, and were choſen as near as might be out of the moſt ancient and learned, not by the Biſhop only, but with the Conſent of the People, among whom they had their Living; Sub-deacons and Conjurers, or Exorciſts and Acolyths, called *Bennet* and *Collect*, were the Invention of Men. 5. As touching auricular Confeſſion, he ſaid, that as it is now uſed, it was never ordained by Chriſt's Law, nor can it be proved by any Text of the Bible; and that with him St. *Chryſoſtom* on the *Hebrews*, the Pſalm *Miſerere*, and in his Book *De Penitentiâ*, and *Panormitan* upon the Canon Law, agreed. Nor doth the *Greek* Church allow it. Yet he added, "I never ſaid nor will ſay, but Perſons "troubled in Conſcience may, yea had "need go to ſuch a Perſon as they can "truſt, and hath good Skill in the Law "of God, and open their Grief to him, "that they thro' his Counſel may find "ſome Eaſe and Remedy; but they are "not ty'd to their Curate, or any other "Prieſt, but may uſe any other Perſon "fitly qualify'd." And whereas he was asked, whether a Prieſt, in Caſes committed to him, may abſolve a Sinner (being contrite and confeſſed) from his Sins, and enjoin him wholſome Penance? he anſwered, only Chriſt can looſe a Sinner which is contrite by his Word and Promiſe, the Prieſt doth nothing but declare the Word, nor will that Declaration avail, unleſs he that is to be looſed believe the Word, called, *The Word of Reconciliation*, 2 *Cor.* v. 18. So *Ambroſe* ſpeaketh, *Verbum Dei dimittit Peccata. i. e.* The Word of God forgiveth Sin. *But do not God's Miniſters bind and looſe?* Anſw. *Not as the Authors, but as Inſtruments, as St.* Paul *is ſaid to open Mens Eyes, and turn them from Darkneſs to Light, and* Elias *to turn the Hearts of the Fathers to the Children.* Acts xxvi. 18. Luke 1. 17. *Altho' God only can turn Mens Hearts.* As to Caſes limited to Prieſts for binding or looſing Sins, he ſaid, he could not find it in Scripture, which is the perfect Rule of Life; and as to enjoining Penance he knew of none, but Reformation of Life, in forſaking old

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Sins, and betaking them to Virtue, as every true Penitent intendeth, or ought to intend, by the Grace and Assistance of Christ, to perform.

4. To the Question, Whether he believed, that the Sacraments did give Grace to them that do duly receive them? He said, That he did believe, that Grace is given to them that duly receive the *Sacraments* of Christ and his Church; but whether by them or no he could not define; for God sendeth his Grace where he pleaseth, either with them or without them, and when he pleaseth; and on the other side many lewd Persons receive the Sacraments, that are destitute of Grace, to their Confusion; so that he could not say, that Sacraments give Grace.

5. Being asked, Whether all Things necessary for Salvation are put in the Holy Scripture, and only such Things, and whether some Things necessary for Salvation are to be believed and observed, which are not expressed in Scripture? He replied, That all Things needful for Man's Salvation are mentioned and shewed in Holy Scripture, and that the Things only there put are sufficient for Man's Soul's Health; and in this the ancient Doctors, *Hierom*, *Chrysostom* and *Cyprian* stood with him, and to this the Scriptures agree, being called *The Word of Salvation*, *the Word of Truth and Righteousness*, *the Light of the World*, *the Law of God*, *his Wisdom and Testament*: Yet he added, that there are many Things to be observed and to be believed that are not expressed in Scripture, as the the Civil Laws of Princes and Communities, helpful to Faith and Charity, altho' they are not particularly expressed in Scripture (for they be therein contained in general) and that not for Fear of Punishment only, but for Conscience-sake: But as to that Part of the Question, Whether any Thing not contained in Scripture is to be observed as necessary to Salvation? He affirmed, That there is nothing to be believed or observed, upon Necessity of Salvation, which is not contained in Scripture, either generally or specially; but did not deny, but some other Things might probably be believed, as that the Virgin was a perpetual Virgin, *&c.* that are not clearly deduced from Scripture.

6. When it was demanded of him, Whether Holy Martyrs, Apostles, and Confessors being departed from this World ought to be honoured, called upon, and prayed to? He said, he would answer with St. *Austin*, That we should worship no Men departed, be they never so good and holy, for they seek no such Honour, but we should worship God alone; no nor yet any Angel but by the Imitation of them, following their good Acts in our Living, as they followed our most merciful God, while they were alive, not building Churches in the Name or Honour of them, for they would have no such Honour done unto them; they refuse all Honour, except *Honor Charitatis*, which is nothing else but to be loved, which Love is to be expressed in following their good Acts, helping the poor and helpless with Alms and Mercy, according to our State and Calling. As to calling upon them, which is Invocation, we are taught in Scripture to call upon Almighty God in Tribulations and Necessities. *Ps.* 50. So did *David* and all the Prophets, and so doth St. *Paul* and all the Fathers teach us, to resort to the Father of Mercies and God of all Comfort alone for Aid and Relief, and do not any where encourage our Prayers to Saints departed, nor do tell us of any Benefits obtained that Way. And whereas it is pleaded, that we ought to pray to Saints, to be Mediators for us to Christ, as when we seek to our Sovereign for some Boon, we hope to succeed best by using the Mediation of some Favourite, he replieth, that such Pleas are unjust as compare God and a King together, for God knows all Things, and is every where, so that he needs no Mediators to inform him of our Desires, as a King doth; and he is so gracious and full of Mercy, that we may as soon obtain of him whatever we want or desire, as we can win any Saint to intercede for us, and this we may the more stedfastly believe, because Christ bids us to come unto him; and he will ease us, and no

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Creature hath ſo much Ability, Mercy, or Knowledge, to give us what is expedient for us, as he.

7. His Belief being required about Purgatory, whether there was ſuch a Place, and whether Souls departed be therein tormented and purged? He ſaid, That there is a Purgatory in this World, as the Scripture and Fathers call the Fire of Tribulation, thro' which all Chriſtians muſt paſs, as both St. *Paul* and St. *Peter* tell us, 2 *Tim.* iii. 12. 1 *Pet.* i. 6, 7. But other Purgatory he knew none, nor can any other be proved out of Scripture. St. *Auſtin* ſays, There are but two Places to which Men go after this Life, to Paradiſe to reign with Chriſt, or to Hell to be puniſhed for their Sins. A Purgatory is not impoſſible, but is much to be doubted, and ſo is not to be truſted to as ſome wicked Men do, who, tho' they repent not, believe that they ſhall be ſaved, as well as others thro' the Cleanſing of Purgatory.

8. It being further demanded of him, Whether the Saints in Heaven, as Mediators, pray for us? He anſwered, That he did believe that the Saints in Heaven do pray for us, knowing, that we are ſubject to many Miſeries in this Life, as they were, tho' they know not what particular Miſeries each one ſuffers, (as St. *Auſtin* at large ſhews) but they pray for us as Petitioners, and not as Mediators, for the Scripture allows us but one Mediator, the Man *Chriſt Jeſus*, 1 *Tim.* ii. 4. Yea, they pray, that the Day of Judgment may ſoon come, that the Glory of all the Elect, with theirs, may be accompliſhed.

9. To the Queſtion put to him, Whether it be profitable that Images be ſet up in Churches, for the Remembrance of Chriſt and his Saints? he replied, That he knew no Images that ought to be worſhipped, eſpecially made by Mens Hands. *David* wiſhes them confounded that gave ſuch a Worſhip to carved Images. *Auſtin*, *Origen*, and *Lactantius* exhort not to worſhip the Works of Men, becauſe the Workmen are more excellent than the Things that they make. And if it be ſaid, that they excite Mens Memories, he ſaid, If Chriſt's Doctrine was ſo preached that it were clearly underſtood, there would be no Need of any other Images; for there is nothing ſo effectual to excite Remembrance as the lively Voice of good Teachers. This Image of Chriſt, *viz.* his bleſſed Doctrine, appoints us to conſider the Works of God, and theſe two Images, his Word and Works, were ſufficient to inſtruct the Primitive Church, before any other of Mens Making were ſet up in Churches.

10. Again being asked, Whether Excommunication, denounced by the Pope againſt all Hereticks, does oblige and bind them before God? he ſaid, It bindeth, if it be lawfully denounced, and they be in very Deed what they are called, ſuppoſing that he denounceth them ſo to be, not of his own Head, but with the Conſent of the Church, or its Repreſentatives, as Chriſt ordains, *Matt.* xviii. 18. and St. *Paul* uſed, 1 *Cor.* v, 4, 5. For Excommunication ought to be done by the Congregation aſſembled together, with their Paſtor, whoſe Advice is chiefly to be followed, if he be Godly. And this Method the Pope ought to follow, becauſe, being but a Man, he may judge amiſs, curſing the Bleſſed, and bleſſing the Curſed, judging Hereticks Chriſtians, and Chriſtians Hereticks; as the *Phariſees* excommunicated Chriſt, *Mark* xii. 8. and as Chriſt propheſy'd the *Jews* ſhould do to his Followers, *John* xvi. 2.

11. His Judgment being deſired, Whether he believed, that the Heads or Rulers of the Church, by Neceſſity of Salvation, are bound to give unto the People the Holy Scripture in their Mother-Language? he anſwered, that he thought the Rulers of the Church bound to ſee, that the People do truly know the Holy Scripture, which can no Way be done ſo well, as by giving it to them truly tranſlated into their Mother Tongue, that they may have it always by them, to paſs their Time godlily, whenſoever they ſhall have Leiſure thereto, as they have it now in *France* at the Requeſt of King *Lewis*, *Germany* and *Flanders* by the Emperor's Order, *Italy*, and moſt other Nations of *Chriſtendom*, and had anciently in the

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the *Saxons* Time in *England*, translated by King *Alfred* and *Bede*. Whether the Governors of the Church are bound to it by Neceſſity of Salvation he would not reſolve; but he aſſerted, that they are bound by Right and Equity ſo to do for their Edification and Conſolation, which by God's Grace they might gather out of it, but now are deſtitute of. But ſuppoſing it very convenient in general to have the Scriptures in the vulgar Tongue, (which his Adverſaries ſeemed to grant) they asked him, Whether it were not lawful for the Rulers of the Church, upon ſome Cauſe and reaſonable Adviſement, to ordain, that the Scripture ſhould not be allowed the People in their Mother Tongue? To which he anſwered plainly, That it was not well done upon any Cauſe to inhibit it at firſt, and it is worſe in the Biſhops not to amend it ſince, becauſe the Scripture is the Spiritual Food and Suſtenance of Mens Souls, as Corporal Meat is the Food of the Body. If then it be unkind in a Father to keep bodily Meat from his Children for ſo much as a Week or a Month together, it is plain our Biſhops are no good Paſtors or Fathers, that keep away this Food of Mens Souls from them, not Weeks or Months, but Years, yea Ages, without any juſt Reaſon or Adviſement, ſo far as he did ſee.

12. It being put to him, Whether he believed, that the Conſecrations and Bleſſings uſed in the Church were to be commended? He replied, He knew them not all, and therefore could not ſpeak much of them, as the Hallowing of Bells, Pilgrims, and Beads; but ſome that he remember'd were in his Opinion good, as when the Prieſt conſecrateth the Bread in the Sacrament, he ſaith, *Lord, Bleſs this Creature of Bread, as thou didſt bleſs the five Loaves in the Deſert, that all Perſons taſting thereof may receive Health*, &c. As alſo this Bleſſing, that is ſaid over him that reads the Goſpel. *The Lord be in your Heart, and in your Mind and Mouth, to pronounce and ſhew forth his bleſſed Goſpel*, which is alſo ſpoken over a Preacher when he goeth into the Pulpit. All ſuch good Things he thought commendable, and wiſhed the People knew what they mean, that they may pray with us.

13. In Anſwer to this Queſtion, Whether the Pope can make Laws to bind all Chriſtians to obſerve them, under the Pain of deadly Sin, provided ſuch Laws be not contrary to the Word of God? He ſaid, 1. That the *Greeks* and *Bohemians* will not obſerve the Pope's Laws at all, as thinking them of no Obligation to them. 2. That he did not ſee, that the Pope hath Authority to bind Men to the Obſervance of his Laws, under Pain of deadly Sin, more than Kings and Emperors; and to ſpeak Truth he thought, that the Church was fuller of Virtue before the Pope's Decretals were made than ſince.

14. To this Queſtion, Whether he believed, that the Pope and other Prelates with their Deputies had Power to excommunicate Prieſts and Lay-People, that are diſobedient and ſturdy from entering into the Church, and receiving the Sacrament? He replied, that the Pope and other Prelates have Power to excommunicate Prieſts and Laymen, that are diſobedient to God's Law; becauſe ſuch Men are ſeparated from God by Reaſon of their Sins, according to *Iſaiah's* Words, *Cap.* lix. 2. before they are excommunicate, and are unworthy to adminiſter or receive the Sacrament; becauſe St. *Paul* forbids all Chriſtians eating with ſuch, 1 *Cor.* v. 11. But as to the Coming of ſuch Perſons into the Church he doubted, whether it ought to be denied them, becauſe there the Word is preached, by which ſuch diſobedient Perſons may be brought to Repentance, and come to Amendment; on which Account it is, that the Council of *Conſtance* hath thus decreed. "A Biſhop ought to prohi- "bit no Perſon to come into the Church "to hear the Word of God, whether "*Gentile*, *Jew*, or *Heretick*, until the Maſs "of the *Catechumeni*." *Conſ. Diſtinct.* 1. As for Prelates Deputies he thought them of little Uſe to Chriſt's Flock. Prelates ſhould labour themſelves in Chriſt's Vineyard, and execute their Power in Perſon.

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15. It being demanded of him, Whether Faith only, without good Works, is is ſufficient to juſtify a Man fallen into Sin after Baptiſm? He anſwered, That the Scripture ſaith, Faith alone juſtifieth, and works Salvation, before a Man doth any good Works, and ſo he thought, that a Man fallen into Sin after Baptiſm ſhall be ſaved through Faith, and have Forgiveneſs of Sins by Chriſt's Paſſion, tho' he do no good Works after it, if his Life be ſo ſhort, that he has no Leiſure to exerciſe good Deeds after it; otherwiſe true Faith is of that Virtue and Nature, that when any Opportunity offers it cannot but bring forth plenteouſly Deeds of Charity, as a Teſtimony of true Faith, as St. *Auſtin* ſays, *Good Works make not a Man juſt or righteous, but a Man juſtify'd by Faith doth good Works.*

16. Being asked, Whether it was lawful, at the Commandment of a Judge, to make Oath to ſay the Truth in a Caſe convenient, and for Purgation of Infamy? He anſwered, That he never ſaid the contrary, but thinks, and hath ever thought it lawful to take an Oath before a Judge to ſay the Truth in a Controverſy, which can no otherwiſe be determined; but Judges had need be ſparing in requiring Oaths, becauſe into cuſtomary Swearing always creepeth ſome Perjury. Making Oaths for every Trifle cauſeth Men little to regard the Breaking of them: Yet (he added) it grieved him to ſee the contrary uſed by Men in Power, and thoſe, ſuch as call themſelves Spiritual Men, who, when Men come before them, preſently call for the Goſpel, and ſwear them, to anſwer to make true Relation of what they ſhall demand, altho' they know not what they will demand, or whether it be lawful to anſwer to it, for ſuch Caſes there be, as may not be ſhewed. No Man is bound to accuſe himſelf, or reveal his own Thoughts, nor detect what he hath promiſed to keep ſecret. In other Caſes he thought it lawful to take an Oath before a Judge in all Things convenient, as for Purgation of Infamy, Diſcovery of Truth, &c.

17. It was further demanded of him, Whether he did believe, that St. *Peter* was Chriſt's Vicar, having Power upon Earth to bind and looſe, and that the Pope ordinarily choſen for a Time is the Succeſſor of St. *Peter*? And he anſwered, That Chriſt never called *Peter*, nor any other, ſo in Scripture, yet if by Vicar be meant One, that after Chriſt's Aſcenſion into Heaven did take his Place, and as his Deputy preach his Goſpel, miniſter Sacraments, and do other Divine Offices in his Church, it is not untrue, that St. *Peter* in a Manner was Chriſt's Vicar, and ſo was St. *Paul* and all the other Apoſtles, one no leſs than another; for tho' Chriſt, becauſe he would declare Unity, ſpake as it were alone to St. *Peter*, *I give thee the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and feed my Flock*, yet they were ſpoken unto him as he ſuſtained the general Perſon of the Church, and a common Speaker for the ſame; and ſo what Chriſt ſpake to him he ſpake to all the Apoſtles, and the Authority he gave him he gave them all. This appears from hence, that *James* and *John* are by St. *Paul* ſaid to be Pillars of the Church as well as St. *Peter*; and *James* is mentioned before *Peter* in that Place, which St. *Paul* would not have done, if he had known of ſuch a Primacy, as is contended for by the Church of *Rome*, no more than he would have ſaid, that he himſelf was equal to the chiefeſt Apoſtles, 2 *Cor.* xii. 11. *Gal.* ii. 9. And as to the Pope being Chriſt's Succeſſor, he ſaid, it was no greater Matter, whether a Man believes it or no, 'tis no Article of Faith; yet the Pope, in duly and diligently feeding Chriſt's Flock, and ſhewing a virtuous Example of living to the ſame, may and ought to be thought a true Succeſſor of St. *Peter*; and ſo are all Biſhops ſo long as they perform the Conditions aforeſaid, and execute their Office faithfully, and otherwiſe the Pope may not be called St. *Peter*'s Succeſſor; for if the Pope follows the Conditions of *Caiaphas*, *Judas*, *Simon Magus*, &c. he is St. *Peter*'s Adverſary, and not his Succeſſor.

The Anſwers of *John Lambert*, who then lay Priſoner at *Oxford*, in Archbiſhop *Warham*'s Houſe, were delivered in to the Archbiſhop, in Order to his open Trial,

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Tryal, which was soon after to follow; but Providence prevented it, partly by the Death of the Archbishop, and partly by the King's Marriage with *Anne Bollen*, which produced a General Pardon and Release of Prisoners. *Lambert* having now got his Liberty set up a School to teach *Greek* and *Latin* in the *Stocks* (now called *Stocks-Market*) and intending to marry renounced his Priesthood. In this Station he continued five Years, at the End of which, happening to hear Dr. *Tayler* preach upon the Sacrament, he wrote to him against his Doctrine of Transubstantiation thus. 1. If the Words of Consecration do not change the Cup or Wine corporally into the New Testament, by like Reason it is not probable, that the Consecration of the Bread should turn the Bread corporally into the Body of Christ. 2. It is not agreeable to the Nature of a Body to be in many Places at one Time; wherefore it follows, that either Christ hath no Natural Body in Heaven, where he is on the Right Hand of God, or that it cannot be in more than one Place on Earth. 3. A Natural Body cannot be without Form, Figure, and Accidents, which cannot be without a Substance. Forasmuch then as in the Sacrament there is no Quality, nor Quantity, nor any other Appearance of the Flesh or Body of Christ; but on the contrary there are all the proper Conditions, Signs, and Accidents of Bread, it is plain there is no Transubstantiated Body in Sacrament, but that the Bread is still there. Seven other Arguments he offered, but these are the Principal, and backed them all with the Authority of the Fathers.

Dr. *Tayler* being a Favourer of the Gospel was desirous to have satisfy'd *Lambert*; but consulting with Dr. *Barnes* about it was advised to refer the Matter to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was then Dr. *Cranmer*, by which Means this private Conference became publick. For the Archbishop sent for him, and brought him into open Court, to plead for himself, where being over-born by Authority, he was forced to appeal to the King *Henry* VIII. *Stephen Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester* had now got the Opportunity he wished for to suppress the Progress of the Gospel, and going to the King tells him, that tho' he was in great Hatred with the People for abolishing the Pope's Supremacy, suppressing the Monasteries, and divorcing his Queen, yet he might now pacify the Minds of all, if he would shew himself zealous in suppressing Hereticks, which he might now do in the Matter of *Lambert*. The King did not unwillingly give Ear to this Advice, and immediately sent out his Commission to all the Nobles and Bishops of the Realm to come with all Speed to *London* to assist him against the Hereticks and Heresy then maintained, for he would sit himself in Judgment upon them. On the Day appointed they all met, and the King being seated on his Throne, with the Bishops on his Right Hand, and Peers on his Left, *Lambert* was brought forth. The Bishop of *Winchester* examined him, and argued against his Opinions, but was effectually answered by *Lambert*. At length the King, putting an End to the Disputes, asked *Lambert*, Whether he was satisfy'd with the Reasons of the Bishops? and told him 'twas now in his Choice to live or die. He answered, He submitted himself to his Majesty's Will. Then the King replied. *You must die, for I will be no Patron to Hereticks.* And then bad *Cromwell* read the Sentence of Condemnation against him. Upon the Day of his Execution he was brought to *Cromwell*'s House, and being carried into a private Chamber *Cromwell* asked him Forgiveness for what he had done, and being admonished of the Hour of his Death, he went into the Hall, saluted the Gentlemen there present, ond having eaten his Breakfast with them, went to the Stake, and chearfully laid down his Life for the Truth, *Anno* 1538.

William Layton, a Monk of *Aye* in *Suffolk* was burnt at *Norwich* for speaking against a certain Idol, which was accustomed to be carried about in their Processions at *Aye*; and also for holding, that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ought to be administred in both Kinds. *Anno predicto*

William

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William Allen of *Walſingham*, Labouring Man, and Servant ſome Time to *John Houghton* of *Somerton*, being impriſoned, was brought before the Biſhop of *Norwich*, Dr. *Hopton*, and being asked the Cauſe of his Confinement anſwered, that he was put into Priſon becauſe he would not follow the Croſs, ſaying, that he would never go on Proceſſion. The Biſhop hearing this adviſed him not to be ſo reſolute, but return again to the Catholick Church, and follow the pious Uſages of it. To which he anſwered, That he would return to the Catholick Church, but not to the *Romiſh* Church; and further ſaid, That if he ſaw the King, and Queen, and all others follow the Croſs, and kneel down to it, he would not. For this poſitive Aſſertion the Sentence of Condemnation was given againſt him by the Biſhop, *Aug.* 12. 1555, and he was burnt at *Walſingham* in the Beginning of the *September* following. He ſhewed ſuch Conſtancy at his Martyrdom, and had ſuch Credit with the Juſtices, by Reaſon of his upright and well-try'd Converſation among them, that he was ſuffered to go unty'd to his Suffering, and there being faſtened with a Chain, ſtood quietly without ſhrinking till he died.

Thomas Cob of *Haverhil* in the County of *Suffolk*, Butcher, being apprehended by his Neighbours for Hereſy, was brought to, and examined by, *Michael Dunning*, the bloody Chancellor of *Norwich*. 1. Whether he believed, that Chriſt is really and ſubſtantially in the Sacrament of the Altar. To which he ſaid, That the Body of Chriſt, born of the Bleſſed Virgin, is in Heaven; and otherwiſe he could not anſwer, becauſe that he had read it in Scripture, that Chriſt did aſcend, and did never deſcend ſince; and therefore he had not learned from the Scripture, that Chriſt ſhould be in the Sacrament. Further being asked, 2. Whether he would obey the Laws of *England*, for the Preſervation of Unity in the Faith; he anſwered, That his Body ſhould be at the King and Queen's Commandment, ſo far as the Law of God would ſuffer. Theſe Anſwers being eſteemed Heretical, he was condemned *Aug.* 12. and with *Roger Coo*, *James Abbes*, &c. burned at *Thetford*, *Anno* 1555, in *September*.

Simon Miller, a Merchant of *Linne*, a a godly and zealous Man in the Knowledge of the Goſpel, deteſting the Religion then maintained and enforced. He went from *Linne* to *Norwich*, and ſtanding on a Time in a Preſs of People coming from the Popiſh Service, asked them, where he might go to have the Communion? Divers of them wondered at his Boldneſs, and one, who was an evil diſpoſed Papiſt, told him, that if he would follow him he'd carry him where he ſhould obtain his Deſire; whereupon he was ſhortly brought to the Chancellor of *Norwich*, Dr. *Dunning*, who after a ſhort Examination committed him to Priſon. As he was examing a Piece of Paper was diſcovered about him, which contained the Confeſſion of his Faith, which, when *Dunning* had read, he asked him, whether he would ſtand to it? which when he affirmed he was impriſoned in the Biſhop's Houſe. The Keeper of this Priſon, one Mr. *Fellows*, was a mild compaſſionate Man, and upon his Deſire let him go to *Linne* for a Time, to ſettle his Domeſtick Affairs, which having done he returned to the Biſhop's Houſe, and not recanting his Opinions was condemned, and burnt at *Norwich*, *July* 13. 1557. With him

Elizabeth Cooper, a Pewterer's Wife in St. *Andrew's* Pariſh in *Norwich*, was burnt. She had before recanted, and being troubled in Mind for it came at length into her Pariſh Church, where ſhe had uttered her Recantation, when the People were at Divine Service, and ſtanding up declared, that ſhe was heartily ſorry ſhe had done it, deſiring the People not to take her Doings therein for an Example. One *Bacon* hearing her urged the Sheriff, then preſent, to lay hold of her, which he was unwilling to do, but could not help it, and ſo he took her and carried her to the Chancellor, who having examined her condemned her to be burnt at the ſame Stake with *Simon Miller*. When ſhe was at the Stake, and the Fire began to come near her, ſhe ſhrank a little at it, and cried out

Oh!

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Oh! Which when *Simon* heard, he bad her be ſtrong, and of good Cheer; *for (Good Sifter) we ſhall have good Supper.* Which Words ſo hearten'd her, that ſhe ſtood ſtill and quiet to her Death.

Richard Crafhfield of *Wymondham*, or *Windham*, was burned at *Norwich*, *Aug.* 31 1557. He was brought before Chancellor *Dunning*, and ſeveral Times examined by him and others upon theſe Articles. 1. *Do you not believe, that all the Ceremonies of the Church are good and godly?* He anſwered, *I do believe ſo many of them as are grounded on the New Teſtament to be ſuch.* 2. *Do you not believe, that after the Words ſpoken by the Prieſt there is the Subſtance of Chriſt's Body in the Sacrament of the Altar?* He ſaid, *I do believe, that Chriſt's Body was broken for me upon the Croſs, and his Blood ſhed for my Redemption, whereof the Bread and Wine is a Pledge of his Mercy, and a perpetual Memorial to the End of the World.* 3. *Canſt thou find in thine Heart to kneel down before the Picture of Chriſt, which is the Rood, and make your Prayer?* Anſw. *No, for I am commanded to bow down to no graven Image, and I am afraid of God's Curſe if I do, becauſe he ſaid, Confounded be all they that make or worſhip graven Images.* 4. *How ſay you of Confeſſion to a Prieſt, and when were you confeſs'd?* He replied, *I confeſs my ſelf daily to Almighty God, whom I have grievouſly offended. Then* (ſaid the Chancellor) *you do not think Confeſſion to a Prieſt good.* He anſwered, *No; but rather wicked.* 5. *What think you of Singing, and Playing on Organs in Churches? Is it not good and godly?* He ſaid, *He could ſee no Godlineſs in it.* Then the Chancellor ſaid, *Is it not commanded to praiſe God with Hymns and Spiritual Songs?* He anſwered, *Yes, but they are of the Fleſh and the Spirit of Error. To you they are pleaſant and glorious, but to God bitter and odious.* Theſe Things were ſpoken at his firſt and ſecond Examination. To the third and laſt the Chancellor brought with him Dr. *Brigges*, and when they were come to him the Chancellor ſaid, *We would have your Mind plainly about the Sacrament.* He anſwered, *My Faith is fully eſtabliſhed, that Chriſt Jeſus, the Lamb of God, hath offered his Bleſſed Body a Sacrifice to God the Father, the Price of my Redemption, which he hath ſo perfected without any of your daily Oblations.* Dr. *Brigges* hereupon ſaid, *Your Words are true in the Literal Senſe, but you muſt underſtand, that Chriſt offering his Body on the Croſs was a bloody and viſible Sacrifice; but we offer the ſelf-ſame Body, but inviſible, and not bloody?* He anſwered, *Do you offer Chriſt's Body? Then his Sacrifice was not perfect; Chriſt did offer up his Body once for all, and if you preſume to offer his Body daily, then your Power is above Chriſt's.* Theſe Words anger'd the Doctor, whereupon the Chancellor ſtood up, and ſaid, *Will you turn from your wicked Error, and be an Example of Goodneſs, and you ſhall have Mercy?* He anſwered, *I crave Mercy of God, and not of you.* Then the Chancellor replied, *You have been two Years excommunicated, and now ſhall be condemned*; which being done, he was burnt ſoon after, which he endured with much Patience. One *Thomas Carman* was at the ſame Time apprehended for pledging him at his Burning (as is moſt probable) and ſuffered ſoon after.

Cicely Ormes, Wife of *Edmund Ormes*, Worſtead-Weaver, dwelling in St. *Lawrence's* Pariſh at *Norwich*, ſuffered at *Norwich*, *Sept.* 1. 1557, ſhe, being of the Age of 32 Years or more was taken at the Death of *Simon Miller* and *Elizabeth Cooper* in a Place called *Lollards-Pit*, without the *Biſhopſgate* of *Norwich*, becauſe ſhe ſaid ſhe would pledge them in the ſame Cup they drank of. One Mr. *Corbet* of *Sprowſton* by *Norwich* took her, and ſent her to the Chancellor, who, examining her, asked her, what ſhe thought of the Sacrament of Chriſt's Body, which the Prieſt holdeth over his Head? She anſwered, It was Bread; *and if you make it any better it is worſe.* At which the Chancellor was angry, and ſent her to the Biſhop's Priſon; but ſome Time after, ſitting in Judgment with Dr. *Brigges* and others, he had her brought forth, and offered her, if ſhe would go to her Church, and hold her Tongue, ſhe ſhould be ſet at Liberty, let her believe as ſhe would; but ſhe told him ſhe could not conſent to his wicked Deſire; for ſhe knew God would ſurely plague her. The Chancellor told her he had ſhewed more Mercy to her than he had

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ever done to any before, becauſe he idered her to be an ignorant and ſh Woman, but ſhe ſaid, ſhe valued his Words, and added, he could not o deſirous of her ſinful Fleſh, as ſhe content to yield it up in ſo good a ſe. Whereupon the Chancellor read Sentence of her Condemnation, and vered her to the Sheriffs of *Norwich*, *Thomas* and *Leonard Southerton*, who ried her immediately to the *Guild-hall*, *wich*, where ſhe remained till her Exe- ion, *Sept.* 23. 1557. She was born at *t-Dearham*, being the Daughter of *mas Haund*, Taylor, and had recanted ut twelve Months before, but never ld be quiet till ſhe had renounced all Popiſh Tenets, and at the Stake de- ed her Abhorrence of them: She ſet Hands acroſs her Breaſt, when the e came about her, and never ſtirred m till the Sinews brake, and her Arms down, and died as quietly as if ſhe no Pain.

Villiam Seaman, *Thomas Carman*, and *mas Hudſon*, three godly Men, were burnt together in one Fire at *Norwich*, y 19. 1558. *William Seaman* was an bandman of *Mendleſham* in *Suffolk*, being ſundry Times laid wait for by *John Tyrrel* Kt. was at length taken one *Robert Baulding* his Neighbour, om he truſted as his chief Friend, in ler to carry him to Sir *John*, and as was in the Way, a Light fell down m the Sky, and parted them, ſo that *man* might eaſily have got away, but ld not. *Baulding*, affrighted and hurt, ried him to Sir *John*, but pined away n after, tho' in his Youth, and died. en he came to Sir *John* he was asked him, Why he could not go to Maſs, receive the Sacrament, and worſhip it *man* anſwering ſaid, 'Twas no Sacra- nt but an Idol, and therefore he would receive it. After theſe Words Sir *n* ſent him to Biſhop *Hopton* to *Norwich*, o, having examined him, paſſed the tence of Condemnation upon him, and ivered him to the Secular Power to kept till Execution. *Seaman* lying thus ler Condemnation, his Wife and Chil- n were driven out of *Mindleſham*, be- cauſe ſhe would not hear Maſs, and all her Corn and Goods ſeized by Mr. *Chriſtopher Cole*, the Lord of the Town, and his Officers.

Thomas Carman was apprehended at the Burning of *Richard Craſpfield*, as is before ſaid, becauſe he pledged the ſaid *Richard*. He being a Priſoner in *Norwich* was about the ſame Time examined by the ſaid Biſhop of *Norwich*, who anſwered the ſame Queſtions much to the ſame Effect, and therefore had the like Treatment with the ſaid *Seaman*, *viz.* the Biſhop's bloody Bleſſing of Condemnation, and was delivered to the Secular Power to be kept to the Day of Slaughter.

Thomas Hudſon, a Glover of *Ayleſham* in *Norfolk*, an honeſt laborious Man, having a Wife and three Children, bore a Good Will to the Goſpel, and having learned to read of *Anthony* and *Thomas Norgate*, greatly profited in Spiritual Knowledge about the Time that Queen *Mary* came to the Throne; when God's Service being forced to give Place to Popiſh Errors and Superſtition, he fled into *Suffolk*, and ſtayed there a long Time, but his Wife and Children being troubled at his Abſence he returned home, and concealed himſelf half a Year; but at length the Vicar of the Pariſh, named *Berry*, one of the Biſhop's Commiſſaries, ſuſpecting him to be about home, went to his Wife, and threaten'd to burn her, if ſhe would not diſcover where her Husband was, which when *Hudſon* knew, he grew more bold and zealous, ſpent his Time in Prayer, ſinging Pſalms, and godly Exhortations with his Neighbours, and walking Abroad was taken by the Conſtables at the Information of one *Crouch*, and carried to the Commiſſary, *Berry*, who firſt examined him, where he had kept his Church for four Years laſt paſt? He anſwered, Whereſoever he was, there was the Church. Then he asked him, What the Sacrament was? He ſaid, *Worms Meat*; *my Belief is in Chriſt crucify'd*. Again, he asked him, Whether he believed the Maſs to put away Sin? He replied, *No, God forbid, it is a patch'd-up Monſter*. At this *Berry* fumed, and ſaid, He'd write to the Biſhop, his good Lord, who, he truſted, would handle him

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him according to his Deſerts. *Oh Sir!* ſaid *Hudſon, there is no Lord but God.* Which again anger'd him. However, the Commiſſary asked him, Whether he would recant, or no? To which *Hudſon* replied, *God forbid, I had rather die many Deaths than do ſo.* Whereupon Mr. *Berry*, ſeeing all Perſwaſions in vain, ſent him bound like a Thief to the Biſhop, who kept him in Priſon a Month, praying and reading, and then, with his two Brethren, *Seaman* and *Carman*, he was burnt in one Fire at *Norwich*, as is aboveſaid.

Thomas Roſe, tho' he died not at the Stake, yet foraſmuch as his Sufferings in King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, and Queen *Mary*'s, were worſe than Death, may deſerve a Place among the Martyrs here. He was a *Devonſhire* Man, born at *Exmouth*, and being brought out of his Country by Mr. *Fabian*, Parſon of *Polſted* in *Suffolk*, by his Intereſt was made Parſon of *Hadley*, where firſt coming to the Knowledge of the Goſpel, he inveighed againſt Purgatory, Praying to Saints and Images; inſomuch that his Hearers began to contrive how to deface and deſtroy theſe laſt, and four of them burnt the Rood at *Dover-Court*; for which three of them were hanged in Chains, and Mr. *Roſe*, being accuſed before the Council as Privy to it, was committed to Priſon at the Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Houſe, where he was kept in the Stocks ſo long, with his Feet ſo high, and lying on his Back on the Ground, that his Feet became without Senſe, and he fell ſo ſick, that the Gaoler, pitying his Caſe, becauſe he cried out often for extream Pain, went to the Biſhop, and told him, he would not keep him to die under his Hands; whereupon he was allowed more Liberty; and after ſome Time was freed from Priſon by the Lord Chancellor *Audley*, but being again ſought for by the Duke of *Norfolk*, for preaching againſt Auricular Confeſſion, Tranſubſtantiation, *&c.* he fled into *Germany*, and there continued to the Death of King *Henry*. When King *Edward* VI. was crowned, he returned, and was made Miniſter of *Weſt-Ham*, which he held till he was deprived in Queen *Mary*'s Reign of his Living, and had been ſo alſo of his Life, if his Friends in *London* had not concealed him. In that City he abode Preaching ſome Months, but was at length apprehended with thirty-five more, and being carried to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Dr. *Stephen Gardiner*, was committed to the *Clink*: Two Days after his Commitment the Biſhop called him before him, and Mr. *Roſe* ſaid to him, That he marvelled that he ſhould be thus troubled for preaching what was eſtabliſhed by the Word of God, the Laws of the Land, and his own Book *De verâ Obedientiâ*; which laſt Words a little anger'd the Biſhop, yet when he was only accuſed of praying, that God would either turn Queen *Mary*'s Heart, or take her out of the World, and getting his Maid with Child, of both which he fully cleared himſelf, the Biſhop ſent him to the Tower, and a little after to his own Dioceſan, the Biſhop of *Norwich*, Dr. *Hopton*, to be examined by him concerning his Faith, *Anno* 1553.

Being arrived at *Norwich*, the Biſhop having cauſed him to be brought before him in his Palace, after ſome Queſtions, charged him with preaching moſt damnable and deviliſh Doctrine. To which he ſaid, *Not ſo, my Lord; the Doctrine I preached was both true, ſincere, and holy, grounded upon the Word of God, and ſet forth by the Authority of two Kings, and Conſent of the Nobility and Clergy of the Realm, and ſince the Law hath been altered I have kept Silence, and ſo ye do me Wrong to charge me with that of which I am free.* The Biſhop then ſaid, that the whole Nation had of late been out of the right Way, but all now had ſubmitted themſelves, and acknowledged the Faith, and ſo ought he, if he'd be accounted an *Engliſhman*, and a Member of the Church of *England*, which he ſaying he deſired to be, the Biſhop asked him what he thought of Ear-Confeſſion? *Is it not a neceſſary Eccleſiaſtical Law? Roſe* anſwered, *In ſome Caſes it may be permitted, and in ſome not, becauſe it had not its Original from God's Bleſſed Word; but yet, if a Man troubled in Conſcience reſort to a diſcreet and learned Man, it may be permitted, but to bind a Man once a Year to confeſs his Sins in the Ears of a Prieſt is not of God, nor can be proved by his Word.* Then the Chancellor

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ſaid, *You have preached, that the Natural and Subſtantial Body of Chriſt is not in the Sacrament of the Altar; What ſay you to that?* To which he anſwered, *I have verily ſo preached, and believe it the only Truth. But doth not the Scripture ſay, This is my Body? And can any Thing* (ſays the Biſhop) *be plainer? Roſe* reply'd, *Nothing indeed can be plainer; and ſo are theſe Words of Chriſt, I am the Door of the Sheep, I am the Vine,* &c. *and yet Chriſt is naturally none of theſe, they are all figurative Expreſſions.* After this the Biſhop ſent two of his Chaplains to him, and he asking them, Whether Chriſt's Body was not in Heaven at God's Right Hand, and ſhould ſit there till the Day of Judgment? they anſwered, *Yea*, whereupon he asked them, What Body of his did they hold to be in the Sacrament? They ſaid, *An Inviſible Body, not to be ſeen, or occupy Place, made there by the Omnipotency of God's Word.* Which he diſallowed, yet owned Chriſt to be preſent in the right Uſe and Diſtribution of the Lord's Supper, to be a Spiritual Nouriſhment to all worthy Receivers of it. After this the Biſhop, going his Viſitation, committed the Care of Mr. *Roſe* to Sir *William Woodhouſe*, who let him eſcape to *London*, from whence he fled beyond Sea, and ſtaid there till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, and then returned.

The Sufferers for their Loyalty in the late rebellious Times may not undeſervedly have a Place here next to the Martyrs.

FOULK *Roberts*, Prebendary of the Cathedral, and Miniſter of St. *Clement*'s Church in *Norwich*; he was turned out of his Prebend and Benefices, ſequeſter'd, and forced to live poorly to his Death, which happened before the Reſtoration. He was a learned Perſon, and publiſhed ſeveral Books, of which theſe two were much eſteemed, *viz. The Revenue of the Goſpel due to the Miniſtry is Tithes,* &c. *Printed at* Cambridge, 1613. *God's Holy Houſe and Service deſcrib'd*, Lond. 1639. He was a conſtant Preacher in *Norwich*, till he was ſequeſter'd. With him *Nicholas Howlet*, *Samuel Garey*, *Edmund Porter*, *Edward Young*, and others, were deprived of their Prebends, Canonries, and other Offices belonging to the Cathedral.

Robert Bloſield, Miniſter of *Thorp* and *Weſtwick*, was moſt horribly reviled, plundered, abuſed, impriſoned, and had his Temporal Eſtate put under Sequeſtration, ſo that his Loſſes were computed at 2000*l.* He had a Wife and ſeven Children at this Time, all of them ſmall, the eldeſt of them not exceeding nine Years old. He lived to be re-inſtated in his Livings by the Reſtoration, and ſo far recovered his Loſſes, that he left his Family in a good Condition. His Son was lately a Burgeſs for *Norwich*.

Matthew Brooke, Miniſter of *Yarmouth*, was accuſed for preaching Blaſphemy, he had called the Virgin the Mother of God, and probably had been voted a Blaſphemer by the Committee, before which he appeared, had not a Divine informed the Chairman, *Miles Corbet*, better; however, being zealous for the Conſtitution in Church and State, he was ſequeſter'd, haraſs'd, and ſo abuſed, that he was forced to fly for his Life.

Thomas Campbell of *Swatfield*; he was ſequeſter'd and driven from his Living by the *Earl*

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Earl of *Manchester* in 1643. He lived in the Neighbouring Parish of *Bradfield* in a poor Cottage, and in as poor a Condition with his Wife and four Children, where being visited by a Neighbouring Clergyman, he was found to have neither Fire nor Drink, but what a little Rill, just by his House, afforded him and his Family. Their Meat was course Barley Puddings, on which he and his Family had lived many Weeks. The Clergyman being concerned for his poor Condition said, he was afraid he could not bear such Circumstances; but Mr. *Campbell* replied, If God called him to Suffering, he'd enable him to undergo it, and seemed very Heroical in all his Discourse, yet must have starved, had not this Clergyman, with the Assistance of some Friends, supported him to the Restoration, when he regained his Living, but died within a Year or two.

Edward Franklin, Rector of *Great* and *Little Gressingham*, Livings worth more than 200 *l. per Ann.* was prosecuted with the utmost Hardships from Place to Place, and at last the House where he was, being beset with Soldiers, sent to take him, he endeavoured to make an Escape thro' a Garden, and as he was getting over the Pales, one of them ran his Sword in at his Groin, of which he soon after died. He was eminent for a strict Piety and an unblemished Life and Conversation. He left a Wife and four Children, and nothing for them to subsist on but the Charity of Friends, for that little Estate of ten Pounds a Year, which he had besides his Livings, was taken from him.

John Lethwaite, Minister of St. *Peter's Rockland* and *Stow*; he was sequester'd in 1644, because he had not been able to preach a long Time, by Reason of some Impediment in his Mouth, as also for observing the Orders of the Church, keeping a Curate, who had been imprisoned for his Loyalty, and denying godly Ministers his Pulpit, and neglecting to tender the Covenant to his Parish. He had a Wife and six Children, but they were grown up.

Mr. *Pike*, Minister of *All-Saints Rockland*; he was sequester'd for Insufficiency, paying Obedience to the Orders and Injunctions of the Church, pressing the Necessity of Parochial Communion, and being distempered with Drink. He had been Minister of this Living 40 Years, and was then so old and infirm, that he could not attend the Committee, and so was condemned without being heard, and stript of all, when he was unable to shift.

Thomas Reeve, Rector of *Aldborough* and *Coleby*, was ejected by the Earl of *Manchester*, for observing the Orders of the Church, dissuading his Parishioners from Rebellion, and refusing to assist in it himself, and denying to take the Covenant. His Sufferings were, 1. One Major *Raimsey*, by a Warrant from the Committee of *Norwich*, took away his Cattle, destroyed his Garden, broke open his Barn, that the Troopers Horses might eat the Corn, which then stood in Sacks, turned out his Wife and six Children into the Street, carried away his Library and Houshold Goods, and sold them as he pleased. 2. He escaped the Major's Hands, and lay concealed three Years, when being afraid of a Discovery he attempted to go to *Oxford* to the King; but when he came within seven Miles of that Place he was taken Prisoner by a Troop of Parliament Horse, who, stripping him to find Letters in his Cloaths, found sixty broad Pieces of Gold, which they took away, and brought him Prisoner to *London*, where *Miles Corbet*, being Chairman of the Committee, knew him, and told him, he knew him to be an old Malignant, and would see him hanged, and so sent him Prisoner to the Gatehouse, where he lay three Years, but was at length released by the Intercession of Friends, and the Sequestration of his Estate taken off in 1652. He lived to the Restoration, and was then created Doctor of Divinity.

Nicholas Shepherd of *Kirkby-Bedon*, he was plundered and imprisoned several Times, during which Troubles he contracted so many Debts for the Support of himself and Family, that his Goods were seized on at his Death for the Payment of them, and his Widow was deprived of all Maintenance, and reduced to so great a Necessity,

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ceſſity, that ſhe was forced to accept Relief from the Corporation for Miniſters Widows and Orphans.

John Watſon, a *Scotchman*, Miniſter of *Kirkby-Cane*, who having been plundered in *Scotland* fled into *England* to ſave his Life. King *Charles* I. gave him a ſmall Vicarage in this Country, which he held four Years, and then left it to avoid the Troubles of a Sequeſtration. Afterward he got this Rectory, but was ſoon diſpoſſeſſed by the Ordinance to baniſh all *Jews* who fled to *England*, to avoid the Covenant. He was a Man of good Learning, and had a Family.

Theſe are a few Inſtances of the Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of *England*, who ſuffered in this County by the Party, who put in thoſe that the *Bartholomew-Act* ejected; they were both more in Number, being 97 to 72, and more ſeverely as well as illegally handled.

Charity-Schools ſet up in this County before 1718.

A*Tyleborough*, where a Rent-Charge of ſix Pounds a-Year, which had been given near thirty Years before, for the Teaching of ſix poor Boys, was recovered by a Commiſſion for charitable Uſes, and applied for that Purpoſe.

Bramerton, a Charity-School erected for the Teaching of thirty Children to read, ſay their Catechiſm, &c. to fit them for Apprentices or Services.

Brigham, a School for teaching the Children of the Pariſh to read, write, &c. the Miniſter applies the Offertory for that End, ſo far as it will go, and ſupplies the reſt out of his own Pocket, which is not inconſiderable.

Denton, a School erected in 1715, for the Teaching and Educating fifty Children, ſupported by the Subſcriptions of the Neighbouring Gentry and Inhabitants.

Diſſe, where there is a Charity-School, erected ever ſince 1712 for thirty Children to be taught in it. It was firſt ſet up at *Palgrave* in *Suffolk*, a Village oppoſite to it, on the other Side of the *Waveney* in 1710, and two Years after removed hither. It was ſet up by Subſcriptions, which ſo much increaſed afterward, that the Governors were enabled thereby to cloath moſt of them, as they now continue to do.

Eaſterling, where the poor Children of the Pariſh are taught to read, and ſay their Catechiſm chiefly by the Care of the Miniſter, who ſupports it partly by the Offertory, and ſupplies the reſt himſelf.

Eaton, near *Norwich*, a School for 20 Boys and 12 Girls.

Hetherſet, a School for the Children of the Place.

NORWICH, where are eight Schools for Boys, and two for Girls, wherein about 300 Children are taught to read, and other Things ſuitable for their Sex. Eighty of the Boys are cloathed, and the reſt have Caps and Bands given them. The Subſcriptions here amount to 200 *l.* a-Year, beſides the Collections made at Sermons, by which, during the *Lent*, 171$\frac{1}{2}$, they being preached twice a Week by the Direction of Dr. *Trimnel* then Biſhop, there was ſo much gathered, that there was enough found to give every one of the Children a Coat at *Whitſuntide*. Theſe Schools have had a generous Benefaction by the Wills of two Widow Gentlewomen deceaſed. In the ſame City there have been two other Schools ſince erected, in which are taught above a hundred Children more.

North-

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Northwould, a School erected and maintained by the Minister and Parishioners, for the Teaching of all the Children in the Town.

Shottesham, a School for 44 Boys, and another for eleven Girls, whose Teaching is paid for by particular Charities, distinct from the Boys.

Stow-Bedon and *Caston*, where there is a School for the poor Children of the Parish, who are taught at the sole Charge of the Minister.

Terrington in *Marshland*, where is erected a School for twenty Children.

Thorpe, where is a School erected for the Teaching of twelve Children.

Westing, here is a School erected for the Teaching of the poor Children of the Parish in general, at the Charge of the Minister and Parishioners.

Wimondham, or *Wyndam*, a School erected for the Teaching of thirty Children, by the Contribution of the Parishioners.

Yarmouth, where are two Schools erected for the Teaching of thirty-five Boys and thirty-two Girls, to read and say their Catechism at *Christmas*, 1713, to be maintained by Subscriptions, which were 110 *l. per Ann.* These Children are all cloathed. The Trustees have added some Works to the Childrens Reading, *viz.* That the Boys shall be taught to make Nets, and the Girls to spin, knit, and sew Plain-Work.

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ACC.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Accle	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	20	00	00	0
Ailesfwethorp	Frebridge	R. Linne	6	00	00	0
Alborough	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	8	00	00	0
Alburgh	Earsham	R. Rendenhall	12	00	00	0
Alby	S. Erpingham	R. Engworth	7	11	8	0
Alderford	Eynsford	R. Sparham	4	6	8	0
Alpington	Clavering					
Althorp	Gallow					
Antingham	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	6	3	1	½
Appleton	Frebridge	V. Linne	8	00	00	0
Armingale	Henfted					
Afhby	Clavering	R. Broke	6	00	00	0
Afhby	Flegge	R. Flegge	10	00	00	0
Afhill	Wayland	R. Breccles	19	13	5	0
Afhmanhall	Tunfted					
Afhwell-Thorp	Depwade	R. Depwade	6	13	4	0
ATTLEBOROUGH co=	Shropham	R. Rockland	19	18	9	0
Attleborough	Shropham	R. Rockland	8	2	5	0
Attlebridge	Taverham	R. Taverham	4	6	10	½
Aumer	Frebridge	R. Linne	9	00	00	0
Baburghley	Frebridge	R. Linne	4	13	4	0
Backton	Tunfted	V. Waxton	5	2	11	½
Bacons-thorp	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	9	00	00	0
Bacons-thorp	Shropham					
Bag-thorp	Gallow	R. Burnham	5	10	00	0
Banham	Gilcrofs	R. Rockland	9	3	6	½
Banningham	S. Erpingham					
Barford	Forehoe	R. Hingham	04	8	3	0
Barnham-Brome	Forehoe	R. Hingham	12	8	1	½
Barney	N. Greenhoe	V. Wallingham	6	13	4	0
Barningham	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	10	15	10	0
Barningham-Northwood	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	6	13	4	0
Barningham-Winter	N. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	5	15	1	0
Barrow	Clavering					
Barrow	Milford					
Barton All-Saints	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	5	13	4	0
Barton Blendiſh	Clackcloſe					
Barton-Row	Clackcloſe					
Barton St. Andrews	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	14	00	00	0
Barton St. Mary	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	5	6	8	0
Barwick in the Brakes	Smethden	V. Hitchin	6	00	00	0
Baſham Eaſt	Gallow	V. Burnham	6	13	4	0
Baſham North	Gallow	R. Burnham	6	00	00	0
Baſham Weſt	Gallow	V. Burnham	5	12	3	0
Baſingham	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	4	6	8	0
Baſtwick	W. Flegge					
Batheley	Holt	R. Holt	10	13	4	0
Bawburgh	Forehoe	V. Hingham	13	18	4	0
Bawdeſwell	Eynsford	R. Sparham	7	00	00	0
Bawſey	Frebridge	R. Linne	4	00	00	0

Bayfield

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Bay.	*Hundred.*	*Deanery.*	*Valuation.*
Bayfield	Holt	R. Holt	4 0 0 0
Beck	Eynsford	C. Sparham	4 15 9 0
Beckham Weſt	S. Erpingham		
Beddenham	Clavering	V. Broke	5 0 0 0
Beeſton	Laundich	R. Briſley	12 19 10 0
Beeſton St. Lawrence	N. Erpingham	R. Waxton	6 0 0 0
Beighton	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	13 0 0 0
Belaugh	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	5 12 11 ½
Below	Eynsford		
Below	Tunſted		
St. Bennet	Tunſted		
Bergin	Forehoe	R. Ingham	3 16 10 0
Berghampton	Clavering	R. Broke	13 6 8 0
Berrow	Mitford		
Beſthorp	Shropham	V. Rockland	5 6 9 ½
Beſthorp-hall	Shropham		
Beſton	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	16 0 0 0
Beſton	Taverham	R. Taverham	3 6 8 0
Betteley	Laundich	R. Briſley	9 7 9 ½
Bicham All Saints	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	6 13 4 0
Bicham St. John	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	5 6 8 0
Bicham St. Mary	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	4 6 8 0
Bicham-Well	Clackcloſe		
Bidleſworth	Gilecroſs		
Bidleſworth	Gilecroſs	R. Rockland	4 13 4 0
Bilough	Eynsford		
Billingford	Earſham	R. Rendenhall	9 0 0 0
Billingford	Eynsford	R. Sparham	7 10 0 0
Billockby	W. Flegge	R. Fleg	2 18 9 0
Bilney Eaſt	Laundich	R. Briſley	5 14 1 ½
Bilney Weſt	Frebridge.		
Binham	N. Greenhoe	V. Walſingham	6 13 4 0
Bintrey	Eynsford	R. Sparham	10 0 0 0
Birlingham St. Andrew	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	12 0 0 0
Birlingham St. Edmund	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	12 0 0 0
Birlingham St. Peter	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	5 0 0 0
Bittring	Laundich	R. Briſley	2 13 5 ½
Bixley	Henſted	R. Broke	5 0 0 0
Bixton	Forehoe	R. Hinkham	2 6 8 0
Blakeny	Holt	R. Holt	26 13 4 0
Blickling	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	10 13 4 0
Blickling-hall	S. Erpingham		
Blowfield	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	23 6 8 0
Blow-Norton	Gilecroſs		
Bodham	Holt	R. Holt	9 0 0 0
Bodney	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewiſe	6 7 2 0
Booton	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	7 12 4 ½
Borough-Green	Shropham		
Bowthorp	Forehoe		
Bowton	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	10 0 0 0

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BOY.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Boyton	Blowfield		
Braddenham East	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewise	12 2 8 0
Braddenham West	S. Greenhoe,	V. Cranewise	7 1 9 0
Bradfield	Tunsted	R. Waxton	6 0 0 0
Bradstone	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	5 6 8 0
Brakend	Gilocross		
Brakenash	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	10 0 0 0
Brakendale	Norwich L.		
Bramerton	Hensted	R. Broke	6 0 0 0
Brampton	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	5 0 0 0
Brancaster	Smethden	R. Hitchin	24 0 0 0
Brandon Parva	Forehoe	R. Ingham	8 3 8 0
Branston	Eynsford	R. Sparham	7 12 8
Breckles	Wayland	V. Breckles	7 17 11 0
Bresingham	Disse	R. Rendenhale	15 0 0 0
Brettenham	Shropham	R. Rockland	15 12 6 0
Bridgham	Shropham	R. Rockland	11 1 0
Brinton	Holt	R. Holt	8 11 4 0
Brisley	Launditch	R. Brisley	8 7 7 0
Briston	Holt	V. Holt	8 9 8 0
Brockdish	Earsham	R. Rendenhale	10 0 0 0
Broke	Clavering	V. Broke	5 0 0 0
Brome	Clavering	R. Broke	16 13 0 0
Brome-hall	Clavering		
Bremsthorp	Gallow		
Brumwell	Grimshoe		
Brundall	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	4 10 0 0
Brunsted	Happing	R. Waxton	6 5 6 0
Buckingham-Ferry	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	6 0 0 0
Buckenham-House	Grimshoe		
Buckenham-Little	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewise	3 0 0 0
BUCKENHAM NEW or	Shropham		
Buckenham Old	Shropham		
Bunwell	Depwade	R. Depwade	17 0 0 0
Burcham Magna	Smethden	R. Hitchin	62 0 0 0
Burcham Newton	Smethden	R. Hitchin	7 13 4 0
Burcham Tofts	Smethden	R. Hitchin	6 13 4 0
Burgh St. Margaret	W. Flegge	V. Flegge	8 13 4 0
Burgh St. Mary	W. Flegge	V. Flegge	4 0 0 0
Burnham All Saints	Brothercross		
Burnham Depdale	Brothercross	R. Burnham	11 0 0 0
Burnham Market	Brothercross	R. Burnham	8 0 0 0
Burnham Norton	Brothercross		
Burnham St. Albert	Brothercross	R. Burnham	17 10 0 0
Burnham St. Margaret	Brothercross	R. Burnham	20 16 8 10
Burnham St. Mary	Brothercross		
Burnham Sutton	Brothercross		
Burnham Thorp	Brothercross	R. Burnham	10 10 0 0
Burnham Westgate	Brothercross		
Burningham	Holt		

Burrow

BUR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Burrow	Clavering		
Burrow	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	7 17 0 0
Burrow	Holt	R. Holt	4 0 0 0
Burston	Diſſe	R. Rendenhale	16 0 0 0
Burston	Holt		
Burton	Tunſted	V. Waxton	3 13 4 0
Buxton	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	5 13 9 0
Caldecot	Grimſhoe	R. Cranewiſe	3 1 9 ½
Calthorp	S. Erpingham		
Cantley	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	14 8 0 0
Carbroke	Wayland	V. Breckles	7 12 5 ½
Cardiſſon	Eynsford		
Carlton	Clavering	R. Broke	9 0 0 0
Carlton	Depwade	R. Depwade	16 0 0 0
Carlton St. Mary	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	4 0 0 0
Carlton St. Peter	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	6 0 0 0
Caſtle-Acre	Frebridge	V. Linne	5 6 8 0
CASTLE RISING o=	Frebridge	R. Linne	8 0 0 0
CASTON o=	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	11 19 0 ½
Caſton	Wayland	R. Breckles	12 19 0 ½
Caſtor Lighthouſe	E. Flegge		
Caſtor St. Edmund's	E. Flegge	Ec. Flegge	3 14 11 0
Caſtor St. Edmund	Henſted	R. Broke	9 0 0 0
Caſtor Trinity	E. Flegge	V. Flegge	6 0 0 0
Catfield	Happing	R. Waxton	7 10 0 0
Catton	Taverham	V. Taverham	4 3 8 ½
Chedgrave	Clavering	R. Broke	5 6 8 0
Choosby	Smethdon		
Claxton	Clavering		
CLAY o=	Holt	R. Holt	22 13 4 0
Clay-Cocle	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewiſe	8 16 11 0
Clench-Wharton	Frebridge	R. Linne	14 6 8 0
Clipsby	W. Flegge	R. Flegge	6 13 4 0
Clopton	Clavering		
Cockthorp	N. Greenhoe	R. Walſingham	5 0 0 0
Colbake St. Mary	Gallow	R. Toftres	10 0 0 0
Colby	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	8 15 10 0
Colkirk	Laundich		
Colney	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	6 13 4 0
Colthall	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	7 2 6 0
Corpuſty	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	4 12 7 0
Coſſeſly	Forehoe		
Coſton	Forehoe		
Cougham St. Andrew	Frebridge	R. Linne	6 10 0 0
Cougham St. Mary	Frebridge	R. Linne	6 0 0 0
Coulſton	Grimſhoe	R. Cranewiſe	4 0 2 0
Cranwich	Grimſhoe	R. Cranewiſe	8 9 6 0
Cranwich	Mitford	R. Hingham	5 6 8 0
Creke North	Brothercroſs	R. Burnham	33 6 8 0
Creke South	Brothercroſs	V. Burnham	22 0 0 0

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CRE.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Creſſingham Magna	S. Erpingham	R. Cranewiſe	17	18	1	0
Creſſingham Parva	S. Erpingham	R. Cranewiſe	13	12	6	0
Crimpleſham	Clackcloſe	V. Fincham	8	0	0	0
Cringleford	Humbleyard					
Cromer	N. Erpingham					
Croſton	Gallow					
Croſtwick	Taverham	R. Taverham	2	17	4	0
Croſtwick	Tunſted	R. Waxton	5	6	8	0
Crownthorp	Forehoe	R. Hingham	14	12	6	0
Croxton	Gallow					
Croxton	Grimſhoe	R. Cranewiſe	6	13	4	0
Dawling	Holt	V. Holt	5	8	0	½
Wood Dawling	Eynsford	V. Sparham	8	8	3	½
Denber	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	10	13	4	0
Denton	Erſham	R. Rendenhale	24	0	0	0
Depeham	Forehoe	V. Hingham	5	7	9	½
DEREHAM EAST ○=	Mitford					
Dereham Weſt	Clackcloſe					
Derſingham	Frebridge	V. Linne	5	6	8	0
Dickleborough	Diſſe	R. Rendenhale	28	0	0	0
Didlington	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewiſe	8	4	4	½
Didlington	Tunſted					
Dilham	Tunſted	V. Waxham	5	7	10	0
Dillington	Launditch					
DISSE ○=	Diſſe	R. Rendenhale	33	6	8	0
Ditchingham	Clavering	R. Broke	16	0	0	0
Docking	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	13	6	8	0
DOWNHAM ○=	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	6	13	4	0
Drayton	Taverham	R. Taverham	6	2	9	0
Ducton	Gallow					
Duke's Place	C. of Norwich					
Dunham Magna	Launditch	R. Briſley	12	1	8	½
Dunham Parva	Launditch	R. Briſley	9	15	11	½
Dunſton	Humbleyard					
Dunton	Gallow	V Burnham	5	6	8	0
Dutnal	Clackcloſe					
Earſham	Earſham	R. Rendenhale	15	0	0	0
Eaſton	Forehoe	V. Hingham	7	11	10	0
Eaſton	Wayland					
Eckles	Happing	R. Waxton	8	0	0	0
Eckles	Shropham	R. Rockland	14	0	0	0
Edgefield	Holt	R. Holt	5	5	2	½
Edingthorp	Tunſted	R. Waxton	5	5	2	½
St. Edmund	Smethdon					
Egmer	N. Greenhoe	R. Walſingham	8	0	0	0
Ellingham	Clavering	R. Broke	12	0	0	0
Ellingham Magna	Shropham	V. Breccles	6	5	10	0
Ellingham Parva	Wayland	R. Breccles	3	1	11	½
Ellington	Shropham	R. Rockland	6	19	1	½
Elmerton	N. Erpingham					

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ELM.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
N. Elmham	Laundich	V. Briſley	13½ 14 11 0
Elſing	Eynsford	R. Sparham	5 11 9 ½
Emneth	Frebridge		
Erpingham	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	9 18 8 0
Eſtington	Depwade		
Eſtington	Frebridge		
Eton	Norwich Lib.		
St. Faith's	Taverham		
FAKENHAM	Gallow	R. Burnham	35 6 8 0
Felbridge	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	6 18 3 0
Felmingham	Tunſted	R. Waxton	6 0 0 0
Felmingham	Tunſted	V. Waxton	6 0 0 0
Feltborp	Taverham	R. Taverham	4 0 0 0
Feltwell Mary	Grimſhoe	R. Cranewiſe	14 17 3 ½
Feltwell Nicholas	Grimſhoe	R. Cranewiſe	19 0 0 0
Ferfield	Diſſe	R. Rendenhall	6 6 8 0
Fieldawling	N. Greenhoe		
Filby	E. Flegge	R. Flegge	11 1 4 ½
Fincham St. Martin's	Clackcloſe	V. Fincham	10 0 0 0
Fincham St. Michael	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	7 6 8 0
Fiſhley	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	5 0 0 0
Flitcham	Frebridge		
Flordon	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	6 13 4 0
Fordham	Clackcloſe		
Forncet St. Mary	Depwade	R. Depwade	20 0 0 0
Forncet St. Peter's	Depwade		
Foulſham	Eynsford	R. Sparham	27 14 9 ½
Foulden	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewiſe	10 1 6 ½
Foxley	Eynsford	R. Sparham	6 13 4 0
Framingham Earl	Henſted	R. Brooke	6 13 4 0
Framingham Pigot	Henſted		
Franſham Magna	Laundich	R. Briſley	7 15 9 ½
Franſham Parva	Laundich	R. Briſley	6 8 3 ½
Freethorp	Blowfield		
Frenſe	Diſſe	R. Redinghale	2 13 4
Freton	Depwade	R. Depwade	9 0 0 0
Fretenham	Taverham	R. Taverham	10 0 0 0
Frinze	Smethdon		
Fulmerſton	Gallow	R. Burnham	10 0 0 0
Fundenhall	Depwade		
Garbieſthorp	Clackcloſe	R. Rockland	19 16 0 0
Garboldiſham	Gilecroſs		
Gaſthorp	Gilecroſs	R. Rockland	6 9 4 0
Gateley	Laundich	V. Briſley	3 2 7 0
Gateſend	Gallow		
Gawdy-hall	Earſham		
Gayton	Frebridge	V. Linne	8 6 8 0
Gayton-thorp	Frebridge		
Gaywood	Frebridge	R. Linne	5 13 4 0
Geiſt	Eynsford	V. Sparham	5 15 5 0

Geiſtwick

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GEI.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation
Geiſtwich	Eynsford	V. Sparham	5 0 9 ½
Geldſdon	Clavering	R. Broke	6 0 0 0
Gillingham All Saints	Clavering	V. Broke	5 6 8 0
Gillingham Mary	Clavering	R. Broke	5 6 8 0
Gimmingham	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	11 11 9 0
Glamford	Holt		
Godwick	Laundich	R. Briſley	10 10 10 0
Gooderſton	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewiſe	6 11 11 ½
Gornaſton	Mitford	R. Hingham	7 15 11 ½
Greſham	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	6 18 8 0
Greſſenhall	Laundich	R. Briſley	15 12 5 ½
Grimſton	Frebridge	R. Linne	26 13 4 0
Griſton	Wayland	V. Breccles	7 8 1 0
Gunthorp	Holt	R. Holt	13 0 0 0
Gunton	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	8 0 0 0
Giſſing	Diſſe	R. Rendenhale	4 16 6 0
Hackford	Eynsford	R. Sparham	7 0 5 0
Hackford	Forehoe	R. Hingham	4 15 9 ½
Hadley	Clavering		
Hadſco	Clavering	R. Broke	12 0 0 0
Hale	Grimſhoe	R. Cranewiſe	12 16 3 ½
Hales	Clavering		
Hanworth	N. Erpingham	V. Reppis	5 1 6 0
Hapton	Depwade		
Hardingham	Mitford	R. Hingham	15 3 5 ½
Hardwick	Depwade	R. Depwade	5 0 0 0
Hardwick	Frebridge		
HARLESTON c=	Earſham		
E. Harling	Gilecroſs	R. Rockland	11 19 11 ½
Harling-Hall	Gilecroſs		
Harling Middle	Gilecroſs	R. Rockland.	9 18 5 ½
Harling Weſt	Gilecroſs		
Harpham	Shropham	R. Rockland	4 4 2 0
Harpley	Frebridge	R. Linne	22 0 0 0
Haſtingham	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	4 0 0 0
Havergate	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	5 0 0 0
Hayham Potter	Happing	V. Waxton	6 13 4 0
Hayneford	Taverham	R. Taverham	6 2 1 0
Heckingham	Clavering		
Heddingham	Clavering	R. Broke	13 6 8 0
Helgay	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	10 0 0 0
Helleſden	Norwich Lib.	R. Taverham	12 0 0 0
Hellington	Clavering		
Helloughton	Gallow	V. Toftres	6 13 4 0
Helmingham	Eynsford	R. Sparham	3 14 6 0
Hemlington	Blowfield		
Hemmesby	E. Flegge	V. Flegge	4 6 8 0
Hempnall	Depwade	V. Depwade	6 13 4 0
Hempſted	Hapham	R. Waxton	9 6 8 0
Hempſted	Holt	V. Holt	7 2 4 0

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Hempton

HEM.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Hempton	Gallow		
Heringby	W. Flegge	R. Flegge	5 0 0 0
Hethel	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	10 0 0 0
Hetherset	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	8 0 0 0
Heveningham	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	10 16 0 0
Heverland	Eynsford	V. Sparham	4 12 0 ½
Heydon	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	9 15 10 ½
HICKLING ○=	Happing	V. Waxton	5 3 2 ½
Higham	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	6 13 4 0
HILBOROUGH ○=	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewise	13 6 8 0
Hilderston	Eynsford	V. Sparham	6 0 11 0
Hillington	Frebridge	R. Linne	13 6 8 0
Hillington-hall	Frebridge		
Hindringham	N. Greenhoe	V. Walsingham	9 0 0 0
HINGHAM ○=	Forehoe	R. Hingham	24 18 3 ½
Hitchin	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	6 13 4
Hobbies Magna	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	4 6 8
Hobbies Parva	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	7 0 0
Hockham Magna	Shropham	V. Rockland	8 17 10 ½
Hockham Parva	Shropham		
Hockring	Mitford	R. Hingham	7 2 5 ½
Hockwold	Grimshoe	R. Cranewise	9 13 9 ½
Hofton St. John	Tunsted		
Hofton St. Peter	Tunsted		
Holkham	N. Greenhoe	V. Walsingham	8 13 4 0
Holkham-hall	N. Greenhoe		
Holm	Clackclose		
Holm	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	6 13 4 0
Holm-hall	S. Greenhoe		
Holnston	Clavering		
HOLT ○=	Holt	R. Holt	11 17 5 ½
Honing	Tunsted	V. Waxton	4 13 4 0
Hoo	Laundich		
Hornhill	Tunsted		
Hoxningtoft	Laundich	R. Brisley	6 17 7 0
Horsey	Happing	V. Waxton	3 1 4 0
Horsford	Taverham	V. Taverham	4 5 2 0
Horsham St. Faith's	Taverham		
Horsted	Taverham	R. Taverham	7 10 0 0
Houghton	Gallow	R. Burnham	5 0 0 0
Houghton	N. Greenhoe	V. Walsingham	8 0 0 0
Houghton	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewise	4 18 9 0
Houlston	Hensted		
How	Clavering	R. Broke	8 13 4 0
How-hall	Clavering		
Hunningham	Forehoe	V. Hingham	8 12 6 0
Hunningham-hall	Forehoe		
Hunstanton	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	12 0 0 0
Hunstanton-hall	Smethdon		
Hunworth	Holt	R. Holt	4 0 0 0

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ING.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Ingham	Happing		
Inglesthorp	Smethden	R. Hitchin	12 0 0 0
Intwood	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	5 0 0 0
Ingworth	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	5 0 0 0
Irmingland	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	5 0 0 0
Irsted	Tunsted	R. Waxton	6 13 4 0
Islington	Frebridge	V. Linne	6 13 4 0
Itteringham	S. Erpingham	R. Hingham	5 0 0 0
Kelling	Holt	R. Holt	12 0 0 0
Kemingham	Humbleyard		
Kempston	Laundich	V. Brisley	4 18 4 0
Heningal	Gilecross	V. Rockland	5 17 0 ½
Keswick	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	5 0 0 0
Ketheringham	Humbleyard	V. Humbleyard	6 0 0 0
Kettleston	Gallow	R. Burnham	10 0 0 0
Kilverston	Shropham	R. Rockland	7 14 9 0
Kimberley	Forehoe	R. Hingham	6 12 5 ½
Kirby Bedon	Hensted	R. Broke	6 4 8 0
Kirby Cane	Clavering	R. Broke	10 0 0 0
Kirsted	Clavering	R. Broke	10 0 0 0
Knapton	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	13 7 1 0
Lakenham	Norwich Lib.		
Lammas	S. Erpingham		
Langford	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewise	4 15 9 0
Langford-House	Grimshoe		
Langhall	Clavering		
Langham	Holt	V. Holt	4 10 8 0
Langham Parva	Holt	V. Holt	3 6 8 0
Langley	Clavering		
LARLINGFORD ○=	Shropham	R. Rockland	10 0 2 0
Lesiate	Frebridge		
Lessingham	Happing	R. Waxton	6 0 0 0
Letheringset	Holt	R. Holt	12 0 0 0
Letton	Mitford	R. Hingham	7 14 6 ½
Lexham East	Laundich	R. Brisley	8 5 11 ½
Lexham West	Laundich	R. Brisley	5 11 6 ½
Ling	Eynsford	R. Sparham	11 0 0 0
Lingwood	Blowfield		
Littlesshall	Laundich		
Loddon	Clavering		
Loddon	Clavering		
Longam	Laundich		
Lopham North	Gilecross		
Lopham South	Gilecross	R. Rockland	17 0 5 0
Ludham	Happing	V. Waxton	6 6 8 0
Ludham-Hall	Happing		
Lyn-North	Frebridge	R. Linne	36 1 8 0
Lyn-Regis	Frebridge	R. Linne	18 6 8 0
Lyn-West	Frebridge	R. Linne	6 0 0 0
Lytcham	Laundich	R. Brisley	9 2 6 0

Maltby

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MAL.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Maltby	E. Flegge	R. Flegge	13 6 8 0
Mannington	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	1 16 5 0
Marham	Clackclose	V. Fincham	6 13 4 0
St. Mary's	Frebridge		
Marlingford	Forehoe	R. Hingham	7 12 8 ½
Marsham	Holt		
Marsham	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	10 12 9 ½
Martham	W. Flegge	V. Flegge	6 13 4 0
Marton	Wayland	R. Breccles	6 0 5 0
Massingham Magna	Frebridge	R. Linne	33 6 8 0
Massingham Parva	Frebridge	R. Linne	9 13 4 0
Matlask	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	5 0 0 0
Matshall	Mitford	V. Hingham	7 8 3 ½
Meadham	Earsham		
Melton Constable	Holt	R. Holt	6 0 0 0
Melton Magna	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	13 6 8 0
Melton Parva	Humbleyard	V. Humbleyard	6 6 8 0
Merston	Holt	R. Holt	18 0 0 0
METHWOLD ∞	Grimshoe	V. Cranewise	8 9 6 0
Metton	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	7 0 0 0
Midleton	Frebridge	V. Linne	7 6 8 0
Mileham	Laundich	R. Brisley	11 2 1 0
Mintling	Frebridge		
Morley St. Botolph's	Forehoe	R. Hingham	14 11 5 ½
Morley St. Peter's	Forehoe		
Morningthorp	Depwade	R. Depwade	7 0 0 0
Moulton	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	5 6 3 0
Moulton Little	Depwade	R. Depwade	4 3 0 0
Moulton Michael	Depwade	R. Depwade	6 13 4 0
Moundford	Grimshoe	R. Cranewise	7 17 4 ½
Mulberten	Humbleyard		
Mundesley	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	8 9 9 ½
Mundham	Clavering		
Narborough	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewise	9 10 0 0
Narford	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewise	6 12 4 ½
Neckton	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewise	8 1 7 ½
Netisheard	Tunsted	V. Waxton	3 13 1 ½
Newton	Frebridge		
Newton	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	10 0 0 0
Newton	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewise	8 16 0 0
Newton	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewise	2 14 11 ½
Newton	Taverham		
Newton West	Frebridge.	R. Linne	5 6 8 0
Neyland	Humbleyard		
Northwold	Grimshoe	R. Cranewise	29 15 9 ½
Norton	Clavering		
Norton	Shropham	R. Rockland	5 6 2 0
Norton Super Montem	Eynsford	R. Sparham	7 12 9 ¼
Norton Wood	Eynsford		
Norwich	City.		

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NOR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Norwich Palace	C. of Norwich		
Oby	W. Flegge		
Ormesby St. Margaret's	E. Flegge	V. Flegge	5 0 10 0
Ormesby St. Michael's	Flegge		
Osmondston	Diſſe	R. Rendenhale	9 0 0 0
Overſtrand	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	2 1 4 0
Ovington	Wayland	R. Breckles	7 [illegible] 5 0
Oulton	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	8 4 11 1½
Oxborough	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewiſe	18 6 6 1½
Oxborough-hall	S. Greenhoe		
Oxbrand	S. Erpingham		
Oxned	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	9 1 [illegible] 0
Oxned-hall	S. Erpingham		
Oxwich	Laundich		
Pagrave Parva	S. Greenhoe		
Palling	Happing	V. Waxton	2 6 7 0
Panxford	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	2 13 4 0
Paſton	Tunſted	V. Waxton	6 13 4 0
Paſton-hall	Tunſted		
Patteſley	Laundich	R. Briſley	8 18 [illegible] 0
Penſthorp	Gallow		
Pentney	Frebridge		
Pickenham North	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewiſe	5 14 2 0
Pickenham South	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewiſe	8 1 4 ½
Pinchey-hall	Gallow		
Plumſted Magna	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	7 12 6 0
Plumſted Parva	Blowfield		
Plumſted	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	5 3 2 0
Porland Great	Henſted	R. Broke	4 6 4 0
Porland Little	Henſted	R. Broke	2 6 11 0
Poſwick	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	10 [illegible] 0 0
Prieſthouſes	Clackcloſe		
Pudding-Norton	Gallow	R. Toſtres	6 0 0 0
Pulham	Earſham		
Pulham Mary	Earſham	R. Rendenhale	33 6 8 0
Quiddenham	Gilecroſs	R. Rockland	8 4 6 0
Rackheath	Taverham		
Rackley	Taverham	R. Taverham	6 13 4 0
Rainham-hall	Gallow		
Rainham St. Margaret	Gallow	R. Toſtres	13 6 8 0
Rainham St. Martin	Gallow	R. Toſtres	6 0 0 0
Rainham St. Mary	Gallow	R. Toſtres	18 13 4 0
Ranworth	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	4 0 0 0
Ravingham	Clavering		
Redham	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	18 0 0 0
Redham Park-hall	Blowfield		
Redlington	Tunſted	R. Waxton	4 6 8 0
Rednell	Earſham	R. Rendenhall	20 0 0 0
Remirſton	Mitford	R. Hingham	11 2 6 0
REPEHAM ○	Eynsford	R. Sparham	10 0 0 0

Repeham

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REP.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation			
Repeham	Eynsford	R. Sparham	8	1	0	½
Reppis	W Flegge					
Reppis North	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	18	0	0	0
Reppis South	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	16	0	0	0
Riborough Magna	Gallow	R. Toſtres	14	17	0	0
Riborough Parva	Gallow	R. Burnham	7	13	4	0
Ringland	Eynsford	V. Sparham	3	6	0	0
Ringſted Little	Smethdon	R. Hitchin	3	6	8	0
Ringſted St. Andrew	Smethdon	R. Hitchin	10	0	0	0
Ringſted St. Peter	Smethdon	R. Hitchin	11	6	8	0
Rockland	Henſted	R. Broke	6	13	4	0
Rockland All Saints	Shropham	R. Rockland	5	6	8	0
Rockland St. Andrew	Shropham	R. Rockland.	5	13	4	½
Rockland St. Peter	Shropham	R. Rockland	4	16	5	0
Rockland Tofts	Wayland					
Rolleſby	W. Flegge	R. Flegge	17	0	0	0
Rougham	Laundich	V. Briſley	1	8	5	0
Rowdham	Shropham	V. Rockland	4	16	5	½
Roughton	N. Erpingham	V. Reppis	6	0	0	0
Roydon	Diſſe	R. Rendenhale	9	0	0	0
Roydon	Frebridge	R. Linne	5	0	0	0
Rudham Eaſt	Gallow	R. Burnham	6	6	8	0
Rudham Weſt	Gallow	V. Burnham	7	6	8	0
Rungton	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	12	0	0	0
Runhall	Forehoe	V. Hingham	6	18	1	½
Runham	E. Flegge	V. Flegge	4	0	0	0
Runton	Erpingham	R. Reppis	10	0	0	0
Runton-North	Frebridge	R. Linne	8	10	0	0
Ruſale	Earſham	V. Rendenhale	4	0	0	0
Ruſham	Laundich					
Ruſhford	Gilecroſs					
Ruſton	Clackcloſe					
Ruſton Eaſt	Happing	V. Waxton	11	11	10	0
Ruſton Stow	Happing					
Saham	Wayland	R. Breccles	21	14	7	0
Sallows	Taverham					
Salthouſe	Holt	R. Holt	20	0	0	0
Saltorn Lode	Frebridge					
Sandringham	Frebridge	R. Linne	5	6	8	0
Santon-houſe	Grimſhoe					
Saul	Eynsford	R. Sparham	12	9	6	0
Saxlingham	Holt	R. Holt	12	17	2	½
Saxlingham Nethergate	Henſted	R. Broke	13	11	6	0
Saxlingham Thorp	Henſted	R. Broke	6	13	4	0
Saxthorp	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	4	13	4	0
Scarning	Laundich	R. Briſley	9	0	1	½
Scarning	Laundich	V. Briſley	9	19	2	0
Schole	Diſſe					
Scomſton	Tunſted					
Scotto	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	8	13	5	½

S C R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Scrotby	E. Flegge	V. Flegge	5 0 0 0
SECHY o=	Frebridge		
Sedeſtern	Gallow	R. Burnham	13 3 4 0
Sedgford	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	8 0 0 0
Setling	Clavering		
Sharrington	Holt	R. Holt	10 0 0 0
Shelfhanger	Diſſe	R. Rendenhale	17 0 0 0
Shelton	Depwade	R. Depwade	8 0 0 0
Sherborn	Smethdon	V. Hitchin	8 0 0 0
Shereford	Gallow	R. Toſtres	19 0 0 0
Sheringham Lower	N. Erpingham		
Sheringham Upper	N. Erpingham		
Shimpling	Diſſe	R. Rendenhale	10 13 4 0
Shingham	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	4 6 8 0
Shipdam	Mitford	R. Hingham	26 7 5 1
Shipden	N. Erpingham	V. Reppis	9 4 9 0
Shotteſham All Saints	Henſted	V. Broke	6 13 4 0
Shotteſham-hall	Henſted		
Shotteſham St. Botolph	Henſted	V. Broke	6 0 0 0
Shotteſham St. Martin	Henſted	R. Broke	4 0 0 0
Showlam	Clackcloſe		
Shropham	Shropham	V. Rockland	8 18 9 2
Sifland	Clavering	R. Broke	4 13 9 0
Skoulton	Wayland	R. Breccles	10 4 0 0
Skulthorp	Gallow	R. Burnham	16 0 0 0
Slowley	Tunſted	V. Waxton	5 6 8 0
Smalborough	Tunſted	R. Waxton	10 14 8 0
Snarehill	Gilecroſs		
SNETSHAM o=	Smethden	V. Hitchin	5 6 8 0
Snitterton	Shropham	R. Rockland	12 17 1 1
Snorehall	Clackcloſe		
Somerton Eaſt	W. Flegge		
Somerton Weſt	W. Flegge		
South-Acre	S. Greenhoe	R. Cranewiſe	10 [illegible] 0 1
Southbridge	Mitford	R. Hingham	5 13 6 1
Southmere	Laundich	R. Briſley	2 11 8 0
Southrey	Clackcloſe	V. Fincham	7 10 0 0
Sowood	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	2 13 4 0
Sparham	Eynsford	V. Sparham	9 [illegible] 10 0
Spixworth	Taverham	R. Taverham	6 0 0 0
Sporte	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewiſe	10 3 6 0
Sprowſton	Taverham		
Stalham	Happing	V. Waxton	5 0 0 0
Stanford	Grimſhoe	V. Cranewiſe	5 13 4 0
Stanhow	Smethden	R. Hitchin	16 0 0 0
Staninghall	Taverham	R. Taverham	33 0 6 1
Stanton	Shropham	R. Thetford	1 15 10 0
Starſton	Earſham	R. Rendenhale	15 0 0 0
Stibard	Gallow	R. Burnham	11 13 4 0
Stifkey-hall	N. Greenhoe		

Stifkey

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STI.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Stifkey St. John	N. Greenhoe	R. Walſingham	18 6 4 0
Stifkey St. Mary	N. Greenhoe	R. Walſingham	6 13 4 0
Stockton	Clavering	R. Broke	8 0 0 0
Stoke	Clackcloſe		
Stoke	Henſted		
Stoke Ferry	Clackcloſe		
Stokesby	E. Flegge	R. Flegge	13 6 8
Stow Bardolph	Clackcloſe	V. Fincham	6 6 8 0
Stow Bedon	Wayland	V. Breckles	4 19 4 0
Stradſet	Clackcloſe	V. Fincham	3 6 8 0
Stratton	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	8 8 0 0
Stratton Mary	Depwade	R. Depwade	10 0 0 0
Stratton Mille	Depwade	R. Depwade	6 12 7 0
Strumpſhaw	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	8 0 0 0
Studdy	Holt	R. Holt	6 3 3 0
Sturſton	Grimſhoe		
Suffield	N. Erpingham	V. Reppis	14 0 0 0
Surlingham St. Mary's	Henſted	V. Broke	6 13 4 0
Surlingham St. Saviour	Henſted		
Suſted	N. Erpingham		
Sutton	Happing	R. Waxton	6 16 8 0
SWATHAM ○=	S. Greenhoe	V. Cranewiſe	14 5 10 0
Swafield	Tunſted	R. Waxton	6 0 0 0
Swainefthorp	Humbleyard		
Swanington	Eynsford	R. Sparham	6 11 5 0
Swanton	Holt	R. Holt	4 15 4 0
Swanton Abbots	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	6 10 0 0
Swanton Morley	Launditch	R. Briſley	15 11 1 0
Swardeſton	Humbleyard	V. Humbleyard	6 0 0 0
Swerſton	Tunſted		
Sydiſtrond	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	5 10 0 0
Tacolneſton	Depwade	R. Depwade	12 0 0 0
Tasborough	Depwade	R. Depwade	8 0 0 0
Tatterford	Gallow	R. Burnham	6 6 8 0
Tatterſet	Gallow	R. Burnham	11 1 8 0
Tattington	Wayland	V. Breccles	6 14 9 0
Taverham Mediætas	Taverham	R. Taverham	4 2 8 0
Taverham Med. Altera	Taverham	R. Taverham	4 2 8 0
Taverham-hall	Taverham		
Terrington St. Clement's	Frebridge	R. Linne	34 6 8 0
Terrington St. John's	Frebridge	V. Linne	23 6 8 0
Tetterton	Gallow	R. Toſtres	5 0 0 0
Thaſton.	Depwade	V. Depwade	5 1 6 0
Thelton	Diſſe	R. Rendinghale	9 0 0 0
THETFORD ○=	Shropham	R. Thetford	5 1 5 0
Thetford St. Andrew's	Shropham	R. Thetford	2 8 7 0
Thimblethorp	Eynsford	R. Sparham	4 2 7 0
Thornage	Holt	R. Holt	6 18 4 0
Thornam	Smethden	V. Hitchin	10 0 0 0
Thorp 4	Clavering	R. Broke	3 6 8 0

Thorp

THO.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Thorp	Earſham		
Thorp Abbots	Diſſe	R. Rendenhale	7 0 0 0
Thorp Land	Gallow.		
Thorp Little	Diſſe	V. Rendenhale	4 0 0 0
Thorp Market	N. Erpingham	V. Reppis	5 11 1 ½
Thorp Norwich	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	8 0 0 0
Thraxton	Wayland	R. Breccles	6 14 9 ½
Thrickby	E. Flegge	V. Flegge	6 0 0 0
Thurgarton	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	9 6 8 0
Thurne	Flegge	R. Flegge	5 0 0 0
Thurning	Eynsford	R. Sparham	7 0 0 0
Thurſford	N. Greenhoe	R. Watſingham	8 0 0 0
Thurſten	Clavering		
Thuxton	Mitford	R. Hingham	4 6 2 0
Thwate	Clavering	R. Broke	4 0 0 0
Thwayt	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	7 0 0 0
Tibenham	Depwade	V. Depwade	7 6 8 0
Tichwell	Smethdon	R. Hitchin	12 0 0 0
Tilney	Frebridge	V. Linne	30 0 0 0
Tilney Fen End	Frebridge		
Titſhall Margaret	Diſſe	R. Rendenhale	20 0 0 0
Titſhall Mary	Diſſe		
Titleſhall	Launditch	R. Brifley	9 12 7 0
Toft	Wayland		
Toft Monachorum	Clavering	R. Broke	8 0 0 0
Tofts	Gallow	V. Toftrel	7 18 6 0
Tofts	Grimſhoe	R. Crunewiſe	8 5 11 0
Tompſon	Wayland		
Topcroft	Clavering	R. Broke	15 13 4 0
Primingham	N. Erpingham	V. Reppis	6 0 0 0
Trowſe	Henſted	V. Broke	5 0 0 0
Trunch	N. Erpingham	R. Reppis	6 0 0 0
Tuddenham-Eaſt	Mitford	V. Hingham	7 6 0 ½
Tuddenham-Weſt	Mitford	R. Hingham	10 5 3 ½
Tunſtall	Blowfield		
Tunſted	Tunſted	V. Waxton	18 8 6 ½
Tuttington	S. Erpingham	V. Ingworth	5 7 0 ½
Twiford	Eynsford	R. Sparham	4 19 8 ½
Upton	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	5 0 0 0
Upwell	Clackloſe	R. Fincham	16 0 0 0
Urſted	Tunſted		
Waketon Magna	Depwade	R. Depwade	5 9 0 0
Waketon Parva	Depwade	R. Depwade	2 13 4 0
Walcot	Happing		
Wallington	Clackloſe		
Walpole St. Andrew	Frebridge	R. Linne	21 0 0 0
Walpole St. Peter's	Frebridge	V. Linne	26 13 4 0
N. WALSHAM or	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	8 0 0 0
S. Walſham	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	13 6 8 0
S. Walſham	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	5 0 0 0

WLA.

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WAL.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
WALSINGHAM ○=	N. Greenhoe		
Walſingham old	N. Greenhoe		
Walſoken	Frebridge	R. Linne	30 13 4 o
Walton	Depwade		
Walton Eaſt	Frebridge	V. Linne	6 5 4 o
Walton Priors	Frebridge	R. Linne	16 13 4 o
Walton Weſt	Frebridge	R. Linne	16 o o o
Warham All-Saints	N. Greenhoe	R. Walſingham	16 o o o
Warham Magdalen	N. Greenhoe	R. Walſingham	5 o o o
Warham Mary	N. Greenhoe	R. Walſingham	6 6 8 o
Waterden	Brothercroſs	R. Burnham	5 6 8 o
Watlington	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	14 16 8 o
WATTON ○=	Wayland	V. Beeccles	7 o 4 o
Waxham	Happing	R. Waxham	6 13 4 o
Wiborn	Holt		
Wenham	Clackcloſe		
Welborn	Forehoe	R. Hingham	5 18 3 o
Welles	N. Greenhoe	R. Walſingham	26 13 4 o
Wellingham	Launditch	R. Briſley	5 8 6 o
Welney	Clackcloſe		
Wenling	Launditch		
Weſſenham	Launditch	V. Briſley	13 9 11 o
Weſtacre	Frebridge		
Weſtfield	Mitford	R. Hingham	7 15 8 o
Weſton	Eynsford	R. Sparham	18 18 o o
Weſtwick	Tunſtead	R. Waxton	18 18 8 o
Weting All-Saints	Grimſhoe	R. Cranewiſe	8 12 8 o
Weting St. Mary	Grimſhoe	R. Cranewiſe	10 8 o o
Whetacre All-Saints	Clavering	R. Brake	6 6 4 o
Whetacre St. Peter	Clavering	R. Brake	7 6 8 o
Whinborough	Mitford	R. Hingham	6 18 6 o
Whitwell	Eynsford	V. Sparham	7 12 4 o
Wickhampton	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	4 o o o
Wickmerwood	Forehoe	V. Hingham	6 3 10 o
Wiſkner	S. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	9 o o o
Wightlingham	Henſted		
Wighton	N. Greenhoe	V. Walſingham	11 11 8 o
Wignel Magdalen	Frebridge	V. Linne	8 6 8 o
Wignel Mary	Frebridge	V. Linne	12 10 o o
Wignel St. German	Frebridge	V. Linne	6 o o o
Wignel St. Peter	Frebridge	V. Linne	6 o o o
Wiken	Frebridge	R. Linne	6 13 4 o
Wilber Hall	Shropham		
Wilby	Shropham	R. Rockland	7 4 7 o
Wilby Hall	Shropham		
Wilton	Grimſhoe	V. Cranewiſe	6 7 6 o
Wimbotſham	Clackcloſe	R. Fincham	5 6 8 o
Winch Eaſt	Frebridge	R. Linne	8 o o o
Winch Weſt	Frebridge	R. Linne	9 13 4 o
Windall	Clavering		

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WIN.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
WINDHAM ○	Forehoe	V. Hingham	10 14 4 ½
Winfarthing	Diſſe	R. Redenhale	12 0 0 0
Winſton	Clavering		
Winterton	W. Flegge	R. Flegge	20 13 4 0
Winterton Neſs	W. Flegge		
Wiſſingſet	Launditch	R. Briſley	10 3 4 0
Wiſton	Holt		
Witchingham Hall	Eynsford		
Witchingham St. Faith	Eynsford	V. Sparham	5 0 0 0
Witchingham St. Mary	Eynsford	V. Sparham	4 17 10 0
Witton	Blowfield	R. Blowfield	6 13 4 0
Witton	Tunſted	V. Waxton	4 13 1 0
Wollerton	E. Erpingham	R. Ingworth	8 0 0 0
Wolverton	Frebridge	R. Linne	12 0 0 0
Woodbaſtwick	Blowfield	V. Blowfield	3 6 8 0
Woodriſing	Mitford	R. Hingham	4 18 3 0
Woodriſing Hall	Mitford		
Worthing	Launditch		
Wortwell	Earſham		
Wotton	Clavering	R. Broke	6 13 4 0
Wotton North	Frebridge	R. Linne	10 0 0 0
Wotton South	Frebridge	R. Linne	8 6 8 0
Wramplingham	Forehoe	R. Hingham	5 4 9 0
Wreningham	Humbleyard	R. Humbleyard	10 0 0 0
Wretham Eaſt	Shropham	R. Rockland	11 2 3 0
Wretham Weſt	Shropham	R. Rockland	12 11 [illegible]
Wretton	Clackcloſe		
Wroxham	Taverham	V. Taverham	7 17 7 0
Wrangey	Clackcloſe		
Wurſted	Tunſted	V. Waxton	19 0 0 0
Wyverton	Holt	R. Holt	13 6 0 0
Yakleſton	E. Flegge		
YARMOUTH ○	E. Flegge		
Yaxham	Miſford	R. Hingham	10 0 9 ½
Yelverton	Clavering	R. Broke	10 0 0 0
Yelverton	Henſted		

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The Rectories and Vicarages of Norwich.

	Parishes.	*Valuation.*			
R.	St. Mary	5	0	10	0
R.	St. Austin	6	17	8	0
R.	St. Michael in Cos-Lane	13	6	8	0
R.	St. Clement	7	9	1	0
R.	St. Edmund	4	6	3	0
R.	St. Botolph	2	7	8	0
R.	St. Mary Combuft	3	5	5	0
R.	St. Simon and Jude	3	9	10	½
R.	St. Swithin	6	3	4	0
R.	St. Peter Hungate	3	1	5	0
R.	St. John	7	10	1	0
R.	St. Michael	6	10	0	0
R.	St. Lawrence	4	13	9	0
R.	St. Margaret	5	4	8	0
R.	Alhallows	3	14	8	0
R.	St. Bartholomew	2	13	4	0
R.	St. Peter at Southgate	2	17	3	½
R.	St. Edward	3	6	1	0
V.	St. Stephen	9	0	0	0
V.	St. Katharine	0	16	1	0

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NORFOLK	Norwich	Yarmouth	Hickling	Wurfted	Nor:Waltham	Alesham	Repeham	Cromer	Caston	Holt	Claye	Wallingham	Burnham	Snetham	Fakenham	Lynne	Swatham	E.Derham	Windham	Hingham	Walton	Buckenham	Harleston	Bungay	Beckles	Dys
Thetford S	20	30	30	26	27	24	20	30	22	26	28	25	28	27	21	29	12	14	14	11	0	9	17	20	20	2
Dys S	14	22	23	20	28	27	20	26	28	27	28	27	32	33	24	30	10	15	10	10	13	6	6	10	15	2
Beckles SE	11	9	9	12	17	18	10	24	18	25	27	20	36	38	27	10	28	20	14	17	23	17	8	4	87	
Bungay SE	10	13	14	15	17	17	17	24	17	24	27	27	33	36	25	35	25	17	10	14	10	13	4	83		
Harleston S	11	17	18	17	19	18	17	25	18	25	27	27	33	34	24	33	20	16	9	12	10	0	77			
Buckenham	20	23	22	19	20	17	14	24	16	22	23	22	27	28	19	24	14	10	7	5	8	34				
Watton SW	15	28	24	20	20	17	13	22	15	18	20	16	20	20	13	17	6	8	9	5	72					
Hingham SW	10	23	19	15	16	13	10	20	12	17	10	17	22	23	14	21	10	5	4	76						
Windham SW	6	19	16	13	14	11	9	18	10	16	19	18	23	25	15	25	14	7	70							
E.Derham W	11	25	19	15	16	11	7	16	9	13	14	12	17	18	9	17	8	82								
Swatham W	19	33	36	23	22	18	14	22	16	17	18	14	16	15	10	11	74									
Lynne W	29	40	35	30	20	25	22	27	24	21	22	16	15	8	14	7										
Fakenham NW	16	28	20	16	15	12	9	13	10	7	8	4	9	11	77											
Snetham NW	27	40	31	27	26	23	20	22	21	16	16	11	7	88												
Burnham NW	24	35	26	22	20	18	16	16	16	10	9	6	99													
Wallingham N	18	29	20	16	15	12	10	11	10	5	6	88														
Claye N	17	26	17	14	12	10	10	7	0	2	67															
Holte N	15	24	15	12	10	8	8	6	7	93																
Caston N	8	18	11	7	6	2	2	8	88																	
Cromer N	15	21	11	9	6	7	10	97																		
Repeham NW	8	20	11	8	8	4	87																			
Alesham N	7	17	9	4	4	92																				
Nor:Waltham N	9	14	9	2	66																					
Wurfted NE	8	13	4	93																						
Hichlenge NE	11	9	95																							
Yarmouth E	13	95																								

Norwich

Thetford

Yarmouth

Lynn

Castle Rising

NORFOLK
sends
XII Members
to Parliament
has
31 Market Towns
and
660 Parishes
is divided into
31 Hundreds
containing
1148000 Acres
47180 Houses
and about
283000 Inhabitants
in Compass
140 Miles

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An Account of the Revenues of all the Parishes in Norwich, *as published by Dr.* Prideaux.

Parishes.	*Endowments.*	*Arbitrary Contributions.*	*The Total.*
ST. Austin's	10 00 0	12 00 0	22 00 0
St. Andrew's	15 00 0	70 00 0	85 00 0
All Saints	15 00 0	08 00 0	23 00 0
St. Peter's of Southgate	00 00 0	05 00 0	05 00 0
St. Ethelred's	00 00 0	06 00 0	06 00 0
St. Julian's	07 00 0	08 00 0	15 00 0
St. Peter's per Mounter-gate	10 00 0	10 00 0	20 00 0
St. John's de Sepulchro	04 00 0	16 00 0	20 00 0
St. Michael's at Thorn	00 00 0	10 00 0	10 00 0
St. John's Tumberhill	00 00 0	20 00 0	20 00 0
St. Stephen's	00 00 0	46 00 0	46 00 0
St. Peter's of Mancroft	00 00 0	120 00 0	120 00 0
St. Giles's	00 00 0	24 00 0	24 00 0
St. Bennet's	00 00 0	08 00 0	08 00 0
St. Swithin's	00 00 0	10 00 0	10 00 0
St. Margaret's	00 00 0	06 00 0	06 00 0
St. Lawrence's	10 00 0	10 00 0	20 00 0
St. Gregory's	00 00 0	24 00 0	24 00 0
St. John's of Mader-Market	00 00 0	24 00 0	24 00 0
St. Michael's at Plea	07 00 0	20 00 0	27 00 0
St. Peter's of Hungate	02 00 0	20 00 0	22 00 0
St. George's of Tombland	00 00 0	50 00 0	50 00 0
St. Martin's at the Palace	00 00 0	14 00 0	14 00 0
St. Helen's	30 00 0	08 00 0	38 00 0
St. Simon and Jude's	00 00 0	14 00 0	14 00 0
St. Clement's	28 00 0	14 00 0	42 00 0
St. Saviour's	00 00 0	28 00 0	28 00 0
St. Edmund's	14 00 0	10 00 0	24 00 0
St. James's	00 00 0	18 00 0	18 00 0
St. Paul's cum Pockthorp	00 00 0	18 00 0	18 00 0
St. Mary's Coslany	00 00 0	20 00 0	20 00 0
St. Michael's Coslany	14 00 0	20 00 0	34 00 0
St. George's Colgate	00 00 0	20 00 0	20 00 0
St. Martin's at Oak	00 00 0	16 00 0	16 00 0
Parishes 34.	166 00 0	727 00 0	893 00 0

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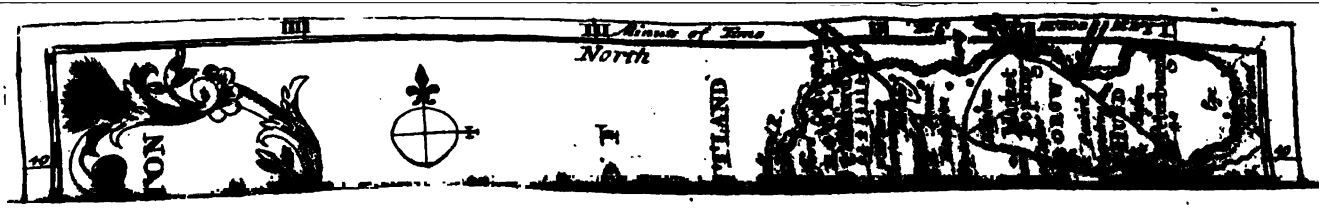

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Northamptonſhire.

THE County of *Northampton*, called by the *Saxons* Norþ-aɼen-ꝺon-ɼcyne, and *Northanton*; but at this Time, *Northampton*is ſituted as it were in the very Mid of *England*, and tho' but a ſmall Coun yet by Reaſon of its oblong Form, cheth upon more Counties than any er Shire of *England*, for it is bounded the Eaſt with *Bedfordſhire*, *Huntingtonre*, and *Cambridgeſhire*; on the North *Leiceſterſhire*, *Rutlandſhire* and *Lincolnre*, from which it is parted by the Ri*Welland*, and *Little Avon*, whoſe Springs near each other in this County; on Weſt with *Oxfordſhire* and *Warwick*, and on the South with *Buckingham*. It takes its Name from the Town *Northampton*, which though at preſent muſt give Place to the City of *Peterrgh*; yet being the more ancient and Chief Place in theſe Parts, when *Engd* was for the better Government ſake vided into Counties or Shires, was the oſt proper to give Name to it.

This County is ſmall but very populous, containing in it no more than 326 Pariſhes, and eleven Market-Towns; and being in Circumference about 120 Miles, which includes 550000 Acres, and having 24808 Houſes, many of which are Noblemens and Gentlemens Seats, which are here thick ſet, becauſe of the Wholſomneſs of the Air, and Fruitfulneſs of the Soil. It is moſt of it Champion, and lies ſo open to the Eye in many Places, that ſome have ſeen at once thirty-two Spires and Steeples, and few leſs than twenty, ſo full is it of Towns and Villages. At the Time of the Conqueror's Survey, it was of a larger Extent, becauſe the Northern Part of *Rutland* was then reckon'd into it.

While this Iſle was inhabited by the *Britains* alone, this County was Part of the Poſſeſſions of the *Coritani*, who were Maſters beſides of *Leiceſterſhire*, *Rutlandſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire* and *Derbyſhire*; but when the *Romans* conquer'd them, 'tis probable the *Britiſh* Diviſions were laid aſide, and new ones introduced, till they being forced to depart this Iſle, left it to the *Saxons*, who ſettled themſelves in it in ſeven Kingdoms. This County under them was Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, which was the largeſt Kingdom of the ſeven, containing this and almoſt all the Inland Counties adjoining, as *Leceſterſhire*, *Warwickſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, &c.

Under the *Mercian* Kings, this County and others under their Juriſdiction, were govern'd by the Earls of *Mercia*, of whom we have this Account in our Hiſtories.

Hugh, ſurnamed the GREAT, who being Patron of *Tewkſbury*-Abbey in *Glouceſterſhire*, allowed that *Brictric* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* ſhould be buried in the Chapel of the Holy Virgin *St. Faith*, belonging

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ing to it, *Anno Dom.* 799. He departed this Life *Anno Dom.* 812. and was buried in the ſame Monaſtery.

Withlafe ſucceeded him in this Earldom, but at ſome Diſtance of Years, and did not long continue in that Office, for being ambitious of obtaining the Kingdom of *Mercia*, he by Artifice thruſt himſelf into the Throne *Anno Dom.* 826, and reigned thirteen Years; but then being vanquiſhed by King *Egbert* the *Weſt-Saxon*, he ſubmitted himſelf and his Kingdom to the Conqueror, and became Tributary to him.

Ethelred, upon his Advancement, obtained this Earldom. He was in Favour with King *Alfred*, who having rebuilt and repaired *London*, lately haraſſed and plundered by the *Danes*, granted him with *Ethelfleda* his Daughter, whom he married, the Government of that City, then made the Metropolis of the *Mercian* Kingdom, *Anno Dom.* 886. He rebuilt the City of *Cheſter* in 906, and died in 912. After him

Ethelfleda, his Widow, govern'd this Province (except the Cities of *London* and *Oxford*, which King *Edward* the Elder, her Brother, kept in his own Hands) many Years with Prudence, for ſhe devouted her ſelf to a ſingle Life, and like another *Amazon*, exerciſed her ſelf in conducting Armies, and building Towns and Caſtles; ſhe beſieged *Darby* and *Leiceſter*, and took them by Aſſault. She with the Conſent of her Husband founded a Monaſtry at *Gloceſter*, and tranſlated the Reliques of *S. Oſwald* from the Abbey of *Bardney* in *Lincolnſhire* to it. She died *June* 11. 915, and was buried in *St. Peter*'s Church at *Gloceſter*. She left a Daughter, named *Elwina*; but King *Edward* her Uncle, would not commit the Government to her, but gave it to

Elfere, a near Kinſman to King *Edgar*. He put the Monks out of divers Monaſtries, which King *Edgar* had placed there, and put in ſecular Prieſts, who had Wives, in their ſtead. He went to *Wereham* in 979, where the Body of King *Edward* the Martyr lay buried, and cauſing it to be waſhed, and adorned with new Garments, carried it to *Shaftsbury*, and honourably entomb'd it in that Abbey. He died in 983.

Alfric his Son ſucceeded him. King *Ethelred* upon ſome Diſpleaſure given him, baniſhed him in 986; but having reſtored him again, uſed his Advice about a Capitulation with the *Danes*, with whom he made a firm Peace, upon Condition of paying a yearly Tribute, if they forbore their yearly Inroads, but they ſoon found themſelves looſers by Peace, and in a little Time began their Invaſions; which this Earl being ſent to oppoſe, betray'd his Army to them, and left the Parts about *Exeter* to be ravaged and ſpoiled by them; but it was not long ere his Treachery met with its Reward, for being engaged with King *Edmund Ironſide* in a Fight againſt King *Canute* the *Dane*, he was ſlain at *Aſhdon* in *Eſſex*, by the Perfidiouſneſs of

Edric Streona, who upon his Death obtained this Earldom, *Anno* 1007. He was a Perſon of the greateſt Intimacy and Power with King *Ethelred*, and no leſs with *Swane* King of *Denmark*, and *Canutus* his Son, which he abuſed to the Deſtruction of his own Maſter; for being made Admiral of his Fleet by King *Ethelred*, he went over to *Canute* the *Dane* with forty Ships, and joined with him in plundering and deſtroying divers Towns in *Warwickſhire*: But notwithſtanding this Treachery, he wrought himſelf by his feigned Sorrow and fair Promiſes into King *Edmund*'s Favour, and was truſted by him with the Command of Part of his Army at *Scearſtan* and *Aſhdon* in *Eſſex*, in the Fights with the *Danes* there, and in both proved ſo treacherous, that the *Danes* became Victors purely by his Means; nor was he therewith Content, but not long after he and his Son conſpired the Murther of the King himſelf. What Reward this perfidious Perſon looked for from King *Canute* for theſe his Services, is not known: But not meeting with it ſo ſoon as he expected, he upbraided *Canute* with Neglect, which ſo incenſed him, that he cauſed him to be bound Hand and Foot, and thrown into the *Thames*. To him ſucceeded in this Earldom of *Mercia*

Leof-

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Leofwine, a Perſon deſcended of *Leofric* Earl of *Cheſter* in the Time of King *Ethelbald*. He left three Sons, *Leofric*, *Norman* and *Edwyn*, of whom the eldeſt

Leofric was his Succeſſor in this Earldom, by the Title of DVX; He was a great Stateſman, and a Perſon of ſingular Piety. He prevented the Troubles that were like to have enſued in ſettling the Crown, after the Death of King *Canute*, and *Hardi-Canute*, by raiſing *Harold-Harfot* to the Throne after the one, and *Edward the Confeſſor* after the other; and that they might Rule in Peace, he valiantly repreſſed the Inſurrection upon the Account of the General Tax at *Worceſter* in *Hardicanute's* Reign, and ſucceſſfully oppoſed the Rebellion raiſed by Earl *Godwin* in *Edward the Confeſſor's* Reign. Nor was he leſs pious than valiant, for he founded a great Monaſtery at *Coventry*, and endowed it with no leſs than twenty-four fair Lordſhips, and ſo much enriched it with ſeveral Ornaments, that no Monaſtery in *England* had the like Quantities of Gold, Silver and Jewels in it. He died in 1057, and was buried in his Monaſtry at *Coventry*. Leaving this Earldom to his eldeſt Son

Algar, he was Earl of the *Eaſt-Saxons* in his Father's Life-time; but being a Perſon of a turbulent Spirit, was twice baniſhed for his rebellious Practices; but being at length reconciled, enjoy'd his Earldom quietly about one Year, and then dying was buried at *Coventry* by his Father. His Son

Edwyne ſucceeded him, and was Earl, when *William* the *Norman* invaded *England*, and ſlew *Harold* at the Battle of *Haſtings*. He ſought to the *Londoners* to make him King; but being diſappointed he ſubmitted to the Conqueror, upon Promiſe that he ſhould have his Daughter; But this Engagment not meeting with the Performance he expected, he made a new Inſurrection, and had Abundance of Followers, being attended with the Prayers of the Monks and Clergy, ſo general was the Diſcontent, by reaſon of the Oppreſſion of the *Normans*; but being betrayed by three Perſons, who were his Principal Commanders. He was forced to fly with twenty Horſemen, and being put up in a narrow Place, from whence there was no Way to eſcape, died, defending himſelf, to the great Grief of all People, and Trouble of the Conqueror himſelf, who lamented his Death, and baniſhed thoſe that betray'd him, inſtead of rewarding them.

The Conqueror having thus vanquiſhed a formidable Enemy, went on in ſettling the Kingdom according to his own Fancy, and diſpoſing of the *Engliſhmens* Eſtates among his *Normans*, according to his Pleaſure, which he did in this County thus.

	Manors.
To *Alan Rufus* Earl of *Britain* abovementioned,	1
To *Waltheof* Earl of *Northumberland*,	4
To *Judith* his Counteſs,	88
To *Robert* Earl of *Mort:n* and *Cornwal*,	99
To *Ralph Guader* Earl of *Norfolk*,	*Burton.*
To *Robert* Earl of *Mallent* and *Leiceſter*,	3
To *Robert de Veſci*,	1
To *Robert de Todenei*,	9
To *Robert de Stafford*,	1
To *Alberic de Vere*,	6
To *Jeffery de Magnaüil*,	7
To *Walter D'Eincourt*	1
To *Gumfrid de Cioches*,	16
To *Ralph de Limeſi*,	1
To *Hugh de Grantmeſnil*,	20
To *William Fitz Auſculph*,	4
To *William Peverel*,	4
To *Robert d'Oyley*,	3
To *Ranulph de Peverel*,	44 Lordſhips.

Thus this County, which has but 326 Pariſhes in it, ſeems wholly put into the Hands of the *Normans*, and the *Engliſh* deprived of all their Poſſeſſions. In the Reign of King *Richard* the Second, a certain Thing appeared in the Likeneſs of Fire in many Parts of the Realm, but eſpecially in this and *Leiceſterſhire*, all *November* and *December*. When any Man went alone, it would go along with him, and ſtand ſtill when he ſtood ſtill, but when

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when many went together, it did not come near, but appeared to them afar off, and that in divers Shapes and Forms, ſometimes it was in the Likeneſs of a burning Wheel, at other Times of a Barrel flaſhing out Fire at the Head, and of a burning Lance, *&c.* What was the State of it after this great Change, we ſhall ſhew in the Deſcription of the Towns and Villages, to which we are now coming.

This County is divided into twenty Hundreds, *viz.*

1 *Naſſaburgh.*
2 *Willibrooke.*
3 *Corby.*
4 *Polbrooke.*
5 *Navisford.*
6 *Huxloe.*
7 *Rothwell.*
8 *Guillesborough.*
9 *Orlington.*
10 *Fauſley.*
11 *Newbottle-grove.*
12 *Spelhoe.*
13 *Hamfordſhoe.*
14 *Higham Ferrers.*
15 *Wymerly.*
16 *Towceſter.*
17 *Warden.*
18 *Norton.*
19 *Cleley.*
20 *Sutton.*

Under theſe Hundreds we ſhall give an Account of whatever we meet with memorable in the Towns and Villages to them belonging in the abovementioned Order.

I. Of *Naſſaburgh* Hundred.

This Hundred lieth in the utmoſt North-East Angle of the County, being ſeparated on the North by the River *Welland* from *Lincolnſhire*, into which there is a Bridge about *Market-Deeping*, from *Cambridgeſhire* on the Eaſt, and *Huntingtonſhire* on the South, by the winding Current of the greater *Avon*, which here joins the *Welland* about *Thorney*, and on the Weſt it is bounded by the Hundred of *Willibrooke*. Great Part of this Hundred is Fen-land, commonly diſtinguiſhed by theſe Names. 1. *North-fen* containing about 800 Acres, the Commonage of which belongs to three adjoining Pariſhes, *Northborough*, *Maxey* and *Peakirk*. 2. *Burrough Little-Fen*, or *Peterborough* Common, which is appropriated to that City. 3. *Burrough Great-Fen* computed at 9000 Acres, of which thoſe that drained them were allotted 3000, and the other ſix are Common to the whole Hundred of *Naſſaburgh*, except *Peterborough*, and the three Pariſhes aforementioned. We do not find in whoſe Poſſeſſion this Hundred is, and ſo ſuppoſe it in the Crown. Biſhop *Scambler* is ſaid to have paſſed it to ſome great Man in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, to obtain a better Biſhoprick, but we have not diſcovered his Name. The Chief Places are,

PETERBOROUGH, a little City, ſituated in the utmoſt Angle of this Hundred; the Original of which our Writers tell us, was this. There was a Gulph in the River *Avon*, or as it is now commonly called *Nen*, of a prodigious Depth, called *Medeſwell*, near which was built a Town, named *Medeſwell Hampſted*, or *Medes-Hampſted*. This Town (as *Robert de Swaffham* informs us) was built in a very fine Place, having on the one Side a Mere of excellent Waters, and on the other many Woods, Meadows and Paſtures, every Way beautiful to the Eye. This Place ſo pleaſed *Peada*, the Son of *Penda*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Mercians*, that for the Propagation of the Chriſtian Religion, he reſolved to erect a Monaſtery there; and accordingly in the Year 546, laid the Foundation, but being taken off by the wicked Contrivances of his Wife, he lived not to finiſh it. *Wolpher* his Brother ſucceeded him. He was ſuch a bitter Enemy to the Chriſtian Religion, that he moſt inhumanly murdered his own Sons *Wolphald* and *Ruffin*, becauſe they had embraced it; but he himſelf ſome few Years after turned Chriſtian to expiate his Impities with good Works, he carried on this Monaſtery which his Brother had begun, and with the Help of his Brother *Ethelbred*, and his Siſters *Kineburg* and *Kinewith*, finiſhed it in 633, and having endowed it with large Revenues, dedicated it to *St. Peter*, and made *Sexwulph*, a Man of great Piety (who principally adviſed him to this Work) the firſt Abbot of it. From this Time this Monaſtery flouriſhed under a fair Shew of Piety about 200 Years, and being in that Space encompaſſed with a Wall, which was carried round the Town

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by one *Kenulph* an Abbot of it, and made ſomething like a City. *Malmsbury* ſays, it was on that Account ſoon after called *Peterburgh*, or *Peter*'s Town. *Domeſday-Book* gives us this Account of this Town and Abbey. The Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Burg* holds the Village at *Burg*, where are eight Hides. The Land conſiſts of eight Carucates. In the Demeſn are five of them, as alſo ſeven Servants and twenty-ſeven Villains, and eight Bondſmen, with eleven Carucates. There is a Mill of five Shillings, forty Acres of Meadow, a Wood one Mile long, and four Quarentenes broad. It hath been valued at twenty Shillings, (and is of late at ten Pounds,) at the Diſſolution, when King *Henry* VIII. turned the Abbey into a Biſhop's See.

But tho' Temples and Things ſacred have for the moſt Part found ſo much Reverence and Reſpect from Tyrants and Conquerors as to be ſpared, they had not that Favour granted them by the Pagan *Danes*, who invading this Iſland, not only robbed, pillaged and deſtroyed Towns and Villages, but Temples and Monaſteries, and among others this of *Peterborough* was quite deſtroyed by them in 870; and by Reaſon of the tumultuous Times, which enſued when Military Affairs were the only Things minded, and Works of Piety ſcarce ever ſo much as thought of, it lay as it were buried in its Ruins for 109 Years; But at length in the Year 960, *Ethelwold* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, a Perſon who gave himſelf entirely to the Encouragement and Advancement of the monaſtick Life, began to rebuild it, having the Aſſiſtance of King *Edgar*, and *Adulph* that King's Chancellor, who out of Sorrow and Repentance for his own and his Wife's Sin in overlaying a little Infant, their only Son, ſpent his whole Eſtate in re-edifying this Monaſtery; bid adieu to the World, and was made the firſt Abbot of it, after its Reſtoration. In his Days, the Country round this City called *Burgh Fole*, was a woody and a ſolitary Place, but this Abbot cut down the Woods, built Manors and Granges, and let the Lands out at certain Rents; ſo that the People much increaſed; but no Churches being yet built, they came to *Burgh* to perform all holy Duties. After this it grew as famous as ever for its large Revenues and great Privileges; and tho' in the Reign of King *William* the *Norman*, *Herward* an *Engliſh* Outlaw, made an Excurſion from the Iſle of *Ely*, and plunder'd it of moſt of its Wealth (againſt whom Abbot *Turold* erected the Fort *Mont-Turold*). And King *John* alſo in Proſecution of his rebellious Barons, ſpoiled the Towns and Abbies of *Peterborough* and *Crowland*, whither many of that King's Enemies had withdrawn themſelves for Safety, and fled into the Church; but *Savery de Malleon*, that King's General, by his Order, finding them there, drew them out by Force, ſpoiled the Houſe, and having got a great Booty of Cattle and other Riches, conveyed them all away with him. Yet in After-Times it proſpered ſo much, that it was looked upon as very rich at the Diſſolution, when King *Henry* VIII. dealt more kindly by it, than by many other Monaſteries, turning it into a Biſhoprick, aſſigning this County and *Rutlandſhire* for its Dioceſe, and appointing a Dean and ſix Prebendaries, the Monaſtery Church becoming the Cathedral, and that one of the fineſt in *England*, containing 160 Yards in length, and 34 in Breadth. For it was then not only admirable for its Antiquity, being at leaſt 1040 Years old, but Workmanſhip; The weſtern Front is very Noble and Majeſtick, of Columnel Work, and ſupported by three ſuch tall Arches, as *England* can ſcarcely ſhew the like, which are adorned with a great Variety of curious Imagery. The Form of the Arches is by the modern Architects, called, *The Bull's Eye*, not Semicircular. The whole is one of the nobleſt Pieces of *Gothick* Building in *England*. The Cloiſters fine and large, the Glaſs-windows full of curious Paintings, repreſenting *Wolpher* the Founder, and all the Succeſſion of Abbots in the Weſt Cloiſter, the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament in the South, and of the New in the Eaſt Cloiſter, and under every one the Explanation of Figures in Verſe, they were in

(N°. 9)

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(N°. 9.) St. *Mary's* Chapel large and full of ingenious Workmanſhip, and the Choir very noble and magnificent, to be noted a little the more for the Interment of two Queens, *Katharine* of *Spain*, and *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. But (Age) and the Iniquity of the late rebellious Times did great Injury to this noble Fabrick, inſomuch that the Cloiſters have been pulled down to repair the Body of it; and well it is, that the Lands and Revenues are again recovered from the ſacrilegious Hands, that had in thoſe Days ſeiſed them. Moreover in the Year 1643, the Rebel-Forces, under the Command of *Oliver Cromwel*, broke open this Church, threw down and ſpoiled two Pair of Organs, and entring the Choir, tore in Pieces the Apocrypha, which they rent out of the Bible, and all the Common Prayer-Books they could find, and broke down the Seats, Stalls and Wainſcots; and proceeding further, pulled up and burnt the Rails about the Communion-Table, took away the Cloth, with a Bible and Common Prayer-Book in Velvet Covers, a Silver gilt Baſon, and two Silver Candlekicks, which laſt were loſt, but the reſt were reſtored by the Command of Colonel *Hubbert*. Since the Reſtoration, all theſe Damages are in ſome tolerable manner repaired, for Dr. *Henſhaw* late Biſhop of this See, gave a new Silver gilt Baſon, Dr. *Duport* two Silver Maces, *&c.*

Of the preſent Condition and Conſtitution of this little City, we ſhall now ſpeak, referring the Account of its Biſhop's to our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtories, and of the Monaſteries to our Hiſtory of the Monaſteries. 'Tis a Place of great Antiquity, but not very large, containing but one Church beſides the Cathedral, yet the Houſes are well built, and the Streets very regular, with a fine Market-Place, over which the Aſſizes and Seſſions for this Hundred of *Naſſaburg* are kept. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder, and ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, but 'tis probable obtained this Privilege (as alſo of being a Corporation) when the Epiſcopal See was ſettled here, for we find no Returns for this City in the Parliament-Rolls in the *Tower*, ſo low as King *Edward* IV. It hath a good Market weekly on *Saturday*, and three Fairs yearly, on St. *Peter's* Day, *June* 29, on Chriſt's Transfiguration, *Auguſt* 6, and *September* 25. The Manor, which was rated yearly at 127 *l.* 7 *s.* belongs to the Dean and Chapter of this Cathedral. The Fair on St. *Peter* and St. *Paul's* Day, and eight Days after, was granted to them by the Charter of King *Richard* I. of which Mr. *Gunton* gives us a Copy, p. 146, as he doth alſo of another granted by the King to the Abbot and Covent for the Tithe of the Huntings in *Huntingtonſhire*; they having had a like Grant for theſe in *Northamptonſhire* from King *William Rufus*. King *Henry* III. granted this Town a Fair of eight Days in *Lent*, as we find by his Charter in *Gunton*, p. 156, but is not kept up. The Fair in *September* was granted by King *Henry* VI. for three Days, (it is called *Bridge-fair*) as appears by his Charter for it in *Gunton*, p. 165. Here was alſo lately a Fair upon St. *Oſwald's* Day, *Auguſt* 5, but as the Original is very obſcure, ſo it is likely to be buried in Oblivion, it having been diſuſed for ſome Time, and none of Authority ſeeking to recall it.

As to the Situation of it, tho' it be not very convenient either for Health, Pleaſure, or Profit; yet to the Spectator and Traveller it yields no ungrateful Sight in the verdent Part of the Year, for on the one Side it is accommodated with Fens and very good Waters; and the other Side is adorned with Woods, Meadows and many Paſtures, very beautiful to the Eye. The Trade here, tho' not ſo great as in Sea-ports, and Places where are large navigable Rivers, is not contemptible; yet the River *Nen* or *Nine*, being made paſſable for Boats and Barges up as far as this City, renders the Traffick not inconſiderable, both for the Importation of Coal, Corn and other Commodities, and the Exportation of Malt, of which, as we are credibly informed, there are made no leſs than 6000 Quarters in a Year, and many other Goods, but moſt eſpecially of the Woollen Manufacture, which hath of late taken Place in this City,

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City, to the great Advantage not only of the Rich, but also of the Poor, who need never want here, but thro' their own Laſineſs or Prodigality; for here they may have continual Work, either in the combing, weaving or dreſſing the Wool and Cloths made up of it, or in Carding, Spinning or Knitting, in order to the making of Cloaths or Stockings. The Air indeed is not very wholſome, but the Water is freſh and good; the Tides not coming near the Town for many Miles, unleſs ſome extraordinary Spring-Tides, which yet were never known to come nearer the Town than five Miles: Beſides they have plenty of excellent Water in Wells 16 or 18 Foot deep. By this City there is a Piece Ground called *Bonfield*, which is ſo rich, that the Occupiers ſeldom or never let it lie fallow, and tho' it be tilled and ſown Year after Year without Intermiſſion, yet it always produces plentiful Crops, and that with little or no Help from Manure; nor is ſuch Land ſingular to this Place, for it is ſaid that there is ſome like it at *Great Houghton*, *Woollaſton*, *Catesby*, &c.

This Church conſiſts of a Biſhop, exempted from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in whoſe Dioceſe this County was before, Dean, ſix Prebendaries, diſtinct from the Biſhop, to be an Eccleſiaſtical Corporation of themſelves, eight Petty-Canons, four Students in Divinity, one Epiſtler, one Goſpeller, a Sub-Dean, Sub-Treaſurer and Chantor, eight Choriſters, and as many Singing Men, two Chancellors, a Maſter, Uſher and twenty Scholars at a Grammar-School, beſides a Steward, two Cooks, Organiſts, and other inferior Officers; all which, becauſe there was not a ſufficient Maintenance for, by the old Rents, King *Charles* II. being deſirous to uphold the See and Cathedral, at the Suggeſtion of Dr. *Juxon*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, ordered and appointed, that at the Renewal of the Leaſes for the Manors of *Caſtor* and *Sutton*, which were reputed to be worth 560 *l. per Ann.* above the reſerved Rents then paid to the Dean and Chapter, they ſhould advance the Rents 310 *l. per Ann.* over and above the old Rent, thus to be ſettled for ever, *viz.* 60 *l. per Ann.* to the Dean, 16 *l.* to each Prebendary, 6 *l.* to every Petty-Canon, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to every Clerk, 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to every Choriſter, and 3 *l.* to the Maſter, 3 *l.* to the Chantor, 10 *l.* to the Organiſt, 26 *l.* to either of the Sextons, and 46 *l.* to the Fabrick of the Church, a wiſe Conſtitution for the Encouragement of the Officers attending God's Houſe and Service, and for the upholding of both to all future Ages. Dated *Nov.* 9, 1662. in *Gunton*, p. 171.

The Monuments of this Cathedral, tho' many of them are much defaced, and not legible, are not to be paſſed over in Silence altogether, Thoſe of moſt Note are, *viz.* For,

1. *Thomas Garton*, *Alice* his Wife, and their Children *Thomas* and *Agnes*.

2. Sir *Robert Thorp* Kt. who died in 1372. He was Chancellor of *England*.

3. *Joſcelin de Marham*, who lies croſs legged and a Dog and his Feet.

4. *Jane Parker*, a Midwife, who died *Sept.* 19. 1653, and hath this Epitaph over her,

Here lies a Midwife brought to Bed, } *Her Body being churched here,*
Delivereſſe delivered. } *Her Soul gives Thanks in yonder Sphere.*

5. *William Ramſey* Abbot, who died about 1496. His Arms are a Ram and Wover.

6. *John Harwedon*, Steward of the Burrough of St. *Peter*.

7. *Fornand de Tringham*, Prior of this Monaſtery.

8. *Keynſius*, Archbiſhop of *York*, under a Marble Monument on the North-Side of the Quire. He died in 1060, but the Inſcription is gone.

9. Sir *Humphrey Orm*, *Frances* his Lady and their Children, defac'd by the Rebels in 1643.

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10. *Frances*, the Wife of Dr. *John Cosins*, Dean of this Church, who died *March* 25, 1642.

11. Dame *Agnes*, a devout Woman, who cloiſtered herſelf up in a litle Chapel of this Church, and gave a Wood to this Church, when ſhe died, ſtill called *Dame Agnes's Wood.*

12. *Simon Engliſh*, and *Helena* his Wife, he was a famous School-maſter, and educated Sir *Robert Cotton*, and many others of Note in his Time. They were buried in the Lady's Chapel.

13. *Chriſtopher Swinſoe* Gent, and *Alice* his Wife, who was a great Benefactreſs to the Poor of the Town, lie at the Weſt End of the ſame Chapel northward.

14. *John Aunger*, Doctor of Law, and Prebendary of this Church, his Monument was fixed upon an adjoining Pillar, but was pulled down in 1643.

15. *William Parys*, who built the Lady's Chapel.

16. Biſhop *Dove*, who ſat thirty Years Biſhop of this Place. He had a ſtately Monument erected over him, with his Portraiture in his Epiſcopal Robes, lying on a large Bed, with a Library of Books about him. This Tomb was deſtroyed by the Soldiers in 1643, the Statue bring hack'd to Pieces, and the Fabrick demoliſhed.

17. *Richard Worm* Eſq; a Native of this City, a Perſon learned both in the Civil and Common Law of this Nation, who died *May* 13. 1589. *ætat.* 59. His Monument, which contains a long Deſcription of him in *Latin* Verſe, was fixed on the Wall at the End of the North-croſs Iſle, but it could not eſcape the Rebels Hands.

18. *Roger Clyffe* and *William Pighteſſe*, Priors of the Monaſtery.

19. The Heart of *Robert Sutton* Abbot, was buried in St. *Oſwald*'s Chapel. He died in his Return from the Council of *Lyons*, and his Body was buried in a Monaſtery near *Bononia*, and his Heart was brought in a Cup to this Church, and buried as above in 1274.

20. *William Exton*, Prior of this Monaſtery, a great Philoſopher.

21. *S. Kyneburga* and *Radinus* the Great Earl of *Hereford*, who married *Godda*, the Siſter of *Edward* the Confeſſor, are ſaid to be interred here, but where is not known.

22. *Katharine* the Queen of King *Henry* VIII. and Mother of Queen *Mary* I. who died at *Kimbolton*, *Huntingtonſhire*, *Jan.* 8. 1535. lieth interred on the North-ſide of the Choir of this Cathedral, under an Hearſe of Black Say, having a white Croſs in the Middle; ſhe was divorced from the King three Years before her Death.

23. *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, who having being executed *Febr.* 8. 1586, was conveyed from the Place of her Execution into the Great Chamber of the Caſtle of *Fotheringhay*, and there having been preſently embalmed by Surgeons appointed by Queen *Elizabeth* for that Office, was kept till *Aug.* 1. 1587, and then buried in this Cathedral fifty-two Years after the Death of Queen *Katharine* abovementioned: And that by

24. *R. Scarlet*, then Sexton of this Church, whoſe Figure ſtands on the Left Hand at the Entrance into it, with this Monumental Inſcription.

You ſee old *Scarlet*'s Picture ſtand on high,
But at your Feet there doth his Body lie;
He did interr two Queens within this Place,
And this Town's Houſholders in his Live's Space
Twice over; but at length his own Turn came,
Another Man for him ſhould do the ſame.

The long Life of this Man is alledged as an Inſtance by ſuch who maintain that the Smelling to perfect Mold made of conſumed Bodies is a Preſervation of Life. It may not be impertinent here to mention a laudable Action of *William Fleetwood*, Serjeant at Law, and Recorder of the City of *London*, in puniſhing certain

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tain Perſons who had wilfully defaced the Monument of the abovementioned Queen *Katharine* in this Church. He being a Commiſſioner, among others, for the Viſitation of Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, by the Authority of King *Charles* I. did by Vertue thereof impriſon the ſaid Offenders, till ſuch Time as they had reformed themſelves, and re-edified and perfected the ſaid Monument, as it remaineth to this Day.

This City, tho' far more worthy of that Dignity than many other Towns that have it, never gave any Title of Honour to any noble Family till the Reign of King *Charles* I. when it pleaſed that Prince, *Reg.* 3. 1628, to create.

John Lord *Mordant* of *Turvey* in *Bedfordſhire*, Earl of *Peterborough*. He was deſcended of *John Mordant* of *Turvey* aforeſaid, who for his great Services both in War and Peace done to King *Henry* VII. was by that Prince ſummoned to Parliament among the Peers, under the Title of Lord *Mordant* of *Turvey*. This Honour continued but two or three Succeſſions before this Family was dignified with the Title of Earl by King *Charles* I. in the Perſon of *John* Lord *Mordant*. This Earl married *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter of *William Howard* Lord *Effingham*, by whom he had Iſſue

Henry Lord *Mordant*, who ſucceeded his Father in his Earldom in 1642, and *John*. This *Henry* ſhortly after the Marriage of King *Charles* II. with the Princeſs *Katharine* of *Portugal*, was commiſſioned to take Poſſeſſion of *Tangier* in *Africa* for his Majeſty. This Earl was a Perſon of great Abilities, and was entruſted by King *Charles* II. and the Duke of *York*, after the Death of the Dutcheſs of *York*, to ſelect out of thoſe many foreign Ladies, which was propounded to him for his Wife, which of them he ſhould think moſt agreeable and proper. The Duke choſe to ſend him on this great Embaſſy, becauſe (as he ſaid) he was a Man whom he knew could never be corrupted to act or or omit any Thing that might prove contrary to his Intereſt or Service. He went to the Imperial Court to obtain the Archdutcheſs of *Inſpruck*, to *Paris* to ſee the Dutcheſs of *Guiſe*, and *Mary Ann* Princeſs of *Wirtemburg*, to *Duſſeldorp* to View a young Princeſs of *Newburg*; the two laſt of which he liked very well, and a Match was very near concluding with the Princeſs of *Wirtemburg*, but Reaſons of State, and Fancy prevailing, he was ſent in all Haſte to the Court of *Modena*, and there concluded a Match with the Princeſs, which was conſummated in 1673. He was married, but left only a Daughter, and ſo this Honour paſſed to the Deſcendants of his Brother *John*. This *John*, before his Brother *Henry*'s Death, bearing Loyal Affections to the late King *Charles* I. adventured his Life in raiſing what Forces he could, under the Conduct of *Henry* then Earl of *Holland* to redeem his Majeſty out of the cruel Hands of thoſe Uſurpers, who kept him Priſoner in the Iſle of *Wight*: But tho' that Attempt came to nothing, and the good King was ſoon after brought to the Block, yet he continued his Endeavours for King *Charles* II's Reſtoration, almoſt with equal Hazard in 1658, which that King being ſenſible of, conferred upon him as a grateful Mark of his Favour, the Honour of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mordant* of *Rygate* in *Surrey*, and Viſcount *Avalon* in *Somerſetſhire*. He married *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Thomas Carey*, the Earl of *Monmouth*'s ſecond Son, by whom he had four Sons, *Charles*, *Henry*, *Lewis* and *Oſmond*, and as many Daughters. He died *June* 5. 1675, leaving his Honours to *Charles* his eldeſt Son, who in the firſt Year of King *William* and *Mary*, 1689, was created Earl of *Monmouth*; and upon the Death of his Uncle, the abovementioned *Henry*, in 1697, became Earl of *Peterborough*, and ſo

Charles Mordant is at preſent Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*, Viſcount *Avalon*, Baron *Mordant* of *Turvey* and *Rygate*. This Earl was a great Patriot of his Country, and did many ſignal Services for it. In his Youth he was in the Wars againſt the *Algierines* in the *Mediterranean*, and againſt the *Moors*, who beſieged *Tangier* in *Africa*. He was one of the Peers that came over with the Prince of *Orange*, and ſecured his Deſcent by raiſing a Regi-

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ment for his Aid in the Weſt. In King *William*'s Reign he was chief Lord of the Treaſury, and had the Command of the City Regiments (of which the King himſelf was pleaſed to be Colonel) given him. In Queen *Anne*'s Reign he was made General and Commander in Chief of the Forces ſent into *Spain*, where he gained and preſerved *Barcelona*, and driving from it the D. of *Anjou* and his Army, poſſeſſed himſelf of *Catalonia*, *Valencia* and *Arragon*, for which Services he was declared General in *Spain* by King *Charle* III. now Emperor. After his Return from the Army, he was employed in divers Embaſſies, made Captain of the Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards, and inſtalled a Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. He married *Carey*, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Frazier*, of an Ancient *Scotch* Family, by whom he had Iſſue, 1. *John* Lord *Mordant*, who loſt his Arm at the Battle of *Hochſtet*, on which Account he was made Colonel of the Regiment of Fuſileers, and died of the Small Pox at *Winchester*, *Ap.* 1710; but leaving Iſſue by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Charles* Duke of *Bolton*, two Sons, *Charles* and *John*. 2. *Henry*, who died of the ſame Diſtemper, a little before without Iſſue.

Men of Eminency born in, or inhabiting in this City are,

Benedict, Abbot of the Monaſtery here. He was bred up in his Youth in Piety and Learning, and is ſaid to be a Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*. He is reckoned among the learned Men of his Time, tho' he has left few Writings to be a Teſtimony of it, *viz.* The Life of *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, then accounted a Saint, and his Miracles after his Death. He flouriſhed in 1200.

John of *Peterborough*, a Monk, and afterward Abbot of the Monaſtery here. He was a Man ingenious, learned, elegant, and deſervedly reckoned among the celebrated Hiſtorians of his Time. *Leland* cries him up to the Skies for having ſearched deep into the Antiquities of *Britain*, and reduced them into good Order; particularly he writ much of King *Arthur* and the learned Men that were in Eſteem with him, and the Univerſity founded by him at *Caerleon*. His Works are, ſome Annals of *England*, and Sermons. He flouriſhed about 1340.

Kenulph, a Benedictine Monk, and Abbot of the Monaſtery here, of whom *Leland* out of *Hugh Candidus* hath theſe Words, The Abbot *Kenulph* the Flower of Literature, and Torrent of Eloquence, alſo the Honour and Rule of Divine and Secular Things. We have none of his Writings, but find that he lived about the Year 1050. He encloſed this Abbey with a Wall, and having been Abbot thirteen Years, he was made Biſhop of *Winchester*.

At a little Diſtance from this Place is

Pilleſgate, of which we meet with this Account in *Domeſday-Book*, *viz.* That the Church of *Peterburgh* holds ſix Hides in this Place. The Land conſiſts of ſix Carucates. In the Demeſn are two of them with one Servant and nine Villains, and two Bordſmen, and thirty-ſix Sokemen, have eleven Carucates. There is a Mill of ten Shillings and forty Acres of Meadow, and five Acres of Wood. It was of old worth twenty Shillings, now four Pounds.

Glenton alſo a neighbouring Village (ſays the ſame Book) was alſo held by the Church, and contained three Hides. In the Confeſſor's Time, it with its Appurtenances had thirty Carucates, but now is but twelve. In the Demeſn are three Carucates, and two Maid-Servants, and ten Villains, and ſix Bordſmen, eight Sokemen, with five Carucates; there are 100 Acres of Meadow, a Wood of ten Quarentenes long, and nine broad.

John Reſt, Mayor of *London* in 1516, was the Son of *William Reſt* of this Place. He was of the Company of Grocers. Before we leave this City, 'twill be neceſſary to take Notice of an ancient and very remarkable Foſſe called commonly *Cordyke*, but properly *Caer-Dyke*, certainly a *Roman* Work, beginning a Quarter of a Mile beneath this City, within a Furlong of the *Nyne*, and paſſing thro' *Bonfield* to *Newarke*, and from thence by *Eye*, and the Borders of *Burrow Fens* to *Peakirk*, and *Northborough*, ending at the *Weland* near *Deeping-gate*, whence it goes into *Lincolnſhire*, for many

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Miles. 'Tis probable it was cut to drain the fenny *Sevil* thereabout; and being made navigable, as 'tis plain by the Depth and Breadth, it was deſigned to promote Trade and Commerce, particularly and more eſpecially to carry Corn to their Diſtant Camps at *Lindum* or *Lincoln*, &c. The Villages adjoining are

Paſton, anciently Part of the great Eſtate of *Alberic de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*; and afterward being aliened or faln to the Crown, was 1 *Ed.* 4. granted to *Rich.* Duke of *York*, that King's Brother. *Longthorp*, where *Roman* Coins of *Auguſtus Claudius*, &c. have been caſt up by the Plough, and in digging Gravel, Aſhes, Coals, Pieces of Pots, and Mens Bones have been found, a probable Indication, that *Roman* Urns were depoſited there. In dragging the River alſo near this Place, an Antique Sword and Spur was once taken up, and in the Field a Piece of Armour, where alſo is a ſmall fictitious Hill, that by its Figure and Site ſeems to have been a Sepulchral *Roman Tumulus*, under which they buried the Aſhes of the Dead when burnt. Near this Place lies

Peakirk or *Peagkirke*, where in the Infancy of Chriſtianity in *England*, *Pega*, an holy Woman, who gave Name to this Place, Siſter of St. *Guthlac*, with other devout Virgins, by their Life and Examples gave excellent Documents of Piety and Chaſtity. Between this Village and the *Welland* are certain Fens, made only by Reaſon the Bank of the River *Welland*, on the South-Side is neglected, and ſo the Waters overflow the adjacent Lands, to the great Damage of the Proprietors; and having broke thus out of its Chanel, falls into the *Nen*, and extreamly overcharges it. The Advowſon and Manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Peterburgh*. Keeping the River weſtward, we come to

Maxey-Caſtle, formerly belonging to the Barons of *Wake*, Men who made a conſiderable Figure in theſe Parts, and had large Eſtates in this and other Counties, of which *Colnwake* in *Eſſex*, retains their Name to this Day. The Manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Peterborough*. A little higher upon the *Welland* ſtands

Berneck or *Bernak*, a Manor anciently belonging to the Earl of *Northumberland*, *Waltheof*, the Son of *Siward*, who gave it to the Abbey of *Crowland*, ſometime before his Death; which being compaſſed by the Treachery of his Wife, and Aſſiſtance of ſome other Noblemen, who gap'd for his Earldoms of *Northampton* and *Huntington*: He was interred in the meeting of two Highways; but *Wulkitel* Abbot of *Crowland* pitying his Misfortunes, took up his Body, and buried it in the Chapter-houſe of his Monaſtery, which was indeed a Debt to him in Gratitude, as a Benefactor. In this Pariſh was at that Time a famous Quarry of Stone, which was of great Uſe to that religious Houſe. Out of this Quarry was the Abbey of *Ramſey* alſo built; and in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Charter we read, That in Conſideration of 4000 Eels in *Lent*, the Monks of *Ramſey* ſhall have out of the Territory of St. *Peter*, ſo much ſquare Stone as they need at *Berneck*, and of rough Stone for Walls at *Burch*. Mr. *William Towers*, Son of Dr. *John Towers*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*, and Prebendary of the ſame Church, was about 1644 preſented to this Living, but being forced to fly to *Oxford* for the Security of his Perſon, received no Profits of it, nor of his Prebend; but ſubſiſting himſelf upon mean Employments (one of which was a Curacy at *Upton* near *Northampon*, lived to be repoſſeſſed of all his Preferments at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. He died at *Uffington* in *Lincolnſhire* in 1666, and was buried in the Chapel of that Church. He hath publiſhed two Treaties againſt Atheiſm and Polytheiſm, and three Sermons. Beneath this Place, the *Roman* Way called the *Forty-foot Way* by the Inhabitants from its Breadth, cuts this Hundred in two between *Caſtor* and *Stamford*, appearing in an high Cauſey, eſpecially by the little Wood of *Berneck*, where it hath a Beacon ſet upon the Ridge of it, and ſo runs along by *Burghley* Park Wall, which is the next Place it will be proper to treat of, *viz.*

Burghley, which is rendered famous by Sir *William Cecil*, Principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, who not only took

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took his Title of Baron from it, being created Baron *Burleigh* by that Queen, 14 *Reg.* 1572, but made it the Place of his chief Reſidence in the Country, building himſelf there a moſt beautiful Seat, and adding to it a large Park, encompaſſed with a Stone Wall of a great Circumference. The Houſe is ſtill truly great and noble, tho' the Architecture is ancient; 'tis a regular and beautiful Fabrick, adorned with Turrets and Cupolo's, which appear with a magnificent Greatneſs. In the great Court the three *Greek* Orders of Pillars, *Ionick*, *Dorick*, and *Corinthian*, placed one above another, are a ſurprizing Shew. The Chimnies are all *Doric* Pillars, the Rooms of State are noble, the Furniture rich and excellent, the Curioſities of Nature and Art admirable, eſpecially the Pictures and Statues, of which laſt the Statue of *Andromeda* and the Sea-Monſter is moſt ſurprizing, and the Gardens, Canals, Viſta's, and the chief Avenues are very entertaining. He left two Sons, both Earls, *viz. Thomas Cecil* Earl of *Exeter*, and *Robert Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury*. This Houſe and Eſtate, after the Treaſurer's Deceaſe, fell to the eldeſt Son *Thomas*, by whom and his Poſterity it hath been wonderfully improved, inſomuch, that for Loftineſs of Rooms, great Variety of Pictures, Terraſſes, Conduits, Fiſh-Ponds, Fountains, &c. it may vie with the beſt in *England*. The Paintings and Carvings are ſo curious, that ſome Travellers have affirmed, that they have met with nothing either in *Italy* or *France*, that exceeds them. The Park is rendered extreamly delightful by the Multitude of Walks planted in it of Trees of many Kinds, as Aſh, Elm, Cheſnut, Firs, Limes, &c. This Earl alſo built himſelf at *Withorp*, a Mile diſtant from his great Houſe at *Burghley*, a Lodge, as fine for its Part as his Palace, and being demanded the Reaſon for his ſo doing, he anſwered pleaſantly, He erected it to retire out of the Duſt while his great Houſe at *Burghley* was ſweeping; yet was it ſo large and commodious, that upon the Reſtoration the late Duke of *Buckingham*, *George Villiers*, and his Family, took up their Reſidence in it for ſome Years. Dr. *Gibſon*, in his Additions to *Cambden*, tells us, that the old *Roman Forty-Foot-Way* paſſeth thro' this Park, and ſo on above *Berneck*, and not below it, as *Cambden* ſays. Near this Place Eaſtward ſtands *Helpſton*, the Manor and Eſtate of the ancient Family of the *Wakes*, of whom *Thomas Wake*, 4 *Ed.* III. obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. Croſſing the Hundred, almoſt parallel with *Burghley*, we meet with in our Way,

Wittering, or *Whitring*, the Manor of *Peter de Sancto Medardo*, and afterwards of *Hugh Ridel* the elder, who ſucceſſively gave King *Henry* II. two hundred Marks for the Seiſin of it. This Village is now remarkable only for the Plain or Heath adjoining, four Miles long, but not ſo broad, where the Inhabitants keep up a Tradition, that there was a fierce Battle fought between the *Engliſh* and *Danes*, to the great Advantage of the former, who utterly defeated the *Danes*. Upon the Heath we meet with no Remains of ſuch a Battle, nor any Thing relating to it, no more do we of the Time when this deciſive Engagement was. The moſt probable Gueſs at the Time is, that it was fought by King *Edward* the Elder, when he took *Stamford* in 922, which to prevent, the *Danes* at *Stamford*, which was their Head Quarters, met him upon that Common, and fought him, with Hopes of Victory, but being themſelves routed, *Stamford* preſently ſurrendered. Nor may we think it unworthy of our Obſervation, that this Heath, with the little Commons of *Eaſton*, *St. Martin's*, *Bernack*, *Helpſton*, *Thornhaugh*, and *Ufford*, adjoining, is the only one in this County; for whereas many other Shires have their Moſſes, Mears, Fells, Foreſts, Heaths, Commons, and other waſte Grounds of large Extent, this hath no ſuch Thing, but all their Lands are profitable and habitable, this Heath only being ſtill kept up, to be as it were a Beauty-Spot to this County; otherwiſe, (as Dr. *Fuller* expreſſes himſelf) *Northamptonſhire* is an Apple without a Core to be cut out, or Rind to be pared away. Nor are theſe Heathy Grounds without a ſpecial Uſe, for they afford Turf, Broom, Furze, &c. for Fire; and

Wittering

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Westering and *Helpston* Commons have good Warrens on them. Our Maps represent to us a little Hamlet or Chapelry in this Parish, called *Suly-Lodge*, of which we have no Account in our Histories. In the Neighbourhood of this Place stands

Thornhaugh, a Manor, anciently belonging to the Family *De Sancto Medardo*, or *Semarc*, and in Mr. *Cambden*'s Time to the Right Honourable *William Russel*, fourth Son of *Francis Russel* Earl of *Bedford*, descended of the Family of *Semarc*, whom King *James* I. for his Vertues and faithful Services done in *Ireland*, while he was Lord Deputy there, advanced to the Honour of Baron *Russel* of *Thornhaugh*. His Son, *Francis* Lord *Russel* of *Thornhaugh*, by the Death of his Cousin German without Issue, became Earl of *Bedford*, which Honour hath continued in his Posterity ever since. A little below this Place the River *Nen* touches upon this Hundred, and leads us to

Walmsford, where it runs under a fine Bridge, and passing on comes to a small Village, standing upon a rising Ground at a little Distance from the River, therefore called

Upton, where Sir *Robert Wingfield*, in the Reign of King *James* I. had a fine House, with lovely Walks. He was descended from the ancient Family of the *Wingfields*, which hath produced Abundance of Knights and Gentlemen of Note. Here the two *Roman* Highways before-mentioned, *viz.* the one called the *Forty-Foot Way*, and the other, named *Long-Ditch* and *High-street*, part, and lead the first to *Stamford*, and the last to *Market-Deeping*, both of them on the other Side the *Welland* in *Lincolnshire*. The *Nen* leaving this Town passes by *Sutton*, of which we have found nothing remarkable, save that since the Dissolution of the Monastery of *Peterburgh* it was settled upon the Dean and Chapter, when it was turned into a Bishoprick, and is worth to them 17 *l.* 4 *d. per Ann.* and comes to

Castor, a Village, standing about a Mile from the River, and supposed by our Antiquaries to be Part of the ancient City called by the *Romans*, *Durobrivæ*, and by the *Saxons Dormancester*, which was so large that it took up a great deal of Ground on each Side the River, *Dornford* in *Huntingtonshire* being a Part of it, and *Castor* in this County another. That their Conjecture for this latter is good seems evident, 1. from the inlaid Checquer Pavements found there, with which it was an usual Practice among the *Romans* to pave the Place where the *Prætorium* or General's Pavilion stood. Tho' we find this Inscription of later Date upon their Church Wall.

XV. KL. MAII DEDICATIO HVIVS ECCLESIÆ. MCXXIIII.

That is,

The fifteenth Day before the Kalends of *May*, in the Year One thousand one hundred and twenty-four, was the Dedication of this Church.

And doubtless it was a Place of more than ordinary Note, because in the Fields adjoining, commonly called NORMANTON *Fields*, instead of *Dormanton Fields*, which is the proper Name, such Quantities of *Roman* Coins are thrown up, that a Man would really think they had been sown there; almost all of them are of Copper. They are the Coins of many Emperors, all from *Trajan* to *Valens*. Some Pieces of Urns, and other antique Vessels of Earth have also been found there, as also Stones of Foundations and ruin'd Walls, little Tiles, Ridge-Tiles, and Bricks. 2. From the *Roman* Highway, going from thence, called *Ermingstreet*, which, having gone single awhile, divides it self into two, the Causeways whereof are still to be seen, the one called the *Forty-Foot Way*, leading to *Stamford*, and the other, named *Long-Ditch*, or *High-street*, by *Lolham-Bridges* (Bridges certainly of a very great Antiquity, of which eleven Arches are still to be seen, tho' cleft and ruinous with Age) through *West-Deeping* into *Lincolnshire*. These two Ways part at *Upton* abovementioned. 3. From the Way called by the Inhabitants *The Lady Conyburrow's Way*, for *Kyneburga's Way*, which from all Conjectures appears

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pears to be nothing but a *Roman* paved Way, leading from a Fortreſs on the other Side of the River *Nyne* to the Caſtle or principal Fort upon the Hill, where now the Church ſtands, which was the Reſidence then of the *Roman* Governor, or chief Commander. The City was deſtroy'd by the *Danes*. *Domeſday-Book* ſpeaks thus of *Caſtor*. The Church of *Petersburgh* holdeth *Caſtra*, where are two Hides; the Land conſiſts of twelve Carucates; in the Demeſne are two, with one Servant, and thirteen Villains, and two Bordſmen, with three Carucates and an half. There is a Mill of eight Shillings, and fifteen Acres of Meadow, a Wood, ſix Quarentenes long, and four broad. It was formerly twenty Shillings, but of late 'tis worth fifty Pounds. The Manor at preſent belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Peterborough*, and is worth to them 51 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 *d.* In *Caſtor-Field* near *Gunwade-Ferry* are two long Stones ſtanding upon a Balk, which erroneous Tradition hath given out to be two Draughts of Arrows from *Alwalton* Churchyard thither, the one of *Robin Hood*, the other of *Little John*; but the Truth is, they were ſet up to teſtify, that the Carriages of Stone from *Bernack* to *Gunwade-Ferry*, and from thence to be conveyed to *St. Edmunds-Bury*, ſhould paſs that Way Toll-free. They are ſtill called *St. Edmund's Stones*, and the Balk *St. Edmund's Balk*. The Stones on the Top are nicked after the Manner of Arrows, in Memory of St. *Edmund*, who was ſhot to Death with Arrows. *Domeſday-Book* deſcribes two other Villages in this Hundred thus, *viz.*

Wermington, or *Werington*, that it was held in the Time of the Conqueror by the Church of *Peterborough*, and contained ſeven Hides and an half. The Land is ſixteen Carucates. In the Demeſne are four Carucates and three Servants, and thirty-two Villains, and eleven Bordſmen, with ſeven Carucates. There is a Mill of 40 Shillings, and 325 Eels and 40 Acres of Meadow, and one Acre of Wood. It was of old worth five Shillings, but now eleven Pounds.

Aſhton, held alſo by the Church of *Peterborough*, and contained four Hides and and half. The Land is eight Carucates. In the Demeſne are two Carucates, with one Servant, and eleven Villains, and two Bordſmen, with ſix Carucates. There is two Mills of 40 Shillings, and 325 Eels, and 16 Acres of Meadow, and four Acres of Wood. It was worth but eight Shillings, but now ſeven Pounds.

There are divers other Pariſhes in this Hundred, of which, becauſe we have nothing memorable, we are forced to paſs them over unmentioned, and proceed to the next Hundred, *viz.*

II. *Willibrook* Hundred, or *Wilebroc* Hundred. *Domeſday-Book.*

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the 'forementioned Hundred, on the North with the River *Welland*, which divides it from *Rutlandſhire*, on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Corby*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Polbroke*. It takes its Name from the Brook that waters it, called *Willow-Brook*, and for Shortneſs *Willibroke*. The Property of it is (ſo far as we can diſcover) in the Crown, to which the Sheriff, who conſtitutes the Bailiff and other Officers, is accountable for the Profits. The Towns and Villages of any Note in this Hundred are

King's-Cliffe, a Marker-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on *Tueſday*, and Fair yearly on St. *George's* Day, *April* 23. In King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days the Manor of this Town was poſſeſſed by *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, from whoſe Family 'tis probable it came into the Conqueror's Hands, and being held by the Crown was called *King's-Cliff*, as 'tis probable it ſtill is; for as King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 15. granted to *William Longeſpe*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, and *Idonea de Kamvil* his Wife, certain Lands in this Town; ſo we find, that King *Henry* VIII. made *David Cecil*, Serjeant at Law of *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*, and *Richard* his Son, Keepers of his Majeſty's Park in this Town. This *Richard* was the Father of the famous Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, who was in ſo great Favour with Queen *Elizabeth*, that he gave him Leave to ſit in her Preſence, ſaying ſhe

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She had no Use of his Legs but his Head. The Villages of this Hundred are

Apethorpe, a Manor in the Crown in the Reign of King *Edward* II. and by him Granted upon *Stephen de Trafford* during Life, in Consideration of a Settlement made by *John de Clavering* of the Castle and Manors of *Warkworth*, *Rowberry*, *Newburn*, and *Corbridge*, upon King *Edward* and his Heirs, at or upon the Decease of the said *John* and *Hawise* his Wife. Of later Years here was the Seat of Sir *Anthony Mildmay*, whose Father, *Walter Mildmay*, Privy-Counsellor to Queen *Elizabeth* for his Virtue, Wisdom, Piety, Favour as Learning and learned Men (shewn by his Founding of *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*) hath worthily deserved to be registred among the best Men of his Age. This Seat and Estate is now the Possession of *Thomas* Earl of *Westmorland*, descended to him from his Grandfather *Francis* Earl of *Westmorland*, by his Intermarriage with *Mary* the sole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Anthony Mildmay* of this Place Kt. Nearer the *Welland* lies

Collyweston, the Manor of which did for many Ages belong to the Crown; for here *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, King *Henry* the Seventh's Mother, built a fine House, and King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 15. constituted *David Cecil*, one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Arms, Steward of this his Lordship of *Collyweston*; and by it

Easton, the Estate and Manor of *Thomas* Earl of *Kent*, and after him of *Edmund* his Son, who leaving no Issue Male this Manor, upon a Partition of his Estate between his Sisters and Coheirs, came to his youngest Sister *Eleanor*, then maried to *Thomas Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*. This *Thomas* was the Son of the famous *Lollard*, *John de Montacute*, who, transported with Zeal caused all the Images in the Chapel of *Schenole*, which had been set up by his Wife's former Husbands, to be taken down, and thrown into his Wood-house; but because many affected the Image of St. *Katharine*, he gave Leave that it should stand in his Bake-house. On the River *Avon* stands

Nassington, which, with some other Villages, *viz. Southwick* and *Yarwell*, being Members of the Town and Castle of

Fotheringhay, we must treat of them all together. This Village is compassed about on every Side with very pleasant Meadows, and the Castle, which is very ancient, was in the Possession of the Earls of *Chester* in the Reign of King *Henry* III. but being by them kept only with a few Soldiers, *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, took it by Surprize, and furnishing it with a good Garrison kept it for his own Use. In After-Time this Town and Castle was found to belong to *Robert de Quincy* Earl of *Winchester*, but did not long continue in that Family; for King *Edward* III. assigned it for an Inheritance or Appennage (as it was then called) to his Son *Edmund* of *Langley* Duke of *York*, who rebuilt the Castle, and made the highest Fortification or Keep thereof in the Form of an Horse-Fetter, which sometimes alone, and at other Times with a Falcon in it, was the Device or Empress of the Family of *York*, his Posterity. His Son *Edward* Duke of *York*, 2 *Hen.* V. (as appears by an Inscription thereon in barbarous Verse) founded here and endowed a very fine Collegiate Church, in which he himself, after he was slain at the Battle of *Agincourt*, as also *Richard* Duke of *York*, his Brother's Son, who lost his Life at *Wakefield*, and his Wife *Cicely Nevil*, had all magnificent Monuments erected upon their Graves; but they were all thrown down and ruined together with the Chancel of the Church in King *Edward* the Sixth's Reign; but Queen *Elizabeth*, regretting that inhuman Fact, commanded two Monuments to be set up in Memory of them in the lower End of the Church, which now are, or late were standing; but so sparing were they who had the Charge of the Work, that they are looked upon as mean and unworthy of such great Princes, descended from Kings, and from whom the Kings of *England* are descended.

The lamentable Misfortunes of the abovementioned *Cicely* Dutchess of *York* may not be passed over in Silence, that the great may see, that they are no more exempt from Fortune's Frowns than the Mean. She beheld plainly within the

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Compaſs of a few Years her Husband Duke *Richard*, even when he thought himſelf ſure of the Kingdom, and her Son the Earl of *Rutland*, ſlain together in a bloody Battle, and ſome few Years after her eldeſt Son, *Edward* IV. advanced to the Crown, and again depoſed, but at length having gained a Settlement, taking off his own Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence* for imaginary Treaſon, and himſelf ſoon after ſurprized with an untimely Death. But her Sorrows did not here end; for her Son *Richard* was a freſh Cauſe of Grief to her, while, under the Name of a Protector, he turned Deſtroyer of his two Nephews, that he might uſurp the Throne ſecurely, which yet he enjoyed but a few Years, being ſlain by King *Henry* VII. in *Boſworth-Field*, ſo loſing by his own Death what he had lately gained by the Death of his Nephews. All theſe Calamities were ſo linked together, that the longer ſhe lived the greater Sorrow ſhe felt, and every Day for ſome Years was more doleful than others.

In this Caſtle of *Fotheringhay* was the untimely Death and unfortunate End of that great Princeſs *Mary* Queen of *Scotland* finiſhed. Mr. *Cambden*, who lived about that Time, avoids any Diſcourſe of it, ſaying, He had rather that what befel that Princeſs ſhould be for ever buried in Oblivion than once ſpoken of, *Let it be ever forgotten if poſſible, but if not, let it be for ever wrapped up in Silence.* But Mr. *Holinſhead* having given a large Account of the many Troubles and Diſturbances, which were cauſed by Papiſts, thro' the Encouragement of the *Scotch* Queen, and the dangerous Conſpiracies entered into by Popiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits to kill Queen *Elizabeth*, and eſtabliſh the *Scotch* Queen on her Throne, tells us, "That the Par-"liament, taking into Conſideration theſe "Things, and having heard the Proofs "of them did adjudge, that neither the "Queen's Perſon, nor the Eſtabliſhed "Religion, nor the Quiet and Peace of "the People could be preſerved and ſe-"cured, but by taking away the Life of "the *Scotch* Queen." Queen *Elizabeth*, when this Reſolution of the Houſes was preſented to her, was altogether averſe to it, and deſired them to conſult whether there might not be ſome other Way of Remedy to anſwer thoſe great Ends beſides putting her to Death, which was a Thing ſo diſagreeing to her Inclination. This was accordingly done, and Anſwer given, that they could find out no other Remedy, and accordingly ſhe was both tried and executed in this Caſtle; but ſo much to the great Diſcontent of Queen *Elizabeth*, that ſhe manifeſtly ſhewed to all her People the Grief ſhe conceived for it, by the high Diſpleaſure ſhe took againſt Secretary *Davilon*, who was a forward Actor in this Tragedy, caſting him upon it into the Tower of *London*, and never admitting him after, either into his Place, or her Preſence. The Body of this deplorable Princeſs was at firſt ſolemnly interred (not as Cardinal *Barberini*, afterwards Pope *Urban* VIII. wrote in Poem upon her Death, *Regalique tuum funus honore caret*, but with all the uſual Ceremonies of Prince's Funerals then practiſed, as the Attendance of many of the Nobility as Mourners, the Maſter of the Wardrobe, *Clarencieux* King at Arms, and many of her Majeſty's Servants, &c.) in the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*; but was afterwards, by the Authority and Command of her Son King *James* I. removed to the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter's Weſtminſter*, and there interred in a Princely Monument of white Marble in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel.

Richard Plantagenet, Son of *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of *York*, afterwards King *Richard* III. was born in this Caſtle. He was crooked-back'd, but otherwiſe handſome enough for a Soldier. *Ajax* and *Ulyſſes* (ſays Dr. *Fuller*) met in his Perſon, having Eloquence to talk, and Valour to fight. Had he not purchaſed the Throne by Cruelty, in killing his Nephews, he might ſeem to have deſerved it; for he made many good Laws; but becauſe his Wickedneſs was ſo notorious his Virtue was looked upon as a Deſign only to become popular. He loſt his Crown and Life not thro' Want of Courage or Conduct, but thro' Misfortune; for in the Fight at *Boſworth* he performed the Part of a wiſe General and valiant Soldier.

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If it be thought that he was too prodigal of his Perſon, and ventured too far as a General, his Excuſe may be, that he choſe rather to die than ſurvive Succeſs. He was ſlain in *Boſworth-Field* in *Leiceſterſhire*, *Anno Domini* 1435.

Cotherſtock, or *Cotterſtock*, a Leet belonging to *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, who dying without Heirs Male, his Eſtate was divided between his two Daughters and Heirs, *Maud*, who was married to *William* Duke of *Bavaria*, and *Blanch*, married to *John* of *Gaunt*, then Earl of *Richmond*, and afterward in her Right Duke of *Lancaſter*. This Leet, upon the Partition, fell to the eldeſt Siſter, *Maud*, but ſhe dying without Iſſue left it to her Siſter *Blanch*, with other Eſtates, which thereby became veſted in *John* of *Gaunt*'s Poſterity, the Kings of *England*, of which the Manor of *Glapthorn* was one. *John Norton* of this Place Eſq; having fallen under the Cenſures of the Church, was prevailed with to ſettle twenty Pounds *per Ann.* for an additional Maintenance to the Vicar of his Pariſh for ever. Something alſo of like Nature was about the ſame Time done at

Southwick, a neighbouring Village by *John Lynne* Eſq; who being Patron of that Church left at his Death in 1693 10 *l. per Ann.* for ever to the Vicar of *Southwick*, for the Augmentation of his Maintenance.

Dodington, a Village, ſituate on the Banks of the *Welland*, the Manor of which was given by King *Henry* II. *Reg.* 2. to *Richard de Hermet*, then Conſtable of *Normandy*, in Conſideration of his Services. From his Family it paſſed to *John de Tregot*, an eminent Baron in *Herefordſhire*, who leaving only two Daughters, Coheirs, *Clarice*, the eldeſt of them, married to *Roger la Warr*, Governor of the Caſtle of *Burgh* upon the Sea in *Gaſcoigne*. It ſeems as tho' the ſaid *Clarice* enjoyed her Father's Eſtate in common with her Siſter till her Death, which happened 29 *Ed.* I. but then leaving a Son *John*, he had for his Purparty an Aſſignation of the Moiety of his Grandfather's Lands, among which this Manor of *Dodington* was a Part.

Stamford, tho' the chief Part of the Town is in *Lincolnſhire*, where we have treated of it at large, yet an Hamlet of it, which lies on the other Side of the *Welland*, is in this County, and goes by the Name of St. *Martin's* in *Stamford*, or *Stamford-Baron*. It is only one long Street declining to the great Bridge upon the River *Welland*. The Road from *London* to *York* and ſo to *Edinburgh* paſſes through it. It is a ſtony Ground, naturally paved, the Houſes are uniform, as being built at ſeveral Times for Inn-keepers and Tradeſmen, but have moſt of them ſubſtantial Stone-Walls, and are covered with Slates. The *George* Inn here is accounted one of the fineſt Inns of *England* for a neat Contrivance and many handſome Rooms. In 922 King *Edward* went with his Army to *Stamford*, and having erected a Fort on this Side the *Welland*, the Men of the City on the other Side ſurrendered their Caſtle to him, and came and deſired his Protection. The Ground-plat of the Fort is ſtill viſible on the Weſt Side a little above the Spital. *Burleigh-Houſe*, of which we have ſpoken above, is in this Pariſh, and St. *Martin's* being the Pariſh Church, the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley* (of whom before) made a Burial-Place there for his Grandfather, *David Cecil*, (who was three Times Alderman of *Stamford*, and twice Sheriff of *Lincolnſhire* and this County) his Father *Richard Cecil*, and Mother, and himſelf and Succeſſors. He ordered his Body to be buried in comely Sort, as a Baron of Parliament in that Church, but that not above one thouſand Pounds ſhould be beſtowed on his Funeral, and of that one hundred Pounds ſhould be expended on charitable Uſes. He died *Aug.* 4. 1598, and being buried in the ſaid Church had this Epitaph ſet upon his Monument.

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DEO OPT. MAX. & Memoriæ SACRUM.

The most Honourable and Eminent WILLIAM CECIL, Lord *Burleigh*, High Treasurer of *England*, Governour of the Court of Wards, Knight of the most Noble Order of St. *George*, Privy Councellour to the most Serene Princess Queen *Elizabeth*, and Chancellour of the University of *Cambridge*, Lyes under this Stone, expecting the Second Coming of Christ, &c.

Domesday-Book mentions two Villages in this Hundred, belonging to the Abbey of *Ramsey* in *Huntingtonshire*, which, tho' not found in our Maps or *Villares*, are not to be passed over, *viz.*

Hala, or *Hall*, in which the Abbey of *Ramsey* holds one Virgate of Land and an half. The Land of it contains one Carucate, which is in the Demesne there, and one Villain and two Bordimen have half a Carucate. It hath been valued, and still is so, at five Shillings. Also in

Adelington the same Abbey holds half an Hide. The Land is half a Carucate, with two Villains. It was formerly valued at thirty-one Shillings, but now is rented at five Shillings.

III. *Corby* Hundred.

This Hundred on the East joins to the Hundreds of *Polebrook* and *Willibrook*, on the North and North West is washed for a great Length by the *Welland*, which divides it from *Rutlandshire*, and on the South and South West is bounded by the Hundreds of *Hamlow* and *Rothwell*. The Property of this Hundred was in the Reign of King *Henry* III. in *Walter Lasbe*, by whose Coheir *Alice* it passed by Marriage into the Family of the Lords *Latimer*, and there continued for some Successions; but in whom now it is we know not. The chief Town of it is

Rockingham, a Market-Town, whose Market is on weekly, and Fair yearly on *September* 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. This Place is famous for a Castle and Forrest, and giving a Title of Honour to the Family of *Watsons*, who have flourished a long Time in this County of *Northampton*, *Rutland*, and *Cambridge*. The Forrest did spread it self over almost all that spacious Tract between the *Welland* and *Nen*, the barbarous *Britains* having their Habitations chiefly in Woods. The *Romans*, when they became Masters of this Part of the Isle, cut down much of the Wood, to convert the Land into Tillage and Pasture, but yet the Forrest continued very large to the Saxon Times, especially on the Southern Bank of the *Welland*. The *Saxons*, observing such Plenty of Wood in these Parts, presently contrived the Destruction of it, setting up a great Number of Iron-works in this Part of the County; for tho' they found no Iron-Ore here, yet having such Plenty of Fewel for making it, they fetched it from other Places, and made it turn to good Account. That here were such Iron-works is proved from *Domesday-Book*, that mentions them as wanting in the Manors of *Corby* and *Gretton*, and from the huge Quantity of Slags, *i. e.* Refuse of the Iron-Ore, which is met with in the Fields hereabout, especially about *Gretton* and *Pinsbut*, where they lie in Heaps of Cartloads. The Castle was built by *William* the Conqueror, and put under the Command of *Otho* Earl of *Champaigne* and *Albemarle*; at which Time it was a Waste, (as we find in *Domesday-Book*) fortify'd with Ramparts, Bulwarks, and a double Range of Entrenchments, and seated upon the Side of an Hill in a woody Forrest, called *Rockingham-Forrest*. The Castle still remained in the Disposal of the Crown; for *Fouk de Brent*, in the second Year of King *Henry* III. was by that King constituted Governour of the Castles of *Rockingham* and *Sauvey*. In the following Reigns the Forrest being stock'd with Deer and Game was put under the Care of the Governor of the Castle; and in the 55th of King *Henry* III. *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*,

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wall, a younger Son of King *John* was constituted Governor of *Rockingham* Castle, and Warden of the Forrest; in which Office his Son *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall* succeeded him, and had also the Manor of the Town: for after his Death, the Town of *Rockingham* was assigned to his Countess and Relict *Margaret*, as Part of her Dower by King *Edward I.* in the Parliament then held at *Lincoln*. *Reg.* 29. In the first Year of King *Edward* II. *William* Lord *Latimer* was made Governor of *Rockingham* Castle, and Steward of the Forrest, as were also divers others in after Ages: For *John* Viscount *Wells*, Son of *Leo* Lord *Wells* having put himself in Arms for *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, and standing faithful to him, till he arrived at the Crown by the Name of *Henry* VII. was made Constable of this Castle of *Rockingham*, and had therewith a Grant of the Stewardship of the Forrest. This Forrest, which anciently took up a large Part of the County, is now disinembred into several small Parcells by the Interposition of Fields and Towns. The present Extent nevertheless, according to the Survey taken, 17 *Car.* 1. 1641. is in Length near fourteen Miles, and the Breadth four. It has three Bailiwicks each of which contain several Towns, *viz.* 1. *Rockingham* Bailiwick, in which are *Oakly parva*, *Corby*, *Gretton* and *Dean*. 2. *Bridgstock* Bailiwick, in which are *Geddington* and *Brigstock*. 3. *Olive* or *Cliff* Bailiwick, in which are *Cliff*, *Aipthorp*, *Wood-Newton*, *Nassington*, *Yarwell* and *Dudington*. In the Forrest is a spacious Plain, called *Rockinghamshire*, which is common to these four Towns, *viz.* *Cottingham*, *Rockingham*, *Corby* and *Gretton*. One of the Lawns of this Forrest called *Benefield-Lawn*, is a very fair one, and affords excellent Grass for the Deer. After him *William Parr*, then Squire of the Body to King *Henry* VIII. (afterwards Marquess of *Northampton*) was made by that Prince Ranger of the Bailiwick of *Rockingham*, *Reg.* 3. and *Thomas* Lord *Burleigh* was oppointed by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 41. Warden of *Rockingham* Castle for Life. But it seems, as if this Castle were alienated from the Crown either by Gift or Purchase, in after Times; for Sir *Lewis Watson* is entitled of *Rockingham* Castle as his Seat, when he was created Baronet, *June* 23. 1621.

The Town was built some considerable Time after the Castle, and as we may suppose arose from the Protection that the Inhabitants might hope for from it, and the Assistance it might afford to it; Some think it was built about the Reign of King *John*, who gave the Manor and Castle to his Son *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, abovementioned: But it is most probable that it grew up with the Castle, for we find that *William Rufus*, *Anno* 1094. call'd *Episcopos*, *Abbates*, *cunctosque Regni Principes*, *i. e.* The Bishops, Abbots, and all the Principal Men of the Kingdom, to a Council in this Town. 5 *Id. Mar.* In the next Reign, this Town and Manor was given by King *Edward* II. to his second Son *John*, commonly called *John* of *Eltham*. (because he was born in that Town in *Kent*) when he was created Earl of *Cornwall* in Parliament, *Anno* 1327. From that Time it went along with the Earldom of *Cornwall*, and still so continues, unless it was with the Castle alienated to Sir *Lewis Watson*, as is abovementioned, whose Family is now advanced to the Peerage of *England*, by the Title of *Rockingham*: For

Sir *Lewis Watson* Knt. and Baronet, being a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate and Fortune, and with all of a steady Loyalty, did great Services to his Majesty King *Charles* I, in the Times of his unhappy Troubles; in Consideration of which he was created by that Prince *Jan.* 28. 1645, a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Baron of *Rockingham* Castle in this County. He died *Anno* 2652, leaving

Edward the Heir of his Honour and Estate. He married the Lady *Ann*, eldest Daughter of *Thomas Wentworth* Earl of *Strafford*, by whom he had four Sons, of whom the third *Thomas* being adopted into the Inheritance of the Family of *Wentworth Woodhouse* bears that Sirname, and the eldest Son

Lewis is now Earl of *Rockingham*, being created by his present Majesty King *George*, Baron of *Throwleigh*, Viscount *Sonds*, and Earl of *Rockingham*, having mar-

married *Katharine*, one of the Coheirs of Sir *George Sonds*, afterward Baron of *Throwleigh*, Viſcount *Sonds*, and Earl of *Feverſham*. By her he hath two Sons living, *Edward* Lord Viſcount *Sonds* and *George*, and two Daughters, *Mary* and *Margaret*. Upon the Borders of the Forreſt here, next *Brigſtock* and *Sudborough* there is an Oak called King *Stephen's* Oak, now an old hollow Tree, which is famous upon two Accounts through all the neighbouring Parts; 1. Becauſe according to Tradition King *Stephen* ſhot a Deer from this Tree, which being granted true, the Tree muſt be at leaſt 550 Years old, a very memorable Age indeed. 2. Becauſe the hollow Trunk is ſo capacious, that at the *Brigſtock* Proceſſions (when it is their Cuſtom to put as many Boys into it as 'twill hold) they have put into it between thirty and forty Boys, for ſo many it will hold without Difficulty. The Villages of this Hundred are,

Cottingham or *Cotingeham*, as *Domeſday-Book* calls it, which thus deſcribes it, The Church of *Peterborough* holds *Cotingeham*, where are ſeven Hides. The Land conſiſts of fourteen Carucates, of which two are in the Demeſn, in which are alſo four Servants and twenty-nine Villains, and ten Bordſmen, with ten Carucates. There is a Mill of forty Pence, twelve Acres of Meadow, a Wood one Mile long, and half a one broad, it was worth formerly but ten Shillings, but is now worth forty Shillings.

Corby of old the Principal Town in the Hundred, as may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, becauſe it takes its Name from it. The Manor of this Town, and Fee of the Hundred have often been in the ſame Perſons Poſſeſſion; for in the ſeventh Year of King *John*, *Robert Braibroc*, who was ſo called from the Town of *Braibroc*, where his Seat was, obtained this Manor with the Hundred to hold in Fee-Farm at the yearly Rent of 8 Pounds to be paid into the Exchequer. Again, in the twentieth Year of King *Rich.* II. they were both in the Poſſeſſion of *William* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, from which Family they paſſed together to *John Nevil* Lord *Latimer*, Son of *Ralph* Lord *Latimer* by *Elizabeth* the ſecond Daughter of *William* Lord *Latimer* of *Danby*, who dying 9 *Hen.* 6. left them to *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, his elder Brother, who ſettled them upon *George Nevil* a younger Son, who was the next Year ſummoned to Parliament under the Title of Lord *Latimer*.

Haringworth, anciently the Seat of the *Cantilupes* or *Cantlows*, Lords of *Bergavenny*, of whom *William* the laſt Lord leaving only two Daughters, *Milient* and *Joan*, the eldeſt married to *Eude*, or *Yvo de Zouche*, who had upon the Diviſion of her Paternal Eſtate, this Manor of *Haringworth* for her Inheritance, with other Lands and Eſtates. Her Son *William* ſeated himſelf at this Place, and being in Favour with King *Edward* I. obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here, received the Honour of Knighthood by bathing with Prince *Edward*; and when that Prince arriv'd at the Throne, he was ſummon'd to Parliament under the Title of Lord *Zouche* of *Haringworth*. This Family fetch their Original from *Alan de Zouche* of *Aſhby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and having grown up to the Honour of Barons, have been further enabled by a Match with an Heireſs of the *Seymours*, or *de Sto. Mauro*, who draw their Pedegree from the *Levels* of *Caſtle-Cary* in *Somerſetſhire*. This Family of the *Zouches* flouriſhed to the Reign of King *James* I. and lived in this Place; but ſince their Eſtate hath been ſold to a Gentleman who hath a fair Eſtate at *Bulwick* hard by, and the Seat pulled down: Only where the great Houſe formerly ſtood, there was a Chapel, in which ſeveral of the Family of the *Zouches* were buried, which with the Monuments therein was reſerved to the ſaid Family, but of late that alſo hath been ſo much neglected, that it is almoſt quite ruinated, the Roof being faln in, ſome of the Walls down, and the Floor rooted up by Hogs.

Weldon, or *Welledon*, or *Welden*, ſhews a fair new Market-Houſe, with a Seſſions-Chamber over it, built of the beſt Stone of the excellent Quarries by it, by the generous Encouragement of the Lord *Haſtings*, but nothing elſe of Note in it. The

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Manor was anciently held of the King *in Capite* by Barony by the Family of *Ridel*, of which *Jeffrey Ridel*, an eminent and learned Perſon, and on that Account made Juſtice of *England*, leaving one Daughter only, ſhe married *Nicholas Baſſet*, and brought this Eſtate into his Family, yet on this Condition, that their eldeſt Son *Jeffrey* ſhould bear the Name of *Ridel*, which he accordingly did; but his Son *Richard* re-aſſumed the Name of *Baſſet*. In his Race it continued till King *Henry* IVth's Time, when Male Iſſue failing, the Eſtate became divided between two Female Heirs, *Joan* married to Sir *John Aylesbury*, and *Eleanor* married to *John Knevet* Eſq; in which Family it continued for ſome Succeſſions.

Geddington, where was anciently a Caſtle of the Kings, and where there yet remains, or lately was a Croſs erected in Honour of Queen *Eleanor*, King *Edward* the Firſt's Conſort. Here is a Chace belonging to this Town, which *is* now in the Hands of his Grace the Duke of *Montague*. This Place is famous for the Birth of *Robert Dallington* Knt. who being bred a Bible-Clerk in *Bennet-College Cambridge*, and afterward becoming a Schoolmaſter in *Norfolk*, where he gathered ſome Money, travelled over all *France* and *Italy*, being exact in his Obſervations; and after his Return was made Secretary to *Francis* Earl of *Rutland*. At length he was Knighted, and preferred to be Maſter of the *Charter-Houſe*, where he died full of Age (being paſt 76) in 1620, or thereabouts. South-weſt of this Place upon a ſmall Rivulet ſtand

Ruſhton and *Newton*, two Villages, whoſe Manors did anciently belong to the *Treſhams*, who had their Seat at the former; and other Places of this County, many of them were Men of Note, for *William Treſham* was ſeveral Times Knight of the Shire for this County, *viz.* 7, 25, 27, 28 Years of King *Henry* VI. and Sir *Thomas Treſham* ſerved in the ſame Office, 6 *Edw.* IV. *John Treſham* Eſq; was alſo High-Sheriff for the County 22 *Hen.* VII. and *Thomas Treſham* of *Milton* Eſq; (afterwards as we conjecture Knighted) ſupplied the ſame Place, ſeveral Times between 16 *Henry* VIII. and the 2 & 3 of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, as did *Thomas Treſham* Eſq; of *Ruſhton* 15 *Eliz.* and Sir *Thomas Treſham*, 8 *Jac.* I. Upon the ſame Rivulet ſtands

Brieſtock, a ſmall Village, famous for the Birth of *Nicholas Latham* Miniſter of *All-Saints* Church in *Barnwell*, who never having any conſiderable Eſtate left him by any Relations or others, nor any more than one moderate Benefice, yet by God's Bleſſing on his Frugality got an Eſtate of 600 *l. per Annum*; which, becauſe he had no Iſſue of his own, he left for the greateſt Part to pious Uſes, *viz.* he founded ſeveral ſmall Schools, and annexed Salaries to them in Country Villages, and erected a moſt beautiful Alms-houſe at *Oundle* in this County, which ('tis ſaid) continues ſtill to be order'd according to the Will of the Founder. He died in 1620, at 72, and lies buried in the Chancel of his Pariſh-Church; but chiefly of Sir *Edward Montague*, Son of *Thomas Montague*, whoſe Dwelling was then here. He was bred in the *Inner Temple*, and became ſo eminent a Lawyer, that he was advanced by King *Henry* VII. *Reg.* 30. to the Place of Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench. His Motto was, *Equity is the Rule of Juſtice*. In his Time the Abbey-Lands were divided among the great Ones, which becauſe he could hardly be perſwaded to accept, he got but a ſmall Proportion of it. He drew up King *Edward* VIth's Will, in which the Crown for the Security of the Proteſtant Religion, was ſettled upon the Lady *Jane Grey*; and therein ſo diſpleaſed Queen *Mary*, that he was impriſoned and ouſted of his Judge's Place; but recovering his Liberty, went down to his Seat at *Boughton* in this County, where he died in 1556, and was buried at

Weekly, an adjoining Pariſh in the Church there. Before the Conqueſt, the Manor of this Town was in *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey; but 'tis probable was at this Time the Eſtate of Sir *Edward's* Family, for his eldeſt Son Sir *Edward Montague*, who was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron by the Title of Lord *Montague* of *Boughton* by King *James* I. *Reg.* 19. built and endowed an Alms-houſe here. *Pipe-well*,

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Pipewell, a ſmall Village, but famous for a Council holden here, *Sept.* 15. 1189, 1 *Rich.* I. where the Biſhops and Abbots being aſſembled, there were in the Preſence of the King and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, elected certain Biſhops and Abbots, to ſuch Places as then were vacant, and among others *William de Longchampe* the King's Chancellor was elected to the See of *Ely*, *Jeffrey*, the King's Baſtard Brother, to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, who was the thirtieth in Number that had govern'd that See, *Jeffrey de Lacy* to *Winchester*, *Hubert Walter* to *Salisbury*, and *Richard*, Archdeacon of *Ely*, the King's Treaſurer, to the See of *London*. The Abbeys that were provided of Abbots were thoſe, *Gleſſenbury*, *Shirburn*, *Perſhore*, and *Feverſham*. In like manner *John* the Elect of *Whitherne* was conſecrated Biſhop of that See by the Hands of the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*. Alſo, in the Council, the King ordained *Hugh* Biſhop of *Durham*, and *William Mandeville* Earl of *Albemarle*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, having depoſed *Ranulph de Glanville* from that Office.

Bulwick or *Bulwyke*, part of the Poſſeſſions of *John* Lord *Zouche*, but granted by King *Henry* VII. with the Manor of *Haringworth* abovementioned, in ſpecial Tail to *John* Viſcount *Wells*, Son of *Leo* Lord *Wells*, for his firm adhering to him when Duke of *Richmond*, and aſſiſting him in obtaining the Crown; The Eſtate of the ſaid Lord *Zouche* being forfeited to the Crown for his aſſiſting King *Richard* III. in the Battle of *Boſworth-fields*, for which he was attainted in Parliament, 1 *Hen.* VIII. His Son *John* was reſtored to his Father's Honour afterwards, and his Mother's Eſtate, but not to this Manor, *&c.* Here was anciently the Seat of the generous Family of the *Tryons*.

Dean, a Village ſtanding among the Woods, which gives them the Name of *The Forreſt of Dean*. The Manor of this Place belonged, in the Conqueror's Days, to the Abbey of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter*, as it appears from *Domeſday-Book*, where 'tis thus deſcribed. The Abbey of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter* holds *Dene* There are two Hides and an Half. The Land is eight Carucates. In the Demeſn are two, and ſeven Villains, with a Prieſt, and ſix Bordſmen, who have ſix Carucates, and the Friers pay thirty-two Shillings. There is a Mill which pays three Shillings, a Wood a Mile long, and eight Quarentenes broad. It hath been valued at, and is worth an Hundred Shillings, now ſix Pounds. The Church holds it always. *Stev. ap.* 49. By the Abbey 'twas leaſed ('tis probable) anciently to the Family of *Deans*, from whom it paſſed to the *Tindals*, and from them to the Family of the *Brudenels*, who have a pleaſant Seat there, which they have enjoyed many Ages. Of this Family was *Robert Brudenel*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and *Thomas Brudenel*, who was one of the Baronets of King *James* I's. Creation, *Anno* 1611, *Reg.* 9. And being in Favour with King *Charles* I. was by him, *Reg.* 3. advanced by him to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Baron of *Stantonwiwil* in the County of *Leiceſter*: When the Diſſenſions between his Sovereign and his Parliament aroſe, he appeared a zealous Loyaliſt in the Cauſe of King *Charles* I. whom he aſſiſted with Men and Money (for which he ſuffered a tedious Impriſonment) and was, in Conſideration of theſe his great Services and Merits, created by King *Charles* II. ſoon after his Reſtoration, Earl of *Cardigan*. His Lordſhip has a Seat here. To this *Thomas* ſucceeded

Robert Earl of *Cardigan*, who, by *Thomas* Viſcount *Savage*'s Daughter *Ann*, had Iſſue *Francis* Lord *Brudenell*, who died in his Life-time; but having married *Frances*, the only Daughter of *Thomas Savile* Earl of *Suſſex*, left Iſſue by her

George Earl of *Cardigan*, who ſucceeded his Grandfather *Robert*, *Anno* 1703. He was Maſter of the Buck-Hounds in Queen *Ann*'s Reign, and married the Lady *Elizabeth Bruce*, eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Aylesbury*, by whom he hath Iſſue one Son named *George*, born in 1712, and is now Lord *Brudenel* Near this Place is

Kerby, a ſmall Village bordering on the Forreſt, famous only for giving the Title of a Baron to *Chriſtopher* Lord *Hatton*, who

was

was first made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles* I. And afterwards when his Majesty's Troubles came on by the general Revolt of his Subjects, having amply manifested his Loyal Affections to him, not only in being one of the first that repaired to his Assistance; but all along helping him to the utmost of his Power. He was in Consideration of his steady Loyalty, created by Letters Patents, dated at *Oxford*, *July* 29. *Reg.* 19. 1644, a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Hatton* of *Kirby* in this County, and Comptroller of his Majesty's Houshold: And upon the Restoration of King *Charles* II. was constituted Governor of the Isle of *Garnsey*, and one of his Privy Council. He died in 1670, leaving *Christopher*, then Lord *Hatton*, his Heir, and Governor of *Garnsey*. He was created Viscount *Hatton* by King *Charles* II. and confirmed in the said Government. He had 3 Wives, but no Sons but by his last, *Elizabeth* the Daughter of Sir *William Haselwood* of *Maidwell* in this County, by whom he had three Sons, and as many Daughters. His eldest Son

William Viscount *Hatton* succeeded him in his Honour and Estate *Anno* 1706, being then about sixteen Years old. The Seat of this Honourable Family is in this Town, and is, or lately was of particular Note for the Gardens, which are enriched with great Variety of Plants, and those most rare and valuable Exoticks, besides the Wilderness, which is rendered exceeding pleasant, for almost the whole Variety of our *English* Trees, ranged in a fine Order.

Laxton is also another Village within Borders of the Forrest. Here are Lands held by the Service of Hunting in all the King's Forrests and Parks, throughout *Oxfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire* and *Huntingtonshire*, and this County, to destroy all the Vermin in each of them: And the Manor of *Highstesley*, or rather *Pightesley*, was held upon Condition to find Dogs for the Destruction of Wolves, Foxes, &c. In the same Forrest, by the *Welland* Side, stands

Wakerley, the Estate anciently of *William de Lanvalley*, Governor of *Colchester*-Castle, and Warden of the Forrest of *Essex*, as far as *Chelmsford* Bridge. His Son *William* was his Heir, and a great Man in his Time, being one of the twenty-five Governors, chosen by the Barons, who were in Arms against K. *John*, to govern the Realm. He left one sole Daughter and Heir *Hawise de Lanvalley*, whose Wardship *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, and Justice of *England*, having obtained, married her to *John de Burgh* his Son and Heir, by whom he had a Son *John*, who after her Decease, 3 *Edw.* I. had Livery of this and other Manors, as of her Inheritance, held of the King *in Capite*, together with the Barony of *Lanvalley*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee and an Half. He left no Issue Male. A little Distance from this Place is

Bletherwick or *Blatherwic*, the Manor and Seat of *Richard Engain* in King *Henry* II's Time. He being a Man of a Pious Disposition (according to the Manner of those Times) having a little Castle called *Hynel* at about a Mile Distance Eastward from his Seat, converted it into a little Priory for Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, calling it *Finisheved*. This Manor continued in this Family of the *Engains*, till the 41 of *Edward* III. when *Thomas Engain* dying without Issue, his Estate (of which this Manor was then a Part) was divided between his three Sisters, *Joyce*, then married to Sir *John Goldington*; *Elizabeth* to Sir *Lawrence Pabenham*, and *Mary* to Sir *William Bernack*, as his next Heirs. To which of these this Manor upon the Partition came, we find not, but 'tis probable it was soon alienated, because the Family of the *Staffords* Knights, descended from *Ralph* the first Earl of *Stafford*, had their Seat here in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: And *William Stafford* Esq; of this Place, was then so considerable a Person for Wealth and Honour, that he married *Dorothy* the Younger Daughter of *Robert Devereux* Earl of *Essex*.

Of this Family was descended *Anthony Stafford*, who being entered a Gentleman Commoner of *Oriel* College in *Oxford* in 1608, got the Repute of a good Scholar, and a Person of such pregnant Parts, that in 1609 he was permitted to Study in the publick Library, on Purpose to advance his Learning, having then a Design to

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publiſh certain Matters. In 1623, he was created juſt after the Act, Maſter of Arts, with an *Encomium*, that he was adorned with all kind of Literature. He wrote divers Things, as *Niobe* diſſolved into *Nile*, *Lond.* 1611. Meditations, &c. *Lond.* 1612. The Life of *Diogenes*, *Lond.* 1615. The Guide of Honour, *Lond.* 1634. The Female Glory, *Lond.* 1615, which gave ſuch an Offence to the Puritanical Party, as ſavouring of Popery, that *Hen. Burton*, Miniſter of *Fridayſtreet*, preached openly againſt it; and he himſelf was forced to write a Defence of it againſt *Burton*'s Aſperſions, &c. He died in the Time of the Civil Wars.

Brampton, whoſe Manor, according to the Conqueror's Survey, was in K. *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days, Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Waltheof* the great Earl of *Northumberland*; and in King *Henry* IVth's Reign, was in the Hands of *John de Beaufort* Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, but whoſe it is now, we know not. Weſtward of this Place lies

Dingely, a ſmall Village adjoining to the former, anciently the Manor and Eſtate of *William de Todeni*, one of the Conqueror's Captains which he brought with him out of *Normandy*, when he obtained the Monarchy of *England*. It is at preſent famous only for being the Habitation of *Thomas Andrews* Eſq; who being then High Sheriff of this County, was obliged by Vertue of his Office to attend the Execution of *Mary* Queen of *Scots* at *Fotheringhay*-Caſtle, at which he demeaned himſelf with ſuch a compaſſionate Gravity, that he was then thought worthy of great Commendation. In the late troubleſome Times here alſo lived Sir *Edward Griffin* (whoſe Family was of no ſmall Note in this County, for ſeveral of them were High Sheriffs in the Reigns of King *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. *Henry* VII and VIII.) whoſe Eſtate being ſequeſtred by the Parliamentary Committee for this County, he was obliged to pay 1700 *l.* to get the Reſtitution of it. At a little Diſtance Eaſtward from this Village is

Stoke-Albini, ſo called from *William de Albini*, the Son and Heir of *William Todeni* aforementioned) who died poſſeſſed of it, and many other Manors in diverſe other Counties. For what Reaſon he aſſumed that Name, and laid aſide his Father's, we can't conjecture, unleſs it was becauſe he was ſo great an Adorer of St. *Alban*, and ſo great a Benefactor to the Monaſtery of St. *Alban*, where he offer'd himſelf a Brother and Monk, and appointed his Burial, if he died in *England*. And this perhaps may ſeem the more probable, becauſe his Name is often written *William de Albani*, as well as *Albini*; but be that as it will, this Manor continuing in the Family, his Son *William de Albini*, alias *Meſchines*, gave a Carucate of Land in this Pariſh to the Monks of *Thorney*-Abbey in *Cambridgeſhire*, and 7 *Joh.* obtained a ſpecial Licenſe to make a Park at this Place, and Liberty to hunt the Fox and Hare in this his Domeſn Land, (it lying within the Precincts of the King's Forreſt of *Rockingham*.) In After-times this Manor was the Poſſeſſion of *William Briwere* junior, which he received by Inheritance from his Father of the ſame Name. He died without Iſſue 16 *H.* 3. 1232, and left his Eſtate to be divided among his five Siſters, of which *Margaret* the Second married to *William de Ferte*, and had this Manor for Part of her Share of his Eſtate upon the Partition. Southward of this Place, bordering on the River *Welland*, ſtands

Aſhley, a ſmall Village, but made of ſome Remark for this Accident; upon *October* 30 1669, between five and ſix a-Clock in the Evening, the Wind weſterly, happened here a formidable Hurricane, ſcarce bearing 60 Yards in Breadth, and ſpending itſelf in about ſeven Minutes Time, but in them doing much Miſchief: For 1. It took away the Hat and Pail of a Milk-Maid, and carried the Pale many ſcore Yards. 2. It blew one *Strigg*'s Waggon-body off the Axle-Trees, breaking the Wheels and Axle-Trees in Pieces, and carried them over a Wall. 3. It blew a Branch of an Aſh-Tree, which two luſty Men could ſcarcely carry, over Mr. *Sallsbury*'s Houſe, without hurting it. 4. It forced a Slate from an Houſe 200 Yards diſtant upon a Window of one *Samuel Templer* Eſq; which bent

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an Iron Bar in it, and at Mr. *Maidwell's* House, it broke open the Entry-Door, and that of the Dairy, overturned the Milk-Vessels, and beat down three Lights in the Dairy, and nine in the Chambers. 5. At *George Wignal's* it threw down a large Hovel of Peaſe, and ſet it cleverly on the Ground, without any great Damage to the Thatch. 6. It removed a Gate-poſt, which was ſet two Foot and half in the Ground, from the Place where it was fixed, many Yards. Having thus deſcribed ſuch Places as have come to our Knowledge in this Hundred, we go on to

IV. *The Hundred of* Polbrook, *or* Pochebroc *Hundred. Do.* B.

This Hundred is encloſed on the East with *Huntingtonſhire*, on the North with the Hundreds of *Willibrooke* and *Corby*, which laſt is the Weſt Boundary, and on the South with the Hundreds of *Huxlow* and *Navisford*,, the River *Nen* or *Auſona* croſſeth it, dividing it into two almoſt equal Parts. The Fee of it we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and under the Juriſdiction of the High Sheriff, who appoints the Ruler of the Hundred Court and Bailiff. The Chief Town of it is

Oundle, as it is commonly called, but more properly *Acondale*, becauſe it ſtands ſo low in a Dale or Valley, that the River *Nen* or *Aon* runs almoſt round it, yet is a pleaſant and healthy Place. The Town is fair and well built upon a declining Ground on the North-Side of the River *Nyne*. On the Weſt and North-Side, at about a Mile's Diſtance, is a Wood, which makes the Proſpect delightful, nor doth it want any Conveniencies for Trade. It is a Marker-Town, having a great Market weekly on *Saturday*, and two Fairs yearly, the one upon St. *Valentine's* Day, *Feb.* 14. and the other upon *Whitſon-Monday*. The only remarkable Things in this Town are, 1. Two large Bridges, the one in the Road from *Thraſton* to this Town, and the other from thence to *Yaxly* in *Huntingtonſhire*. That called the *Norihbridge* is taken Notice of by Travellers for the Nuuber of Arches that ſupport it, and the Cauſey leading to it. 2. A fine neat Pariſh-Church. 3. A Free-School for the Education of the Youth of the Town: And 4. An Alms-houſe; which two laſt were founded and endowed with a convenient Maintenance by Sir *William Laxton* Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1544, the Son of *John Laxton* of this Town. He was bred a Grocer in *London*, where he ſo proſpered by his painful Induſtry, that he became chief Governor of that great City, and in Thankfulneſs to God for proſpering him in his Calling, founded thoſe two charitable Buildings. They are both well ſupported by the Grocers Company, and the School hath tranſplanted many Scholars to the Univerſities, which have proved eminent Men.

On the Front of the School, which joins to the Alms-houſe, is this Inſcription graven in theſe *Latin* Verſes.

Oundellæ natus, Londini parta labore
Laxtonus poſuit, Scnibus pueriſq; levamen.

Thus Engliſh'd by Dr. *Fuller*.

As Oundle *born, what He did get*
In London *with great Pain,*
Laxton *to Young and Old hath ſet*
A Comfort to remain.

Nicholas Latham alſo built another Alms-houſe here, as is before-mention'd at *Brittſtock*.

This Town hath been the Birth-Place or Reſidence of many eminent Men, as *Peter Hunſtead* Doctor of Divinity, who in his younger Years was of a Poetical Genius, a familiar Acquaintance of the famous Poet *Thomas Randolph*, whoſe

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whose Epitaph he wrote in *Latin* and *English* Verse, which *Christopher* Lord *Hatton* caused to be engraven upon a Tomb of white Marble, which he set up in one of the outward Isles of *Blatherwick* Church, for that hopeful young Man. He also translated the elegant Poem of *Raphael Thorp* upon Tabacco into *English* Verse, and another called, *A Winter Song*, composed by the same Author. Having commenced Doctor of Divinity, he was preferred to the Rectory of *Hadham* in *Hertfordshire*. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he became Chaplain to the Noble and Loyal *Spencer Compton* Earl of *Northampton*, stuck close to him in all his Engagements, and was with him in the Castle of *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*, when it was stoutly defended against the Parliament Forces. He died in the Castle in 1645, and was buried either in the Precincts of it, or in the Parish-Church. He hath ten Sermons preached upon several *Sundays* and Saints Days, print. *Lond.* 1636, with an Assize-Sermon, besides Poems.

Thomas Ford Minister of this Town, but after the Rebellion broke out, removed to the City of *Exeter*, and when that Place was garrison'd for the King, retired to *London*, became one of the Assembly of Divines, took the Covenant and Engagement. And returning to *Exeter*, he was settled Minister of St. *Laurence's* Church, till at the Restoration of King *Charles* II. he was silenced for Non-Conformity, *An.* 1662. He was esteemed among the Party a Man of very great Parts and unbias'd Principles, one and the same in all Times and Changes. He wrote some Treatises, *viz.* 1. To prove the Lawfulness of Singing Psalms, print. *Lond.* 1657. and 2. The Sinner condemned of himself, *Lond.* 1668, and has published two or three Sermons. He died *Decemb.* 1676.

Dr. *Thomas Fuller*, born in this Town, his Father being the Minister of it. He was bred in *Queen's College* under Dr. *Davenant*, and *Sidney College* under Dr. *Ward* in *Cambridge*, where he proved an excellent Historian, a Person of great Wit, and very facetious in Company, insomuch that many Noblemen, Gentlemen and Clergy counted it an Happiness to enjoy it. He was so general a Scholar, and had such an Insight into every Thing he had read, that (together with his thinking and meditating Nature, out of which he could not be got sometimes for many Hours, and his extraordinary Memory, which he had reduced to Art) his Fancy was thereby made so nimble, that as soon as he heard any Subject, he was able to speak to it very pertinently, and therefore seldom took more than two Hours to recollect himself, when he composed his Sermons. He was a serious good Christian, as his Sermons and Meditations do testify, and an excellent Writer both for Style and Method, as his many Books sufficiently prove, *viz. Pisgah-Sight, Holy War and State, Church-History*, which with much Labour he brought down from Christ's Time to the Year 1648, the Worthies of *England*, set down under every County. *Abel Redivivus*, &c. He died (of Grief, as Mr. *Lloid* says) *Aug.* 15. 1661, in the 53 Year of his Age. Mr. *Edward Bridley* of this Place, who died in 1693, devised an Estate of 140 *l. per Annum* (after the Death of his only Son, Vicar of *Southwick*, and of the same Name, in case he left no Heirs of his Body) to be and remain in perpetual Augmentation of the Vicarage of *Oundle*, paying 15 *l. per Annum* to his Sister for Life, and 300 *l.* to other Relations. But as no Corn is without Weeds, no Place without bad Men, so this Town was not free from a Person as infamous as the other were famous, *viz.* One *Hacket* a mean Person, and of no Learning, who on a sudden taking upon him a Shew of wonderful Sanctity, at first applied himself chiefly to hearing Sermons, and getting Scriptures by Heart, in which becoming a tolerable Proficient, he pretended to immediate Revelations from God and extraordinary Calls. Several Ministers who were zealous for the *Geneva* Discipline, but especially two called *Coppinger* and *Arthington*, highly extolled his Enthusiastick Dreams, accounting him as sent from Heaven; and at length proclaiming him in *Cheapside* a greater Prophet than *Moses* &c.

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of St. *Alban's Bailiff*; and at last affirming that he was Christ himself come with a Fan in his Hand to judge the World, that he participated of Christ's Glorious Body, by his special Spirit was now come to propagate the Gospel over *Europe*, and settle a true Discipline in the Church of *England*, and that they themselves were the Prophets of the one of Mercy and the other of Judgment, with many such incredible Blasphemies. *Hacket* was hereupon apprehended, arraigned and hang'd, drawn and quarter'd, continuing his blasphemous Assertions, even at his Death he called aloud upon God to rescue him, otherwise he would set the Heavens on Fire and pluck him out of his Throne, to the great Amazement of the Spectators. *Coppinger*, a while after, starved himself to Death in Prison, and *Arlington* repented and made his Recantation in a publick Writing. Near this Town, but on the other Side of the River is

Pelbrook, once the chief Town of the Hundred, as we may suppose, because it it gives Name to it, but at present has nothing remarkable in it, save that the Manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Peterborough*, and is of the yearly Value of 40 *l.* 8 *s.* 11½ and that the Church pays them a yearly Pension of 1 *l.* Near this Place stands

Barnwell, where was in Mr. *Camden's* Time a little Castle lately repaired, and beautified with new Buildings by the worthy Sir *Edward Montacute* Knight, of the Noble Family of that Name, as appears by his Coat of Arms, and formerly belonged to *Berengarius le Moigne*, that is the Monk, and not as some have said, to that *Berengarius* of *Tours*, whose Opinion concerning the Eucharist was condemned in a Synod of an 113 Bishops, held by the Bishop of *Rome*. At this Place, as also at *Warmington*, have been taken up diverse *Roman* Coins, as of *Elius*, *Helena* and *Alectus*, which are fair Indications of the Antiquity of those Places; but there being now no Entrenchment, or other Places of Strength, that can well be supposed to be of that Date, nor any other visible Tokens of the same, we shall not longer insist on them. Eastward of it stands

Hemington, a small Village, but not to be passed over in Silence, because it was the ancient Seat of the Family of the Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*, now Duke, for *Edward Montague* Esq; Father of the first Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*, lived here. He being a Person well learned in the Laws of this Realm, was first made the King's Serjeant, 29 *Hen.* 8. and being knighted, the next Year was advanced to that great Office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, where having sat about seven Years, he was removed to the same Station in the Common Pleas, in which he continued till Queen *Mary* was settled on the Throne, when he was displaced for having modelled King *Edward* VIth's Will. 'Tis probable, he had bought a better Seat at *Boughton*, than his Paternal at *Hemington*, while he was Judge, because we find that when he was displaced from the Bench, he retired to *Boughton*, and there died 1556, 2 *Ph.* & *Mar.* He left six Sons, of which *Edward* his Eldest, who was created Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *James* I. was afterwards by Letters Patents, 19 *Jac.* I. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*. He was committed Prisoner to the *Tower* by the long Parliament, for his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. and there died. His Grandson *Ralph* being Master of the great Wardrobe, was, 1 *Gul.* & *Mar.* created Viscount *Monthermer* and Earl of *Montague*, and 4 *Ann.* further advanced to the Title of Duke. He died in 1709, and was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by his only surviving Son *John*, who now enjoys them. In this Village also dwelt Sir *Andrew Hewet* Bart. who was High-Sheriff of the County, 7 *Car.* I. It is remarked of him, that he had not one Foot of Land, nor so much as an House (for that which he dwelt in was hired of the Lord *Montague*) in the whole County, tho' it is provided by several Statutes, viz. 9 *Edw.* 2. & 4 *Edw.* 3. &c. that every Sheriff should have a sufficient Estate in Land in the same Shire, to

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anſwer the King and his People; but he had a fair Eſtate elſewhere, and it was generally looked upon, not ſo much an Injury to the County as to him, becauſe the Sheriffalty was impoſed upon him by the Intereſt and Power of a great Courtier whom he had offended. *Domeſday-Book* gives this Account of this Village. In *Hemington*, the Abbey of St. *Benedict* at *Ramſey* in *Huntingtonſhire* hath two Hides and an half. The Land is four Carucates. In the Demeſn is one, and eight Villains with one Bordſman, have three Carucates. There are ten Acres of Meadow. It was valued at ten Shillings of old, and now is valued at twenty Shillings. By it is

Luddington, whoſe Manor was in King *Hen.* III's Reign, the Eſtate of *William* Lord *Marmion*, who was ſummoned to Parliament to ſit among the Peers, in the 49th of that King. He had this Manor with his Wife *Lora*, the Daughter of *Roeſe de Dover*, by whom he left *John* his Son and Heir. This *John*, in the 20th of King *Edward* I. obtained of that Prince a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands at this Place, and in ſeveral other Counties; and dying ſeiſed of this Manor, left it to his Son *John*, whoſe Heir *Robert* having no Iſſue, ſettled his whole Eſtate upon Sir *John Grey* of *Rotherfield* in *Oxfordſhire*, who married his youngeſt Siſter *Alice*, on Condition that their Iſſue ſhould bear the Name of *Marmion*, which *John* and *Robert* their Sons accordingly did; but both dying without Iſſue Male, the Name became extinct. Near this Place ſtands a Village called.

Winwick, which is remarkable for this uncommon Accident in this Shire, where Wood is reckoned ſo ſcarce, or rather dear, as if it were ſo. The Smiths of *Bromicham* in *Warwickſhire*, who do uſually once a Year make a Journey into the weſtern Parts of this County to buy up Aſh-Timber for the Doors of Bellows, found a great Prize in this Place, *viz.* an hundred Aſhes ſo ſtrait, large and clean, every way fit for their Purpoſe, that they gave 1500 *l.* for them. Near the furtheſt Corner of this Hundred weſtward ſtands.

Beneſield or *Benſield*, the firſt Place that *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, who came into *England* with *William* Duke of *Normandy*, and gave him great Aſſiſtance at the Battle of *Haſtings*, had for his Reſidence; for in the Year 1073, 6 *Edw.* Conq. he is called *Richardus de Beneſacta*, being then joined with *William de Warren* in the Execution of the great Office of Juſtice of *England*. But after, at the Time of the General Survey, he is called *Richardus de Tonebruge* from his Seat at *Tonebruge* or *Tunbridge*, in *Kent*, which Town with its Caſtle he obtained of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in Lieu of the Caſtle of *Brio*. He was alſo called ſometimes *Richard de Clare* from his Manor in *Suffolk* ſo called, which he had obtained of the Conqueror, with diverſe others in that County, and where he ſometimes reſided. This is all we have obſerved memorable in this Hundred, wherefore we proceed to

V. *The Hundred of* Navisford.

This Hundred, which in *Domeſday-Book* is called alſo *Naveſford* and *Neveſland*, hath for its Limits on the South-Eaſt Part of it *Huntingtonſhire*, on the North the Hundreds of *Polbrooke* and *Huxloe*, which laſt encompaſſeth the Weſt-Side, being divided from it for the greateſt Part, by the River *Nen*, and on the South, the Hundred of *Higham-ferrers*. The Property of this Hundred (as we gueſs) is in the Crown, being govern'd by the High Sheriff and his Officers. The chief Town is

Thrapſton, or as it is commonly called, *Thraſton*, a Market-Town, having its Market on *Tueſday* weekly, and a Fair on St. *James*'s Day, *July* 25. The Manor of it did anciently belong to the *Veres* Earls of *Oxford*. Here is a fine Bridge over the *Nen* in the Road from this Town to *Kettering*, and tho' neither its Trade nor Buildings are worth Obſervation, yet it deſerves this Deſcription, that it is ſituate in a pleaſant Place, not exceeded by any for Air, Water and Soil. It ſtands at a dew Diſtance from Woods, ſo that a Gentleman that deſires the Pleaſure of a Country-

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Country-Life, cannot chuſe a better Place to dwell in. The Villages of Note are.

Tichmarch, *Tichmerſe*, or *Tiſhmerſh*, the Manor and Eſtate of the Family of the *Loveli*, of whom *John* Lord *Lovel* having attended King *Edward* I. in his Wars in *Gaſcoigne* and againſt *Scotland*, deſerved ſo well for his Services there, that that Prince *Reg.* 33. did grant him a Licenſe to make a Caſtle of his Houſe in this Place, as alſo for a Market there weekly on *Monday*, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve and Day of the Holy Trinity, and ſeven Days after: But the Market (if not the Fair) is long ſince taken away, it being found that the Markets in Villages were a Prejudice to the Towns and Corporations. This Manor continued ſeveral Succeſſions in this Family, till *Francis* Viſcount *Lovel* being an Adherent of King *Richard* IIId's, was after the Battle of *Boſworth* attainted by King *Henry* VIIth, and his Eſtate ſeiſed. He afterwards was a Commander under the *German* General *Martin Swart*, who by the Inſtigation of *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Burgundy* (Siſter of King *Edward* IV.) endeavoured to ſet up *Lambert Simnel* as Duke of *York*, on the Throne, and was ſlain at the the Battle of *Stoke*, near *Newark* upon *Trent*, *June* 16, 3 *Hen.* VII. He left two Siſters, *Joan*, married to Sir *Bryan Stapleton*, and *Fridiſwide* to Sir *Edward Norris*, but neither of them got any Part of his Inheritance.

John Dryden Poet Laureat in the Reigns of King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. was the Son of *Erasmus Dryden* of this Place. He was educated in *Grammar* at *Weſtminſter* School, and in other polite Learning in *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, and in his Time was highly celebrated by ingenious Men for Poetry and other Sciences.

Pileton or *Pilkton*, the Manor of which was the Eſtate of Sir *Ralph de Camois*, 5 *Edw.* I. which with the Manor of *Torpel*, *Upton*, *Catherſtoke* and *Glapthorn*, he held of the Abbot of *Peterborough* by the Service of ſix Knights Fees. Sir *Ralph* left this Manor to his Son *John* Lord *Camois*, who is famous in our Hiſtory for parting with his Wife *Margaret*, the Daughter of Sir *John de Gateſden*, by a formal Charter, ſet down at large in *Dugd. Baron.* p. 1. 767. a. It ſeems that his Wife *Margaret* better affecting Sir *William Painell* Knt. departed from her Huſband, and lived adulterouſly with Sir *William*; whereupon the Lord *Camois* came to an Accord with Sir *William*, and by a formal Grant in Writing under his Seal, quitted to him all his Right and Title to her, and to all her Goods and Chattels. She chanc'd to outlive him, and ſoon after his Death, by a Petition in Parliament, laid Claim to the third Part of his Manor of *Torpel*: But was anſwered by the King's Attorney, that ſhe had no Right at all to the third Part, becauſe ſhe had left her Husband, and lived adulterouſly with *Painell*, and was never reconciled to her Husband *Camois*. Whereunto ſhe and *Painell* anſwered, That ſhe abode with him not in an adulterous Manner, but by Virtue of the Grant from her Husband beforemention'd: Whereupon the Caſe was referred to the Parliament aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, 30 *Edw.* 1. which having heard the King's Counſel pleading the Statute, whereby it is enacted, 'That if a Wife doth of her own Accord forſake her Husband, and live adulterouſly with another Man, ſhe ſhall for ever be debarred from her Dowry, unleſs her Husband do again receive her without Eccleſiaſtical Coertion, and being reconciled to her, do cohabit with her.' Judgment was given againſt her, that ſhe ſhould have no Dowry out of the Lands of her Husband *Camois*. The Caſe being thus determined, ſhe was formally married to Sir *William Painel*, and his Eſtate deſcended entire to his Son Sir *Ralph de Camois*, who enjoyed this Manor 12 *Rich.* 2. and left it to his Poſterity, who for ſeveral Deſcents poſſeſſed it; but Male Iſſue failing in *Hugh de Camois*, his two Siſters became his Heirs, and by Marriage tranſlated it into the Family of *Ralph Rademilde* and *Roger Lewknore*.

Wadenhoe or *Wadenhoo*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Edmund Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, who obtained the 35 H. 3. a Charter of Free-

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Fee-Warren for all his Demesn Lands in this Place, and many other of his Manors in *Yorkshire*, *Leicestershire* and *Lancashire*. *Henry de Lucy* was his Son, and Heir of this Manor, and all his other Estate.

Liveden, the Manor and Inheritance of Sir *Thomas Tresham* Knt. who being attainted of Treason, and his Lands thereby forfeited to the Crown, this Manor was by King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 1. given to *William de Aldwinkle* Esq; to hold for Life; and after his Decease, the Reversion was settled on *Walter Devereux*, Lord *Ferrers*, and his Heirs.

Thorp, called *Thorp Watervil*, to distinguish it from *Thorp Lubnam* and *Thorp Underwood*, both in the Hundred of *Rothwell*, the Manor and Estate of *William Tucket*, who accompanied King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 28. in his Expeditions into *Gascoigne*, and against *Scotland*, and for these Services obtained of that Prince a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesn Lands in this Place, and diverse other Counties, and was summoned to Parliament among the Barons. In the other Villages of this Hundred we find nothing remarkable, and so pass to

VI. *The Hundred of* Huxlow *or* Huxloe, *or* Hocheslaw, *and* Hochesland, Do. B.

This Hundred is bounded with the Hundred of *Higham-Ferrers*, and *Navisford* on the North, with the Hundred of *Corby*, on the West with the Hundreds of *Rothwell* and *Orlingbury*, and on the South with the said Hundred of *Higham-Ferrers*, and the Hundred of *Hamfordshoo*. The Fee of it is, we suppose, in the Crown and Government in the High-Sheriff who rules in the Hundred Court, and appoints the Bailiff. The Chief Town of it is

Kettering, a well traded populous Market Town, whose Market is weekly on *Friday*, and Fairs yearly on *Wednesday* and *Thursday* before *Easter*, and *Thursday* before the Feasts of St. *Michael* and St. *Thomas* the Apostle. The Sessions-house, Church, and a small Hospital in this Place are the chief Things of Note in it. It owes its Prosperity wholly to the Woollen Manufacture, introduced and settled there about fifty Years ago by one Mr. *Jordan*, whose Posterity still manage a considerable Part of it. Their Loom-work, as they call it, consists chiefly in Shalloons, Serges, and Tammies; for the first of which they are particularly famous. 'Tis seated upon an Ascent of a small Hill on a dry and sandy Ground, in a free and pure Air. The Villages which afford us any Thing remarkable are

Addington, anciently the Demesn of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*. There are now two Parishes of that Name, viz. Great and Little, which since our ancient Historians do not distinguish, 'tis probable they have been divided in latter Ages, and the Manors of both were in the House of the *Veres*, whose Family is now extinct, and their Estate alienated. Upon the River *Nyne*, near this Place stands

Mill-cotton, where is an Entrenchment or old Military Work (as may be reasonably supposed) of the *Romans*, for an Urn with Ashes in it has been found in digging the Mote, and there are still some remains of a square Entrenchment, consisting of a pretty high Bank of Earth, and a Moat or deep Ditch upon the Outside of the Bank of which, there is remaining still a Part on the North and West Side. 'Tis probable the Closes adjoining were formerly a Part of the Encampment. In the Fields above *Mill-cotton* near *Ringstead*, there have been ploughed up some few Pieces of *Roman* Money, particularly in a Place called *Mallow-cotton*, now a knot of small Closes upon the Bank of the River, where there is the Area of a Town, as appears from the Fragments and Foundations of Walls that have been digged up there.

Boughton, the Manor and Estate of the Family of the *Montagues*, who have a very magnificent Seat there. It was purchased and made his Seat by Sir *Edward Montague*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, of whom we have spoken at *Brideſtock*, because his Father's Seat was there. The Seat here is mightily improved by the late Duke *Ralph*, and is particularly observable for its spacious, elegant and delightful Gardens, and sumptuous

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tuous Water-works, curious Statues, Wilderneſſes, Pheaſantry, Walks, Canal and Decoy. Here it was that the Family of *Montagues* took Root in Sir *Edward*, and from him ſprouted out in diverſe Branches, for he left diverſe Children, who were born here; and

Edward the eldeſt continued in his Father's Seat. He was made a Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *James* I. and afterward *June* 29, 19 *Jac.* I. was by Letters Patents advanced to the Dignity of Baron *Montague* of *Boughton*. He lived to be very aged, but ſtanding firm in his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. in the Time of his Troubles, he was impriſoned in the *Tower* by the long Parliament, and there died in 1654. His Son

Edward ſucceeded him, who by *Anne*, the only Daughter of Sir *Ralph Winwood* principal Secretary of State to K. *James* I. left two Sons, *viz.*

Edward his Succeſſor, who died unmarried, and

Ralph, who obtained his Honour upon his Death. This Lord was in the Year 1669, ſent by King *Charles* II. Ambaſſador extraordinary to the Court of *France*, in which Office he demeaned himſelf ſo well, that upon his Return he was made Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, but held it not long, for not complying with the Court Deſign in ſtifling the Popiſh Plot, he was diſplaced, and retired firſt into the Country, and then into *France*, from whence he returned a little before the Revolution, in which he was ſo active to preſerve Princeſs *Anne*, and ſettle the Crown on the Prince of *Orange*, the Nations Deliverer, and his Princeſs; that upon their Acceſſion he was reſtored to the Office of the Wardrobe, and created Viſcount *Mounthermer* and Earl of *Montague*. In Queen *Anne*'s Reign, he being in ſpecial Favour, was further advanced to the Honour of Marqueſs of *Mounthermer*, and Duke of *Montague*. He died *March* 9. 1709, and left his Title and Eſtate to

John his onely Son the preſent Duke of *Mountague*, who in his Father's Life-time married the Lady *Mary Churchil*, the 4th and youngeſt Daughter of *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, by whom he hath two Daughters living, the Lady *Iſabella* and *Mary*. Beſides this noble Stem deſcended from the Lord Chief Juſtice in his eldeſt Son, his third Son

Henry, born alſo at *Boughton*, arrived at equal Honour with his Brother, for being bred a Lawyer in the *Middle-Temple* he attained to ſuch Eminency in this Profeſſion, that he paſſed thro' ſo many Preferments, as ſcarce ever any other Man did: For he was (1.) a Serjeant at Law, and Autumn Reader in that honourable Society. (2.) Knighted by King *James* I. *July* 22. 1603. (3.) Choſen Recorder of the City of *London*. (4.) Made Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, *Nov.* 18. 1616. (5.) And in 1620, *Decemb.* 14. Lord Treaſurer of *England*: Within a few Days after which, he was (6.) created a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron *Montague* of *Kymbolton*, in *Huntingtonſhire*. And (7.) Viſcount *Mandevil*, by Reaſon he was in Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Kymbolton*, which had been many Ages ſince belonging to the Family of *Mandevile*. The next Year, *viz.* in 1621, *Sept.* 29. (8.) he was raiſed to the Dignity of Preſident of the Privy Council: And upon the Acceſſion of King *Charles* I. to the Throne, he was further created (9.) Earl of *Manchester*; and three Years after made (10.) Lord Privy Seal. His Poſterity have enjoyed his Honour for three Succeſſions, *Edward*, *Robert* and *Charles*, who hath been further dignified by his preſent Majeſty King GEORGE, with the Title of Duke of *Manchester*, where we ſhall ſpeak more largely of this Family of Noblemen, and next proceed to

James Montague the fifth Son of the Chief Juſtice, born alſo at *Boughton*. He was bred in *Chriſt's-College* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards became Maſter of *Sidney*, to which Houſe he was a Nurſing Father, and to the Univerſity in general no ſmall Benefactor, in bringing running Water at a great Expence into *King's Ditch*, which being at firſt made for its Defence, was become nauſeous to it. When the Univerſity of *Cambridge* went to meet King *James* I. when he came from *Scotland*, the

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King caſt his Eye upon him at *Hinchinbrooke*, and was ſo pleaſed with him, both as a Scholar and Gentleman, after he had converſed with him a while, that he reſolved to prefer him, and accordingly preferred him to the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, in 1608, and eight Years after to the opulent Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, which he enjoyed but two Years, and then died in 1618. He was buried at *Bath* in his Cathedral there, which oweth its Well-Being and Beauty to his Munificence, under a fair Tomb *Anno* &c. 49. He tranſlated King *James* I's. Works into *Latin*, and improved his Greatneſs to do good Offices. He was popular in the Country, and yet favoured at Court. From *Sidney Montague*, the youngeſt Son of the Chief Juſtice, has ſprung the noble Family of the Earl of *Sandwich*.

Within the Demeſnes of *Boughton* is a Spring that incruſtateth Wood, or any Thing that falls into it with a ſtony Subſtance. There was preſerved in *Sidney* College in *Cambridge*, a Skull brought from thence, all over Stone within and without. It was ſent for by King *Charles* I. to ſee it as a Curioſity, but was ſafely returned again to the College. A little Diſtance from hence is

Burton, a Barony given by King *Henry* I. to *Alan de Dinant*, a *Britain* of *France* by Parentage, as a Reward of his Valour in fighting and killing the King of *France*'s Champion in a Field between *Giſors* and *Trie*. It is probable that in After-Times it came to be the Eſtate of the Lord *Latimers*, from whom it took the Name of *Burton Latimers*. In this Town was Dr. *Owen* Biſhop of St. *Aſaph* born, his Father being Miniſter of it. He was bred in *Jeſus* College *Cambridge*, where having commenced Dr. of Divinity, he was made Chaplain to King *Charles* I. while he was Prince. He was a great Royaliſt, a true Son of the Church of *England*, and being much reſpected by Archbiſhop *Laud*, was recommended by him to King *Charles* I. (who was much troubled with two Competitors) to the Biſhoprick of St. *Aſaph*, and obtained it as an Expedient to end the Conteſt. His Father was a *Welſhman*, and by him the Biſhop was related to moſt of the beſt Families in *North Wales*. He was conſecrated in 1629, and lived to ſee the Times, when not only all the Contempt poſſible almoſt was caſt upon his Order; but the whole Bench of Biſhops was deprived of their Votes in Parliament. As to the Aſperſion caſt upon the Biſhops by the Lord *Brooks* his Book, That they were *de fece Populi*, of the Dregs of the People. He vindicated himſelf thus, That there was not a Gentleman in the *Welſh* Counties of *Carnarvan* and *Angleſey* of 300 *l.* *per Annum*, but was his Kinſman and Ally in the fourth Degree, which he thought enough to juſtify his Parentage. As to the loſs of his Vote in Parliament and See, as he had no Remedy but Patience, ſo he made uſe of no other: but thinking it his Duty, with ſome others, to proteſt againſt the Proceedings of Parliament in their Abſence; he ſubſcribed the famous Proteſtation, for which he with the reſt was impriſoned ſome Months. The want of this Biſhop's Preferments was not ſo great to him as ſome others, becauſe he had a temporal Eſtate; but he was not ſuffered to enjoy that quietly, for it was ſequeſtred, and he was forced to pay down 500 *l.* to redeem it. He died at *Perthkinſey*, *Octob.* 15. 1651, and was buried ſix Days after in the Cathedral Church of St. *Aſaph*, under the Biſhop's Throne. He wrote a Book, entitled, *Herod* and *Pilate* reconciled; Or, The *Concord* of Papiſts, Anabaptiſts, and Sectaries againſt Scriptures, Fathers, Councils, and other Orthodox Writers, for the Coertion, Depoſition and killing of Kings, publiſhed in 1663, and dedicated to the Loyal Subjects of *Great Britain*. His See was void after his Death to the Reſtoration.

Dr. *Robert Sibthorp*, who was called in Queſtion by Parliament for ſtifly aſſerting the Cauſe and Prerogative of King *Charles* I. and promoting the Loan of Money without the Knowledge and Concurrence of Parliament, in a Sermon preached at the Aſſizes at *Northampton* in 1627, was Miniſter of this Pariſh. He was well rewarded for his Zeal, being made Chaplain to his Majeſty, and a Prebendary of *Peterborough*, as well as Rector of this Place, but

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but he enjoy'd none of his Preferments long, for upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, the Party began betimes with him, and diſpoſſeſſed him of all at once: And not content therewith, plunder'd his Goods, and bore ſuch a Hatred to his Perſon, that he was forced once to fly for his Life in the Habit of his Clerk. He outliv'd the Troubles, and was reſtored to his Prebend and Rectory, but died within two Years after the Reſtoration, and was buried *April* 25. 1662, in the Chancel of the Church here.

Denford, the Leet of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, Son of *Edmund*, ſirnamed *Crouch-back*, who leaving no Heirs Male, his Eſtate was divided between his two Daughters and Coheirs, *Maud*, married to *William* Duke of *Bavaria*, and *Blanch* married to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Richmond*, and afterwards in her Right, Duke of *Lancaſter*. This Manor upon a Partition fell to the Share of *Maud*: But ſhe dying without Iſſue, came to *Blanch*, and ſo was ſettled in the *Lancaſtrian* Family, which in *Henry* of *Bolingbrooke* obtained the Crown after the Death of King *Richard* II. as was alſo the Manor of *Barton* in this Hundred.

Luſwick, the Manor and Eſtate of Sir *Henry Green* of *Drayton* in this County, Kt. who leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Conſtance*, who being married to *John Staſford* Earl of *Wiltſhire*, a younger Son of *Humphrey Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, bought this Manor, with other Lands into that Family. *Edward Stafford* was his Son and Heir, and inherited this his Mother's Eſtate. This Lord in his Laſt Will, bearing Date *March* 21, 14 *Hen.* VII. bequeath'd his Body to be buried in our Lady-Iſle in this Church, by his Grandfather *Green* appointing a convenient Monument to be erected for him, which was accordingly performed.

Sudborow, or as we find it in *Domeſday-Book*, *Sutburge*, which is there thus deſcribed. The Abbey of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter* holds in *Sutburg* three Hides. This Land conſiſts of eight Carucates. In the Demeſne is one, and twelve Villains and five Sochmans, with two Bordſmen have ſix Carucates. There is a Mill of ſix Shillings, a Wood of ſeven Quarentenes in Length, and ſix in Breadth. It hath been valued at, and is ſtill worth 100 Shillings.

Barnewille or *Barnwell*, in which the Abbey of St. *Benedict* at *Ramſey* in *Huntingtonſhire* holds ſix Hides. The Land is eight Carucates. In the Demeſne there is two Carucates and three Servants, and fifteen Villains, with a Prieſt and ſix Bordſmen, have ſix Carucates. There is two Mills of twenty-four Shillings, and forty Acres of Meadow, a Wood ſix Quarentenes long, and three and an half broad. It hath been valued at thirty Shillings, and is now at four Pounds.

Cranford, a ſmall Village, famous only for the Birth of *Euſebius Paget* or *Pagit*. He was admitted at twelve Years old into *Chriſt's* Church in *Oxford*, where being appointed to carry the Pax, he broke his Arm. He became in a little Time eminent for his Learning, whereupon he was called the Golden Sophiſter, and made firſt a Choriſter, and then a Student of *Chriſt's* Church. He at length became Rector of the Pariſh-Church of St. *Anne* and St. *Agnes* in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, where he continued many Years a conſtant and faithful Preacher of God's Word. He was the Author of two very uſeful Books, *viz.* The Hiſtory of the Bible collected by way of Queſtion and Anſwer, And a Catechiſm of forty ſhort Queſtions, beſides two Sermons, one on Tithes, the other about Election, and diverſe Tranſlations. *Ephraim Paget* Miniſter of St. *Edmund's*, *Lombard-ſtreet*, who in his old Age was a great Sufferer in the troublous Times, was his Son. Near this Place is *Woodford*, where are in a Field adjoining, three large fictitious Hills in a row, and pretty near one another, which ſeem to have been heaps of Earth caſt up over the Bodies of ſome eminent Perſons, who died in the Wars, by the *Romans*, *Saxons* or *Danes*. There are the like at *Warmington*, *Caſtor* and other Places of this County, which need not be particularly mentioned, becauſe they are of the ſame Form, and ſuppoſed to be for the ſame Uſe.

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Twiwell, or *Twywelle*, in ancient Records, was one of those many Manors of which *Waltheof*, the Great Earl of *Northumberland*, died possessed, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey of *England*, called *Domesday-Book*. *Judith* his Widow ('tis probable) held this Manor for Life, for she had eighty-six Manors in this Shire, but to whom it descended afterward we find not.

The Abbey of *Thorney* had certain Lands in this Parish, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, which gives this Account of them. The Abbey of *Thorney* holds in *Turwell* three Hides, one Virgate and an half. The Land is seven Carucates. In the Demesne are two, and nine Villains, and five Bordsmen, with five Carucates. There are two Mills of seven Shillings and four Pence, and two Acres of Wood. It was worth but ten Shillings, but is now worth forty Shillings.

Thingdon, *Thingden*, or *Thyndon*, one of those Manors which was given by King *Henry* III. to *Christian*, one of the Sisters and Coheirs of *John Scot* Earl of *Chester*, who died without Heirs Male; upon this Account. The Earldom of *Chester* being a County Palatine, had Legal Prerogatives belonging to it, for the Earl (saith *Matt. Paris*, p. 421.) had Power to restrain the King if he should be exorbitant) which, because the King would not suffer to be divided among Women, he took it into his own Hands, and gave to his Sisters and Coheirs Lands of equal or greater Worth, amongst which this Manor was given to the Second; she married *Alan* of *Galloway*, a great Man in *Scotland*; but having no Issue, her Lands after her Decease, came to *Roger de Quincy*, who married her Sister. In the Reign of King *Richard* II. this Manor was the Estate of *John* Lord *De la War*, and in King *Henry* VIth's Time of *John* Lord *Greystoke*, but whose it was afterward, we know not.

VII. *The Hundred of* Rothwell.

This Hundred, which in *Domesday-Book* is called *Rodewelle*, is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Huxloe*; on the North with Part of the Hundred of *Corby*, and the *Welland*, which divides it from *Leicestershire*, which is also the western Border; and on the South with the Hundreds of *Guilsborough* and *Orlingbury*. This Hundred, 1 *Hen.* VI. was the Inheritance of *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, and by him left to his Son *Humphrey*, whose Posterity for some Descents enjoyed it. The Principal Town of this Hundred is

Rothwell or *Rowell*, or as *Domesday-Book* calls it *Rodwell*, anciently a Burrough or at least some considerable Place when that Survey was made, as is evident from several Towns belonging then to the Manor, and other Marks and Tokens not proper now to mention, but now it is only a Market-Town, having its Market on *Monday* weekly, and its Fair yearly on *Trinity-Sunday* for a long Time, but now the Day after. It is a noted Horse-fair. Here is a fine Market-house, adorned with the Arms of most of the Gentry of the County, contrived and carried on by Sir *Lewis Treshem*, but never finished. It is a square Building of Ashler-stone. The Market is almost lost by its nearness to *Kettering*. This Manor with the Hundred was for some considerable Time in the Possession of the Earls of *Stafford*, being descended to them from the Earls of *Clare* and *Gloucester*, who possessed it in King *Edward* I's Time, and the Dukes of *Lancaster*, who held it in King *Edward* II's and King *Edward* III's Reign, by the last of which it came to the Crown, and 'tis probable was given by one of the *Henries* to the *Stafford* Family. *George Kendal*, Son of *Richard Kendal*, was born in this Town. He was a Batchelor of *New Inn Oxford*, and was created a Master of Arts, when King *Charles* I. was entertained by that University in 1635. He practised Physick for some Time, and wrote a Book, intituled, *The Appendix to the unlearned Alchymist*, wherein is contained a true Receipt of that excellent Medicine known by the Name of *Matthew's* Pill. Upon the *Welland*, which *Ethelward* an ancient Writer calls *Weolad*, the *Saxon* Annals *Woolud*, and *Florence of Worcester*, *Welund*: Near to its Spring stands

Braibrooke,

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Braibrooke or *Brailroc*, the Manor of *Waltheof* Earl of *Northumberland*, and *Judith* his Wife, and by them was the Church of this Place given to the Priory of *Daventry*. *William* the Conqueror gave the Manor to *Simon St. Liz*, one of his Captains who came with him out of *Normandy*, and married *Maud*, *Waltheof's* eldeſt Daughter whom he made Earl of *Northampton*. He confirmed this and ſeveral other Churches given by the aboveſaid Earl *Waltheof* to the Priory of *Daventry*. In this Place one *Ingebald* who married one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Ivo Neawmarch* had his Seat, and by her had Iſſue a Son, called at firſt *Robert May*, or *May*, and afterwards *Robert de Braibroc*. He was a great Favourite of King *John's*, and being made Maſter of his Wardrobe, and one of his Council, obtained a Licenſe of him to erect his Houſe into a Caſtle (of which there are yet ſome Remains) and to keep Greyhounds to take the Fox and Hare in any of the King's Lands and Forreſts, excepting his chiefeſt Warrens. His Son *Henry*, who was conſtituted one of the Juſtices Itinerant, 8 *Hen.* III. having married *Chriſtiana* the Daughter of *Wiſchard Ledet*, a great Heireſs, had two Sons by her, *viz.* *Wiſchard*, who called himſelf by the Name of *Ledet*, and *John* who retained the Name of *Braibroc*. Both theſe Sons died without Heirs Male, and ſo their Eſtate here came by the Marriage of *Alice* and *Chriſtian*, the Coheirs of *Wiſchard* to the *Latimers* and *Griffins*.

Of this Family of the *Latimers* was Sir *Thomas Latimer*, who was one of theſe eminent Perſons who ſo favoured the Sect of the Lollards, lately ſprung up in this Realm, that they were very numerous, inſomuch that King *Richard* II. feared an Inſurrection from them, but both he and Sir *Lewis Clifford* returned from that Party, as their Wills ſhew, in which they beſeech God to take their wretched Souls into his Mercy, thro' the Beſeechings of Chriſt's bleſſed Mother and his holy Saints.

In this Village was born *Robert Braibrooke* Biſhop of *London* in 1381. 5 *Rich.* II. It is probable he was deſcended from the Family of that Name abovention'd. He was conſecrated *Jan.* 5. of that Year, and in *September* following was made Chancellor of *England*; but he held that Office ſcarce half a Year, but continued in his See to his Death, which happened *Aug.* 27. 1404, tho' he ſat in buſtling Times, when King *Richard* the II. was depoſed, and *Henry* of *Bolinbrooke*, Duke of *Lancaſter* raiſed to the Throne, who diſplaced ſome Biſhops for oppoſing King *Richard's* Rejection. He was buried in the middle of St. *Mary's* Chapel in St. *Paul's*, under a Marble Stone. South-weſt from this Place is

Sibertoſte, which Manor *Nicholas de Archer* in the Time of *Edw.* I. held by the Service of carrying the King's Bow thro' all his Forreſts in *England*. *Richard* Lord *Stafford* died poſſeſſed of this Manor *Ang.* 13. 4 *Ric.* II. and left it to his Son *Thomas* Lord *Stafford*, in whoſe Family it continued many Succeſſions

The Springs of the River *Welland* are in and nigh the Ponds of the Vicarage-houſe here. On the North-Eaſt Side of this Town is a Piece of Ground, called, *The Caſtle-yard*; and in the lower Part of it a Promontory; upon the Point of which is a round raiſed Mount, entrenched on the South-Side, and a natural Precipice on all the other Sides. Below this Mount, Southward, is a Semicircular Bank, encompaſſed with a Trench, and within it an Area of half an Acre. The Deſign of this Fortreſs was not to reduce the Town, but to hinder the Inroads of the *Danes* from the North.

Hewthorp or *Hothorp*, but our Maps call it *Hewthorp*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Edward Villiers* Eſq; the Son (as we conjecture) of Sir *Edward Villiers*, younger Brother of Sir *William Villiers* from whom the Dukes of *Buckingham* of that Name were deſcended, and Anceſtor of the *Villiers*, now or late Viſcount's *Grandiſon* in *Ireland*. This *Edward Villiers* having no Heir Male, his Eſtate was divided between his two Daughters and Coheirs, of whom *Elizabeth*, married to *George Bathurſt* Eſq; who for his Purparty had this Manor of *Hewthorpe*,

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thorpe, and there ſettled his Habitation. He had by her twelve Sons and four Daughters, of which moſt of the Sons were killed in the late Civil Wars, fighting in Defence of the Right of King *Charles* I. ſo that *Benjamin* the youngeſt became poſſeſſed of the Paternal Eſtate of the Family, and among others of this Manor of *Howthorp*. His Son *Allen* was created Baron *Bathurſt* of *Bottleſden* in *January* 1711, and hath a Seat in this Place. There are two Families of this Name at *Clarendon-park* in *Wiltſhire* and *Mixbury* in this County, both deſcended of Sir *Benjamin* abovementioned, and younger Brothers of *Allen* Lord *Bathurſt*. Sir *Benjamin* was Treaſurer of the Houſhold to Princeſs ANNE of *Denmark*; and after Acceſſion to the Throne was made Cofferer.

Draiton, anciently the Poſſeſſion in Part of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who procured a Grant of it from King *Edward* III, in his Minority, and gave it to his Son *Jeffrey*. In later Times it was the Eſtate of *Henry Green*, a very wealthy Man, who firſt built the fair Houſe here, called, *Draiton-houſe*. He had only one Daughter, *Conſtance*, who was his Heir, and marrying to *John Stafford* Earl of *Wiltſhire* brought this Manor, with the reſt of her Father's Eſtate into this Family. *Edward Stafford* Earl of *Wiltſhire* was her Heir; but having no Iſſue, her large Inheritance devolved unto the Family of the *Veres*; *Henry Vere* of *Addington* in this County having married *Iſabel* the Siſter, and at laſt the ſole Heir of *Henry Green* of *Draiton* aforeſaid Eſq; but this *Henry*, who was afterwards knighted, dying without Iſſue Male, *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Coheir was married to *John* the firſt Lord *Mordant*, who thereby became Lord of this Place and *Addington*, with other fair Eſtates, upon the Partition with her Siſter. The preſent Earl of *Peterborough* is lineally deſcended from this Family, and has a pleaſant Seat here, which is of Note for the curious carved Works in Free-ſtone; and among many other valuable Things for a delightful Wilderneſs of flowering Shrubs, under which in Summer runneth a Range of double Stocks of various Colours, and under them ſmaller Flowers of many Kinds; as alſo for a noble Shade-Alley or Covert-Walk, from the further End of which is a View thro' the Houſe up the Grand Avenue, a noble Proſpect.

Harington, a ſmall Village, famous in Hiſtory for nothing but this, That it gave a Title of Honour to Sir *John Stanhope* Knight, third Son of Sir *Michael Stanhope* of *Shelford* in *Nottinghamſhire*, who being Vice-Chamberlain to King *James* I. was by Letters Patents, bearing Date *May* 4. 3 *Jac.* I. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of *England*, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Stanhope* of *Harington* in this County. His Heir was *Charles* late Lord *Stanhope*. The Earl of *Dyſert* hath a Seat here.

Farndon, or *Ferendon*, as it is written in the Conqueror's Survey. This Manor in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days, was the Eſtate of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, who left it to his Son *Edwine*. He enjoyed it when *William* the Conqueror obtained the Crown of *England*, and ſubmitted to him; But afterwards not being able to bear the Oppreſſion of the *Normans*, he and his Brother *Morkar* made an Inſurrection, endeavouring, if not quite to ſhake off, yet to lighten their heavy Yoke; but failing of Succeſs, and being ſlain, his great Eſtate came into the King's Hands, who divided it among his Followers, as is above ſhewed, but who had this Manor, we have not found.

Upon the Top of the Hill in this Place, there ſtood a Caſtle or Bulwark againſt the *Danes*, but there is nothing of it now remaining, but two military Trenches, the one in *Hall-cloſe*, the other in *Gallock-cloſe*, weſt of the Church, and ſituate in ſuch a Manner, as to be of little or no Uſe, but againſt a Northern Enemy, *viz.* the Danes of *Northumberland* and *Leiceſterſhire*, who often infeſted theſe Parts. Further in this Part of the County, near the Head of the *Welland*, ſeveral Hills or Mounts are called *Moot-hills*, and one of them is near this at *Farndon*. 'Tis probable theſe are of that kind of Hills called *Folkmote-hills*, where in Times of great Danger the People met to conſult and give Warning to the Country around to

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be on their Guard againſt an approaching Enemy.

Oxendon, remarkable for the Echo, called by the Learned a Polyſyllabical one, becauſe it will make a return of many Syllables. The Object of this Echo, or the *Centrum Phonocumpticum* is the quare Steeple or Tower of the Church, and particularly the Room, where the Bells hang, whoſe Roof or Covering is in the Shape of a *Cupelo*, but ſomething Square. It repeats thirteen Syllables to a Perſon, that ſtands at Right Angles with the Object: On the weſtern and more riſing Part of the Hill, on which the Church is built, 673 Foot diſtant from it, there is alſo a Return, but not of ſo many Syllables from the South-ſide of the Steeple to a Perſon that ſpeaks to it from the Top of an adjacent Hill over-againſt the Church Hill, but little or no Return on the Eaſt and North-ſide of the Steeple. There is a Tautological Echo at *Thongford*, which will return High Hoe, or the like diſſyllable three or four Times.

Pipwell, which is one of thoſe many Manors in this and other Counties which *William* the Conqueror gave *Robert de Tedenei*, a noble *Norman*, who aſſiſted him in his Expedition into *England*, as a Reward of his Valour and Labour. He left his Lands and Eſtate to his Son *William*, who called himſelf *William de Albany*, or *de Albini*. This *William* gave to the Monks of *Thorney*-Abbey in *Cambridgeſhire* certain Lands in this Place. Here was a General Council held by King *Richard* the Firſt, upon his ſetting out towards the Holy Land to recover it out of the Hands of the Infidels, wherein *William de Mandevile* Earl of *Eſſex* and *Albemarle* was joined in the great Office of Juſtice of *England* with *Hugh de Puſac* Biſhop of *Durham*. Here alſo ſtood among the Woods, Solitude being ſuitable for it, the Monaſtery called anciently *De Diviſis*, now *Pipwell*, founded by *William Buttevillein* for *Ciſtercian* Monks in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second. Adjoining to this Village is

Ruſhton, the Manor and Seat of the Family of the *Treſhams*, Gentlemen of no ſmall Note in this County, for among the Knights of the Shire we find that *William Treſham* (which we ſuppoſe muſt be more than one Perſon) returned ſix Times in the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, *viz.* from the 5th to the 28th Year of his Reign, and *Thomas Treſham* Eſq; returned 6 *Edw.* IV. And *John Treſham* High Sheriff in the 22 *Hen.* VII. and *Thomas Treſham* Eſq; 15 *Eliz.* This Gentleman was knighted by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 18. at *Kenelworth*. He was a good Architect, and as he had a great Delight in Building, ſo he was endowed with equal Skill, of which the Market-houſe at *Rothwell*, adorned with the Arms of many of the Gentry of the Country, is a plain Specimen. He was zealous in the *Roman* Perſwaſion, for which he was under a long Confinement in *Wisbech* Caſtle. His Son *Francis Treſham* was alſo a ſtrict Roman Catholick, but more deſperately zealous, for he not only wrote a Book to juſtify the depoſing of Princes, which he calls Hereticks, but engaged himſelf deeply in the Gunpowder Treaſon, for which being impriſoned in the *Tower*, he is thought to have poiſon'd himſelf there; however his Head was cut off and ſet up with the reſt of the Conſpirators Heads upon *London* Bridge. He wrote the Letter to the Lord *Monteagle*, by which the Plot was diſcovered. This Pariſh hath alſo been inhabited by Gentlemen of other good Families, for in the Catalogue of High Sheriffs for this County, we meet with Sir *Lewis Pemberton* Kt. and *Charles Cokaine* Eſq; both of this Place. The Lord *Cullen* hath a Seat here, every where famous for it ſpleaſant Paddock, or Wilderneſſe, the Ground of which is ſo well laid out, that nothing in that kind can be more delightful. The Pole-hedges of *Hornbeam*, *&c.* are ſo tall and neat, the Walks ſo ſtreight, and yet diſpoſed and cut with ſo much Art, running various Ways from one common Center, that altho' they are bounded with Hedges on the Sides, they are certainly one of the moſt pleaſant Confinements in the World.

Desborough, or as it is written in the General Survey *Deisburg*, one of thoſe Manors which *William* the Conqueror gave to *Robert*

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bert de Todenei, a noble *Norman*, for his Assistance and Trouble in attending him into *England*, when he got the Crown. *Ferdinando Pulton* or *Poulton*, Son of *Giles Pulton* Esq; who was so eminent in his Time, for his Knowledge in, and Practice of the Law, was born in this Place. He studied in *Lincoln's-Inn*, and took all the Degrees usual in that Science there. He put out the Statutes at large from *Magna Charta* to 16 *Jac.* I. And to render them more useful to those of his Profession, as well as others, he published an Abridgment of them, and an Abstract of the Penal Statutes in an Alphabetical Order. He died *Jan.* 20. 1617, and lies buried in the Chancel of this Church, under a large plain Stone, with a commendatory Epitaph in *Latin*.

VIII. The Hundred of *Guilsborough*.

This Hundred, which in *Domesday-Book* is called *Gisleburg*, is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Orlingbury*, and *Spelhoe* on the North with the Hundred of *Rothwell*, and Part of the little *Ouse*, which encompasses the western Side, and divides it from *Leicestershire*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Fauslay* and *Newbottle*. The Property of this Hundred is (so far as we can understand) in the Crown, and so under the Government of the High Sheriff. It hath no Market-Town in it. The Villages of Note are

Guilsborough or *Guilesburgh*, commonly called *Goldsborough*, where is a great Fortification or military Fence to be seen, between the Springs of the *Nen* and *Avon*, which run different Ways, and where only there is a Passage into the hither Part of *Britain*, without any Rivers to hinder it. It is of the Form of the common *Roman* Camps, an oblong Square, the two shortest Sides being placed North and South. It seems to have been fenced with a single Entrenchment only, but a broad and deep one. 'Tis called the *Burrows*, and some derive the Name of the Town from it. It was one of the Forts erected probably by *Ostorius*, and tho' it is in it self large, yet that at *Daventry* is much more spacious. The Town is situate upon an high Hill, and presents a large Prospect every Way. *Dobridgecourt Belchier* of *Christ's* Church *Oxford* was born in this Place. He was the eldest Son of *William Belchier* Esq; and, being well educated and ingenious, translated into *English*, *Hans Beer-pot* his visible Comedy, of *See me, and see me not*, acted in the *Low-Countries* by a Company of Health-Drinkers, when he was at *Utrecht* 1617, about which Time he wrote several Poems, and made other Translations. He died in the *Low-Countries* in the Year 1621.

Creeke, overagainst which the Military Way, which goes directly from *Weedon* in the Street Northward, with a Causey oft broken and worn away, appears so most of all, and is there joined with Bridges, but elsewhere it appears with an high Ridge, as far as *Dowbridge*. This Manor was the Demesn of *John* Lord *Mowbray*, 14 *Edw.* II. & tho' he forfeited them by his Rebellion; yet his Son *John* found so much Favour from King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 5. that he gave him Livery of his Father's Lands.

Buckby-Long, whose Manor was granted to *John Beaufort* Marquess of *Dorset*, and *Margaret* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten, by King *Richard* II. when he was made that King's Lieutenant of *Acquitain*, and continued long in that Family. Archbishop *Laud* was Rector of this Parish, and when he was consecrated Bishop of St. *David's*, was allowed to hold this Living and some other Preferments *in Commendam*, because the Revenues of that See were small; but he left them all in 1626, being then translated to the Bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, and made Dean of the King's Chapel.

Cotesbrook, the Seat and Estate of the Family of *Langhams*, of which Sir *James Langham* of this Place Knight and Baronet, ennobled his Family by marrying *Penelope* the tenth Daughter of *John Holles* Earl of *Clare*.

Dowbridge, a small Village deserving our Notice, because *Watlingstreet*, one of the *Roman* Highways, which enters this County at *Pulsenham* by the Bridge of *Stony-stratford* in *Cley* Hundred, runs along the

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the West Side of it by *Towcester* and *Daventry* to this Place, where, croſſing the Little *Avon*, it goes to *Lutterworth* in *Leiceſterſhire*. Mr. *Morton*, contrary to Mr. *Cambden's* Judgment places the *Roman Trepontium* here; and his Reaſons are, 1. Becauſe the Order of the Stations in the Itinerary is thereby preſerved; which Mr. *Cambden* inverts, by making *Towceſter* to be it. 2. Becauſe the Diſtances to *Bennavenna* and *Vennonis* agree to *Dowbridge*, but not to *Towceſter*. 3. The Name *Trepont*, or *Bridge-Town* very well agrees to it. 4. There are conſiderable Marks of Antiquity at and near it, *viz.* at *Lilbourn*, as Pavements, Ruins of Walls and Houſes, Hills for Caſtles, Hillocks like Baſtions, *&c.* 5. *Leland*, in deſcribing *Watling-Street*, which he begins at *Dover*, carries it on by *St. Albans*, *Dunſtable*, *Stratford*, *Towceſter*, *Littleborn*, *St. Gilberts-Hill*, *i. e. Wreken* in *Shropſhire*, and ſo by *Stratton* to *Cardigan* in *Wales*, which ſhews, that *Lilburn* was a *Roman* Station, as Mr. *Cambden* owned, and Dr. *Gale* ſays, 'tis the *Trepontium*.

Lilburn, the Manor and Seat in former Ages of the *Camvils*, who built a Caſtle here, of which there are ſome Remains to this Day. This Family became extinct in *Roger de Camvile*, who, dying without Iſſue, 12 *Joh.* left this Manor, and divers other Eſtates, to his three Siſters and Coheirs, *Petronil*, *Maud*, and *Alice*, of whom *Maud*, being married to *Thomas* Lord *Aſtley*, had this Manor upon the Partition for her Share. Her Son was ſlain in the Battle of *Eveſham* in *Worceſterſhire*, and his Eſtate, with that of the other rebellious Barons, ſeized by the King and given to *Warine de Baſſingbourne*; but was again recovered by his Son *Andrew*, by the favourable Decree, called, *Diſtum de Kenilworth*, which allowed the Heirs of thoſe rebellious Barons to compound for their forfeited Eſtates; and ſo *Andrew*, paying *Warine* 320 Marks, obtained a ſpecial Grant of his Father's Eſtate from him.

That this Place hath been anciently a *Roman* Station there is good Reaſon to believe, becauſe of its Situation upon one of the Military Highways, the ancient Trenches there, and a little piked Hill caſt up, which ſome Perſons of late dug up in Hopes of finding ſome hid Treaſure, but found themſelves greatly miſtaken; for inſtead of Silver or Gold Coin, as they expected, they met with nothing but Dirt and Coals.

Mr. *Aſhmole*, a curious Antiquary, in his Letter to Sir *William Dugdale*, dated *April* 20. 1657, travelling this Way in the *Roman* Military Highway, tells us, that over-againſt this Place, on the right Hand of the Way, he met with the *Veſtigia* of an ancient Fort; the outward Line contained about an Acre of Ground, within which was a Mount like the Keep of an old Caſtle, ſurrounded with a Trench, and over-againſt it the Ground raiſed like an Half Moon, whoſe Horns enter'd the other Trench. The People call it, *The Round Hill*.

In *Domeſday-Book* we have this Account of two Villages of this Hundred, *viz.*

Winwick, or *Winwiche*, That in this Place the Abbey of *Coventry* in *Warwickſhire* held three Hides and one Virgate of Land in the Time of the Conqueror. The Land of it was ſix Carucates and an half. In the Demeſne is three Carucates, with a Prieſt, and ſixteen Villains, and five Bordſmen, have three Carucates. It is in Value five Shillings. As in

Aſhby the Abbey holds two Hides and an half, and belongs to *Winewiche*. The Land is five Carucates; there are four Villains, and two Bordſmen, which hold two Carucates. The Value is ten Shillings.

Naſeby, or *Navesby*, which our *Engliſh* Criticks will have to be rightly written *Navelsby*, becauſe, as they compute, it is in the very Middle of *England*. This Manor was, 13 *Hen.* II. the Poſſeſſion of *Guy de la Val*; but did not continue in that Family long; for we find, that in the 36 *Ed.* III. this Manor, which had been the Eſtate of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, and, upon a Partition between his Heirs General, was ſome Time enjoyed by *Maud* Dutcheſs of *Bavaria*, came upon her Death to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, who had married *Blanch* her Siſter. *Henry* of *Bolingbroke*, afterward King *Henry* IV. was her Heir, and ſo this Manor,

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and her other Lands, became vested in the Crown, from whence, 'tis probable, it passed into the *Stafford* Family by Gift; for 9 *Hen.* V. *Hugh Stafford* Lord *Bourchier*, a younger Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Stafford*, who had married *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heir of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bourchier*, died possessed of this Manor, and left it to his Cousin and Heir *Edmund* Lord *Stafford*. In 12 *Hen.* VIII. Sir *William Fitz-Williams*, descended of *William Fitz Godric*, who assumed the Name of *Fitz-Williams*, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. being Vice-Admiral of the *English* Fleet, merited so well for his Services then done, as that the next ensuing Year, upon the Attainder of *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, he obtained in special Tail this Manor of *Navesby*, Part of the Possessions of that Duke.

In or near this Place was the fatal Battle between the King's and Parliament's Forces fought, *June* 14. 1645, thro' the Forwardness of Prince *Rupert*, as this Account will manifest. The King having heard, that Sir *Thomas Fairfax* and *Cromwell*, with a strong Army, were come into *Northamptonshire*, designed to retreat with his Forces to *Leicester*, but finding by their Spies, that *Fairfax* was within six Miles, a Council of War was called, wherein it was resolved to fight him, and accordingly the King's Army was drawn up into an Order of Battle within a Mile of *Harborough*; but the Enemy seemed not willing to fight, and so did not appear. Prince *Rupert*, impatient of Delay, went out to find him, and seeing the Parliament-Army drawn up about *Naseby*, sent to the King's Army to come up, and so at Disadvantage and in some Disorder fought them. The Prince led the Right Wing of Horse, and routed the opposite Party; but Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, who headed the Left Wing, gave back to *Cromwell*, who, because Prince *Rupert*'s Men would not rally, pursued his Advantage, and obtained a compleat Victory, which undid at once the King and Kingdom; for above 150 Officers and Persons of Quality were lost, and 100 of their Wives slain, together with 600 private Soldiers, among whom were Sir *Thomas Dalison*, Sir *Richard Cave*, Sir *Peter Brown*, Colonel *Thomas*, Lieutenant Colonel *Daryes*, &c. The Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord *Astley*, and Col. *Russel* were wounded. Six Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, 18 Majors, 70 Captains, 80 Lieutenants, and 200 Ensigns and other Officers, and 4500 private Soldiers, 100 *Irish* and other Women, that followed the Camp, 13 of the King's Houshold Servants, and 4 of his Footmen were taken Prisoners, with 12 Pieces of Cannon, 8000 Arms, 40 Barrels of Powder, 200 Carriages, with all their Bag and Baggage, with Store of rich Pillage, 3000 Horse, divers Colours of Horse and Foot, one of the King's Coaches, with his Cabinet of Letters and Papers, among which were his Divine Meditations, which afterward made a Part of his *Eikon Basilica*. The King fled to *Hereford*, Prince *Rupert* to *Bristol* to the Prince, and Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* to *Newark*.

Yelvertoft, the Manor and Estate of *Alan de Zouch* of *Ashby*, who, leaving no Heirs Male, his Estate was divided among his Daughters, *Helena*, *Maud*, and *Elizabeth*; and this Manor, upon the Division, came to the second, at this Time married to *Robert de Holland*, to whom she brought this and divers other Lands, and left them to the Posterity descended from her; but Issue Male failing in her Grandson *Robert*, *Maud*, his only Daughter and Heir, married Sir *John Lovel* Knight, and enriched his Family with her Estate.

Cold-Ashby, a small Village, of little Note for any Thing but for being the Seat of the Family of *Knolles*'s, of whom *Richard Knolles*, Schoolmaster at *Sandwich*, and Author of the History of the *Turks*, is descended. He had no Time to compose so large a Work but at vacant Hours, his School taking up all his other Time, yet in twelve Years he composed it. His History goes no further than the Year 1610, when he died. Sir *Paul Ricaut*, a Consul at *Smirna*, hath continued it to the Year 1677. He was buried in St. *Mary*'s Church at *Sandwich*, and left behind him the Character of an industrious, learned, and religious Man.

I IX.

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IX. *Orlingbury* Hundred.

This Hundred (which is called in *Domeſday-Book Ordinbar*) is incloſed on the North with the Hundred of *Rothwell*, on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Guilesborough*, on the South with the Hundreds of *Spelhoe* and *Hamfordſhoew*, and on the Eaſt with a Rivulet, which divides it from the Hundred of *Huxlow*. The Fee of it (as we ſuppoſe) is in the King. There is no Market-Town in it. The Villages, which yield us any Thing obſervable, are

Orlingbury, Of Note for giving Name to the Hundred, which we conceive it would not have done, had it not been at that Time the chief Town, and perhaps then a Market-Town, tho' ſo long diſuſed, as there are at preſent no Footſteps of it.

Harrouden, the Lordſhip and Seat of the Family of the *Vaux*'s, or *Vaulx*'s, for above 300 Years, being deſcended of *Robert de Vaux*, or *de Vallibus*, a great Man in the North of *England*, who built the Priory of *Lanercoſt* in *Cumberland*, for the Health of the Soul of *Hubert* his Father, *Grecia* his Mother, his own, and all his Anceſtors Souls. *William de Vaux*, the firſt that we find of this *Harrouden* Family was, in the Time of the ſharp Contetts between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, a fierce Stickler for the *Lancaſtrians*, and on that Account loſt all his Eſtate, when King *Edward* IV. obtained the Crown; but his Son *Nicholas*, upon the Acceſſion of King *Henry* VII. to the Throne, not only regained his Eſtate, but was highly in that Prince's Favour, being knighted by him, *Reg.* 2. and a principal Perſon at the Solemnity of Prince *Arthur*'s Marriage. King *Henry* VIII. continued his Favour to him, and made him, *Reg.* 1. Lieutenant of the Caſtle of *Guiſnes*, one of his Ambaſſadors ſent to confirm the Peace with the *French* King, and at length was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Vaux* of *Harrouden*, which Honour continued in the Family till the Year 1661, when *Edward* Lord *Vaux* died without Iſſue, and left his Eſtate to his Wife's Son, *Nicholas*, by the Earl of *Bankury*.

While his Majeſty King *Charles* I. was a Priſoner in *Holmby-Houſe*, he being a Lover of Bowling went ſometimes under a ſufficient Guard to the Bowling-Greens here, and at *Althorp*, there being none belonging to *Holmby-Houſe*.

This Place is alſo famous for the Birth of divers Perſons of Eminency in our Story, as 1. *Nicholas Eſtwick*, a moſt zealous Proteſtant, and a moſt pious and judicious Divine. He was preſented by the Lord *Montague* to the Parſonage of *Warkton*, where he lived a painful Preacher forty Years. He preached the Funeral Sermon of that moſt religious and learned Divine, Mr. *Robert Bolton*, famous almoſt all over the Chriſtian World for his excellent Art in relieving afflicted Conſciences, in which he gives him many deſerved Praiſes. He was preferred by the Earl of *Rutland* to *Boſworth* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and hardly perſwaded to accept it, as if he had been too deeply rooted at *Warkton* to remove. And ſo indeed it proved, for he died within one Year. 2. *Matthew Kelliſon*, whoſe Father being a Servant of the Lord *Vaux*, 'tis probable that he might in that Family ſuck in the *Romiſh* Tenets. He went beyond Sea early, and fixing in the College of *Rhemes* in *France*, took his Doctor's Degree there, and became the King's Profeſſor, and Rector of that Univerſity. He wrote ſeveral Things, and died in 1620 or thereabouts.

Brixworth, or *Brikeſworth*, the Manor and Seat of *Simon Fitz-Simon*, Founder of the Abbey of *Welbeck* in *Nottinghamſhire*, who leaving only three Daughters, Coheirs of his Eſtate, two of them married, *viz. Iſabel* and *Petronil* to *Walter* and *Stephen de Fauconberg*, who ratify'd the Grants of their Anceſtors to the Abbey of *Welbeck*.

Broughton, the Manor and Eſtate of *Walter Devereux* Lord *Ferrers*, beſtowed upon him with divers other Lands and Eſtates by King *Edward* IV. in Recompence of his manifold Services, vaſt Expences, and ſundry Perils which he had expoſed himſelf to in the Wars againſt *Henry* VI.

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and his Adherents. It was before the Inheritance of Sir *Thomas Tresham*, Kt. but came to the Crown by his Attainder, and was given to the Lord *Ferrers*.

Edward Bagshaw, a Person for his eminent Learning worthy of our mentioning, but rather to be buried in Oblivion for his turbulent Spirit, was born in this Place, his Father of the same Name, a Lawyer and Bencher of the Temple, then living there. He hath written divers *Latin* Dissertations, and many Controversial Pamphlets. At the Restoration he was entertained by *Arthur* Earl of *Anglesey*, to be his Chaplain; but not finding Preferment to crowd upon him so fast as he expected, he grew highly discontented, quarrelled with the Hierarchy, and betook himself to *London*, where he held a Conventicle some Years, and being taken Notice of as a Person that busied himself in raising the Sedition, he was ever and anon in Trouble, and at length, for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, imprisoned in *Newgate*, where he continued twenty-two Weeks before his Death, which happened *Dec.* 28. 1671. He was buried in *Bunhill-Fields*, and a Monument erected over his Grave, with an Epitaph composed by Dr. *John Owen*, commending his Learning and Patience in Suffering, &c.

Scaldwell, the Manor and Estate of *Simon de S. Liz* Earl of *Huntington*, who gave this and some other Churches of his Demesne Lands to the Priory of *Daventry*.

Hannington, a Village of no Note, but for the Birth of Dr. *Francis Godwin*, Son of *Thomas Godwin*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*. He was a passing great Lover of Antiquity, and of all good Literature, for his Attainments in which he was preferred to divers Livings, and at length made Bishop of *Landaff* by Queen *Elizabeth*, with an Allowance to hold one of his Dignities in *Commendam*, and the Rectory of *Kingston-Seymour* in the Diocese of *Wells*. Here he continued 16 Years, and was then removed to *Hereford* by King *James* I. who had a great Respect for him and his Learning, which he kept to his dying Day, *April* 1633. He was a good Man, and an excellent Divine, a pure *Latinist*, and an incomparable Historian, not inferior to the learned *Selden*. He hath wrote and published many Things, but that Work which will render his Memory ever famous, is his Book *De Præsulibus Angliæ*, for his indefatigable Pains and Labour in collecting the Succession of all the Bishops of *England* and *Wales*, since the first Planting of the Gospel in these Regions, not omitting such of the *British* Church, as have been remember'd by the Care and Diligence of preceding Writers, or have been kept in Memory in any old Monuments or Record. To the last Edition of this Work is prefixed, *A Discourse concerning the first Conversion of this Island of* Britain *to the Christian Religion*; and at the End is added, *A Discourse concerning such* Englishmen, *as have either been, or in our Histories are reputed Cardinals of the Church of* Rome. It was printed in 1616.

Cranesley, a Village, which we cannot but take Notice of, because the Vicarage here has been so fortunate as to receive an Augmentation from the Bounty of the late Queen ANNE, who settled the First Fruits upon certain Commissioners for the Augmentation of small Livings, for the better Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

Pytchley, the Manor and Estate of the *Engaines*, Lords of *Blatherwick*, which they held of the King by Petit-Serjeanty, that is, by the Service of finding at their own proper Costs certain Dogs for the Destruction of Wolves, Foxes, Martrons, Cats, and other Vermin within the Counties of *Northampton*, *Rutland*, *Oxford*, *Essex*, and *Buckingham*. This Family failed in 41 *Edward* III. *Thomas* Lord *Engaine* of *Blotherwick* dying without Issue. Dr. *Morton*, Bishop of *Litchfield*, when the Lease of the Parsonage of this Place was to be renewed, did abate a good Part of his Fine, to increase the Portion of the Minister of the Vicarage here by an Annual Allowance, but the Sum we know not.

X. The Hundred of *Fansley*.

This Hundred, which in *Domesday-Book* is called *Foxele*, *Foxela*, *Foxeloa*, and *Foxeldw*, is bounded with the Hundreds of *Guilsborough* and *Newbottlegrove* on the East, and

and with the former on the North, with *Warwickſhire* on the Weſt, and with the Hundreds of *Warden* and *Norton* on the South. *William* the Conqueror beſtowed this Hundred, then valued 40 *l. per Ann.* upon *Simon S. Liz*, to provide Shoes for his Horſes. Whoſe it is now we know not, but it may probably be in the Crown. The chief Town of this Hundred is

Daventry, or *Daintry*, a Town of greater Antiquity than Beauty. It is a Corporation, governed by a Bailiff, Aldermen, Steward, and twelve Freemen. The Market is weekly on *Wedneſday*, and Fairs yearly on *July* 23. and *Sept.* 21. Both of them chiefly for Horſes and other Cattle. It is a Town of good Buſineſs, ſtanding upon the great Road to *Weſt-Cheſter*, and being of Note for its good Inns. 'Tis ſeated on the Riſe of a ſmall Hill. The Manor of this Town was anciently, *viz.* the Third of *Henry* the Fourth, 1134, the Eſtate of *Robert* the 5th Son of *Richard de Tonebrugge*, Son of *Gilbert* Earl of *Brion*, who having married *Maud* the Daughter of *Simon de S. Liz*, had by her a Son, named *Simon*, to whom he gave this Lordſhip of *Daventry*. His Son *Walter* gave three Mills, and divers Acres of Land and Meadow, lying within the Lordſhip of this Town, to the Monks of it, for the Health of the Soul of *Robert* his Father, *Maud* his Mother, and all his Anceſtors, as likewiſe for the Health of his own Soul, and the Souls of *Maud de Lucy*, his Wife, and their Sons and Daughters. King *Richard* II. with his Queen, being in their Progreſs to viſit the rich Abbies of *England*, as *St. Edmunds-bury*, *Thetford*, *&c.* lodged in this Town, *Anno* 1383, *Reg.* 7. and being at Supper the News was brought him, that *Gravelling* was beſieged by the *French* King, with a mighty Army, whereupon he put the Table from him, got on Horſeback, and rode Poſt to *Weſtminſter*, with a ſeeming Intention to have paſſed the Sea forthwith, and given the *Frenchmen* Battle, but found himſelf ſo tired with his Journey, that he ſent his Uncle the Duke of *Lancaſter*, as his Lieutenant to do it; but the Duke delayed ſo long, that the Town was ſurrendered before he got thither. In later Times the Manor came into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Heneage Finch* of *Raunſton* in the County of *Buckingham* Kt. He being a great Proficient in the Study of the Laws in the *Inner-Temple* was upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. made his Solicitor-General, and ſoon after advanced to the Dignity of a Baronet, conſtituted Attorney-General, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; ſhortly after which he was created by Letters-Patents, dated *Jan.* 10. 1673, a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Finch* of *Daventry*, (and in the Year 1681, Earl of *Nottingham*, of whom we ſhall ſpeak more in that Place.) Here is a great Fortification or military Fence to be ſeen about half a Mile Eaſtward of the Town, upon that call'd *Burrough*, or *Burrough-hill*. It is much greater and larger than that at *Guilesborough* above-mentioned, for being Four Square, or rather oval, upon an high Hill, from whence all the Country round may be ſeen far and near, and having on the Eaſt Side a Mount, called by the Inhabitants *Spelwel*, it incloſes within a caſt-up Bank two hundred Acres or thereabouts, and is reckoned generally to be three Miles in Compaſs. It hath for ſome Years paſt been uſed as a celebrated Courſe for Horſe-Races. As to the Entrenchment it ſelf in the Eaſtern Part of the Rampire, there is a double Trench, and three Banks of Earth; on the North are three Trenches and four Banks; on the Weſtern Side there is only a ſingle Trench between two Banks of Earth; and on the South two Trenches and two Banks. Pieces of *Roman* Money have ſometimes been found in ſearching the Breaches of the Trenches.

Below this Encampment or Rampire on the South Eaſt Side of the Hill is a leſſer Camp, ſurrounded with a ſingle Trench and Bank of Earth in the Inſide. The *Area* is about an Acre, and the Figure an oblong Square. The Entrances into it ſeem to be on the Eaſt and Weſt Side, oppoſite to each other. The Uſe of this perhaps might be for lodging the Carriages.

On the South Side, about a Quarter of a Mile below the Rampire, is a Place called by the People, *Burnt-Walls*, where many Loads of the Stones of ruin'd Wall have been dug up, and carried away. It take;

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takes up about 6 Acres of Ground, and ſeems to have been moated round, and perhaps had Water formerly conveyed into it from the Ponds in *Daintry* Park, which are not far off, where (as the Tradition goes) ſtood a large Houſe or Caſtle of *John* of *Gaunt*.

That this Camp on *Borough-Hill* was *Roman* appears ſufficiently from the Coins often found there, and 'tis probable it was a Summer Camp for thoſe Forces, which winter'd at *Daventry*, at the Bottom of the Hill, where in digging they meet ſometimes with *Roman* Coins; for the *Roman* Soldiers not being able to endure the Winters in this Climate under Tents, 'twas neceſſary and uſual to have their Summer Camps near ſome Town, in which they might lodge in Winter; for thus we find it in other Places as well as here, *viz. Gogmagog Hills* near *Cambridge*, *Badbury-Hill* near *Winburn* in *Dorſetſhire*, and *Maiden-Caſtle* near *Dorcheſter* in the ſame County. But ſome object, that the *Roman* Camps are uſually Four-Square, and this is Oval, and ſo not *Roman*; but this is a Miſtake, for Mr. *Cambden* and Dr. *Gale* tell us, that the *Roman* Camps on *Camalet-Hill* in *Somerſetſhire*, and *Yaneſborough-Caſtle*, *Wiltſhire*, are round, as alſo in other Places.

This *Roman* Camp was afterwards made uſe of by the *Saxons*, as no doubt many others were, but in a more particular Manner, *Anno* 1006; for in that Year the *Daniſh* Navy, under their King *Swane*, arrived at *Sandwich*, and ſpoiled and burned the Country; whereupon King *Ethelred* ſent out his Orders to the whole Country of the *Mercians* to riſe, which accordingly they did, and one Party of them, being a great Multitude, poſted themſelves upon *Burrow-Hill*, and enlarged the Camp to the Extent we now ſee; but all would not put a Stop to the *Daniſh* Outrages, but the Nation was more haraſſed by both Armies. The *Danes* alſo made uſe of theſe Camps, which hath given riſe to the Opinion of the Towns-People, that the *Danes* made it. The Inhabitants have imbibed an Opinion, that the Town was built by the *Danes*, as having its Name from them, being called *Daintry*, but the proper Name *Daventry* ſhews no ſuch Thing.

This Town hath given Birth to ſeveral Men of Fame, as 1. *Henry Holland*, educated in Grammar and Philoſophical Learning at *Eaton* and *Oxford*, where he took a Degree in Arts, and then, leaving his Friends, Country, and Religion, went to *Doway* in *Flanders*, where, having made a conſiderable Progreſs in Divinity, he was made a Prieſt, and commenced Batchelor of Divinity. Afterwards he went to *Rheims*, and in the *Engliſh* College there was the moſt noted Preacher for ſeveral Years, and at length lent an aſſiſting Hand to the Tranſlation of the *Rhemiſh* Teſtament. He was ſent over into *England* to make Converts ſoon after, but finding that Employment dangerous, he retired to *Doway*, where being made Licentiate of Divinity, he interpreted the Scripture in the Monaſtery of *Anchine* juſt by many Years. He hath divers Works in Print beyond Sea, which we know nothing of. He died in a good old Age, *Sept.* 28. 1625, and lies buried in the Cloiſter of the Monaſtery of *Anchine*.

2. *John Oxenbridge*, Son of *Daniel Oxenbridge*, Doctor of Phyſick of this Place, was educated in *Lincoln College*, *Oxford*, but took his Degrees at *Magdalen-Hall*, where he became a great Tutor; but giving Offence to the Univerſity by his ſingular ſuperſtitious Way of managing his Pupils, as if the College Statutes were not ſtrict enough, he was diſtutor'd 1634, which ſo anger'd him, that he turned Schiſmatick, and being proſecuted fled to *Bermudas*. When the Parliament got the Supream Power he returned into *England*, and having preached enthuſiaſtically in divers Places was looked upon as a zealous Brother, and was made a Fellow of *Eaton*, but was outed upon his Majeſty King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration; whereupon he went into the *Weſt-Indies*, and died at *Boſton* in *New England*. He wrote ſeveral Things not come to our Knowledge. The Villages are

Fawſley, once doubtleſs the chief Town in the Hundred, becauſe it takes its Name from it. The Manor of this Town, 22 *Jac.* I. was the Eſtate of the Lady *Alice* Dutcheſs

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Dutchess *Dudley*; for in that Year she gave 40 *l. per Ann.* by her last Will and Testament, for the Support and Repair of the Chapel at *Warwick*, built by *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, to be paid out of this Manor for ever; and if there chance to be any Surplusage, to be given to the Poor of the Hospital of *Warwick*, of her Grandfather's Foundation. The Family of the *Knightleys* have long had their Seat here, and have many of them been Men of Reputation and Honour; for *Nicholas Knightley* Esq; was Knight of the Shire for this County, 2 *Hen.* VI. and *Richard Knightley* Esq; was High Sheriff of this County 15 *Ed.* IV. as were also Sir *Valentine Knightley* Kt. 1 & 2 *Philip* and *Mary*, and Sir *Richard Knightley* Kt. 22 *Eliz.* They are descended from the more ancient Family of the *Knightleys* of *Gnowsthall* in *Staffordshire*. The Family still continue in this Place, or lately were. For Mr. *Richard Knightley* presented Mr. *Dod* to the Living of *Fawsley* in the latter End of King *James* the First's Reign, where his Hospitality and Charity was so great, that there was not a poor Body left in his Neighbourhood, he having put them all in a Way to live. He was the Puritan Cavalier, for tho' he never much liked the Episcopal Government when it prospered, yet he was faithful to it when it suffered, declaring zealously against the scandalous Rebellion of the Puritans. But the same cannot be said of his Patron; for our Historians tell us, that this Mr. *Richard Knightley* was one of those Persons, who greatly fomented the Discontents between King *Charles* I. and his Subjects, which broke out into such a Rebellion at length as no History almost can parallel; for in his House in this Place it was, that the grand Scheme, to which the Malecontents, resolved to adhere, was concluded on and determined, *viz.* To retrench the Regal Power, which consisted in four Things. 1. Of making War and Peace. 2. In the sole Disposal and Ordering the Militia. 3. In nominating all great Officers to Places of Trust and Profit. 4. In Disposing of the Revenues of the Crown, and put them under the Management of four several Councils, to be appointed for that End by Parliament, which should meet every Year without any Writs or Summons from the Crown. A Scheme which appeared at first very plausible in the Theory, but proved very defective in the Execution. The learned and most accomplished Bishop *Wilkins* was born in this Town, in the House of his Mother's Father, Mr. *John Dod* the Decalogist; but his Father was a Goldsmith of *Oxford*. His greatest Enemies have nothing to say of him but what is admirable, except, that he he was not of settled Principles, because he so far closed with the Presbyterians, as to take the Covenant and Engagement, and accept of Preferments from *Oliver* and his Son *Richard Cromwell*, as Master of *Wadham-College*, *Oxford*, and *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*; but at the Restoration of King *Charles* II. his shining Worth soon rubbed off these Blemishes, and he became Preacher of *Grays-Inn*, Minister of *Lawrence-Jewry*, and at length Bishop of *Chester* in 1668, in which See he died in 1672.

Ashby St. Leger, a Village of Note for being the Seat of a Branch of the Family of the *Catesby's*, who take their Name from an adjoining Village of that Name, where the Head of the Family first resided. In this Place was born Sir *William Catesby*, a Man well learned in the Laws of the Land, and by Means of *William* Lord *Hastings* so much advanced in the Favour of King *Richard* III. when he was Protector, that he, with Sir *Richard Ratcliff*, and the Lord *Lovel*, were thought to govern the Kingdom, which induced *Collingborn* to make this Libel upon their Names, which cost him his Life.

The Rat, and the Cat, and Lovel *the Dog*,
Do govern all England *under the Hog.*

That is, King *Richard*, who gave a Boar for his Crest. But at the same Time he kept up his Interest with his Patron the Lord *Hastings*, and by his Dissimulation was in special Trust with him, and bore a great Sway in *Leicestershire*, where that Lord's Power chiefly lay, which he was so desirous of, that he was the Instrument of his Ruin; for when King *Richard* was jealous

jealous that the Lord *Haſtings* would not concur in his Deſigns, and *Catesby* was ordered to ſound him, he reported to the Protector, that he heard him ſpeak ſuch bitter Words that he dare not break any Thing to him, and adviſed him to rid himſelf of him quickly, which the Protector accordingly did. A horrid Piece of Ingratitude and Treachery! Yet much inferior to that execrable Villany, which was partly contrived and carried on by one of his Poſterity born in this Place, *Robert Catesby*, one of the Conſpirators in that horrible Plot to deſtroy his Prince and Country, by blowing up the Parliament-Houſe in a full Aſſembly with Gunpowder; a Piece of ſuch horrible Cruelty as is not to be parallelled in Hiſtory, nor ought it to be mentioned, unleſs it be in our Praiſes to God for our wonderful Deliverance from it. Yet there have not been wanted ſome of this Family, who have been Men of Reputation and Honour, who have ſerved their Country faithfully, as *William Catesby* Eſq; who was High Sheriff of this County 30 *Hen.* VI. Sir *Richard Cateſby* Kt. who ſerved in the ſame Office 34 *Hen.* VIII. and 3 *Ed.* VI. and *Thomas Catesby* Eſq; who was alſo High Sheriff 4 *Eliz.*

Catesby, a Village, famous for the Family who derive their Name from it, who have no ſuch Stain upon them as that of *Aſhby S. Leger*, but have for many Generations been Men of Honour and Renown; for *John Catesby* Eſq; of this Place was Knight of the Shire for this County the 3d and 7th Years of King *Henry* VI. and *William Catesby* in the 27th of the ſame King, and *John Catesby* was alſo High Sheriff for this County 4 *Hen.* VI. Near this Village ſtands

Badby, in which the Abbey of *Crowland* had certain Lands and Poſſeſſions, which are thus deſcribed in *Domeſday-Book*. "In "*Badebi* the Abbey of *Cruiland* holds four "Hides; the Land is ten Carucates. In "the Demeſne are four Carucates and "eight Servants, and five Maids, and "twelve Villains, and eight Bordſmen, "with ſix Carucates. There is a Mill of "two Shillings, and twenty-eight Acres "of Meadow, a Wood one Quarentine long, and two broad. It was and is worth eight Pounds.

In the Lordſhip of *Badby*, between that and *Catesby*, is a *Roman* Encampment, called,

Arbury, or *Arbury-Banks*, a Name partly *Britiſh* and partly *Saxon*, as are ſeveral others of that Nature, *Ard* in *Britiſh* ſignifying *High*, and *Berg* or *Berry* in *Saxon* an *Hill*, and very fitly applied here, it being made upon the Top of one of the higheſt Hills in the whole Country. The Figure inclines to a Square, and it is fenced with a ſingle Ditch, and a ſteep Bank. The *Area* is about ten Acres, declining a little to the Eaſt. *Oſtorius*, as 'tis believ'd, placed a Garriſon here, as he did at *Guilſborough*, to be a Bridle to the Natives, the *Britains*.

Charwelton, in which the Abbey of *Thorney* hath certain Poſſeſſions, thus deſcribed in *Domeſday-Book*. "The Abbey "of *Tornig*, or *Thornyg*, holds half an "Hide in *Charwelton* of *Baldwin*. There "is one Carucate of that Land. In the "Demeſne is half, and one Villain, with "a Bordſman, hath half a Carutate. It "was worth Twelve-pence, and is now "worth five Shillings." We alſo find in the ſame Record, that in

Salwebridge, another Village in this Hundred, "One *Turbil* held of the Ab"bot of *Thorney* five Hides. The Land is "five Carucates. There are twelve Vil"lains, and five Bordſmen, with four "Carucates, and eight Acres of Meadow. "It was worth fifty Shillings, and is now "worth 60 *s.*"

Braunſton, or *Brainton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Robert de Todenei*, a noble *Norman*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, and having aſſiſted him in gaining the Crown was rewarded with this and many other Manors in divers Counties, which together making a great Barony, he built *Belvoir-Caſtle* for his Seat. This Village is famous for having had that learned and excellent Divine, Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, at length Biſhop of *Norwich*, Rector of it. He is much blamed for his Compliance with the Uſurpation of the Presbyterians, being one of the Aſſembly of Divines, a Covenanter, a Preacher

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Preacher before the Long Parliament, Dean of *Christ-Church, Oxford*, upon the Ejection of Dr. *Samuel Fell*, flattering *Oliver* and his Son *Richard*, upon their usurping the Throne, &c. But these his Failings are much out-ballanced by his rare Endowments, and other wise Actions; for he refused the Independent Engagement in 1650, and was forward in endeavouring to make his Majesty's, *Charles* the Second's Restauration more easily accomplished; for which he was made one of his Majesty's Chaplains at *Canterbury*, *May* 26. 1660, elected Master of *Wadham-College, Oxford*, by Virtue of the King's Letters, and soon after Bishop of *Norwich*, which he held to his dying Day, which happened *July* 28. 1676. He was buried in the Chapel belonging to his Palace, built by himself in 1662. He was a Person of most admirable Endowments of Wit, Fancy, and Judgment, profoundly learned, and a great Divine, of singular Affability, Meekness, and Humility, of great Authority and Fame among the *Calvinists*. He wrote many Things of great Use and Worth, all printed in *Folio* in 1679. In the Assembly's Annotations he wrote the Comment on *Ecclesiastes*, which was so well done, that the learned Men of those Times wished, that the rest of the Books of the Scripture had been done as well, *viz.* as clearly and learnedly.

Dodford, the Manor and Estate of old of *Ralph de Kainets*, who came into *England* with *William* the Conqueror. He gave the Church of this Place to the Monks of *Lessield* in this County. It is probable, that this Manor in After-Ages became the Estate of the Family of *Dodfords*, who took their Name from it. It lying upon a Branch of the River *Avon*, where there is a Ford over it. Dr. *Fuller* supposeth, that it takes its Name from the *Ford*, and *Dods*, or as they are vulgarly called, Cats-Tails growing in or near it. *Robert Dodford*, a Benedictine Monk in the Abbey of *Ramsey*, was born in this Place. He applied him to the daily Study of the *Hebrew* Tongue, wherewith the Library of that House (of which he was Keeper) did abound, and was no mean Proficient in it. He wrote some Postils upon the Proverbs, and other Sermons; but Time hath robbed us of them. *Bale* says, that he flourished about the Year 1370; but *Pitz* maketh him more ancient by a hundred Years. The *Wyrlies*, Gentlemen of good Account, have long had their Habitation in this Place.

Lytchburrow, or, as it is written in ancient Records, *Lichbarwe*, a very ancient Place, and one of those *British* Garrisons, which took upon it to dispute a while with the *Saxons* about the Possession of these Countries; after of Assistants they began to set up for Proprietors, but it was taken by the *Saxons* in 571, by *Cuthwulf*, Brother of *Ceawlin*, 3d King of the *West Saxons*. In After-Times it was the Manor of *William de Pateshul*, who leaving his Estate to his Sisters, one of them, named *Maud*, married to *Walter de Fauconburge*, and brought this Manor into his Family, leaving it to her Heir *Thomas de Fauconburge*, with divers other Lands. *Alice*, the Widow of *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, afterward created by King *Charles* I. Dutchess *Dudley*, gave by her Will to this Church of *Licheborow* the seventh Part of a hundred Pounds, as also one hundred and twenty Pounds a Year, for the Maintenance of twelve poor Widows, whereof two of them to be Inhabitants of this Parish, to be chosen by the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor, and each of them to have a Gown of gray Cloth, with these Letters *K.* and *L.* in blue Cloth affixed on them. Likewise one hundred Pounds *per Ann.* more to be paid out of the Rents and Revenues of *Foxley*, for the putting out ten poor Boys Apprentices, two of them to be of this Parish. And the Remainder of the Rents, if any be, to be to the Use of the Poor of this Parish, *Blakesley* and *Patshul*. *Dugd. Bar.* Part II. Pages 227, 228.

Stow, the Manor and Estate of *George Nevil* Lord *Latimer*, Son of *Ralph* Earl of *Westmoreland* by his second Wife, 9 *Ed.* IV. to whose Family it came from the Posterity of *Warine* Lord *Lisle*, who died in Possession of it, 6 *Rich.* II.

In the Parish-Church here is erected a noble Monument to the Memory of Dr. *Thomas Turner*, who died President of *Cor-*

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pus Christi-College, *Oxford*, and Chanter of St. *Paul's*, *London*, upon the Occasion of the Manor and Estate, which was purchased in this Place by *Edmund Chishul*, Batchelor of Divinity, and Chaplain to his Majesty King *George*, and *Francis Heywood* of *Oxford* Gent. his Executors, with Monies left by him for that Purpose, and settled by them according to his Will upon the Society of Clergymens Sons, for and towards the Relief of such Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, as by the Governors of that Charity shall be thought fit Objects. The whole Estate at *Stow* and *West-Wratting* in *Cambridgeshire* amounts to above a thousand Pounds *per Ann.* It was erected in 1716, two Years after his Death, which happened at *Oxford*, *Apr.* 29. 1714. He was the Son of Dr. *Thomas Turner*, Dean of *Canterbury*, and having for some Time been Domestick Chaplain to *Henry* Lord Bishop of *London*, was installed Archdeacon of *Essex* in 1680, but left his Archdeaconry, when he was chosen President of *Corpus Christi*, *Oxford*. He hath a Sermon in Print, preached in the King's Chapel at *Whitehall*, *May* 29. 1685, when he was Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty King *James* II. Dr. *Francis Turner*, the ejected Bishop of *Ely*, was his elder Brother. His Effigies stands carved on the South Side of his Monument.

Wedon, a Village bordering on the *Nen*, (whose Channel hereabout is but small) once the Royal Seat of *Wolpher* King of the *Mercians*, and converted into a Monastery by his Daughter *Werburg*, a most Holy Virgin, whose Miracles, in driving away Geese soom hence, some credulous and superstitious Writers have much magnify'd. Mr. *Cambden* seems certain, tho' he was once of a contrary Opinion, that it is this *Wedon*, which *Antoninus* in his Itinerary calls *Bannavenna*, *Bennavenna*, *Bennaventa*, and once corruptly, *Isannaventa*, and *Isanavaria*, notwithstanding there remain not now any express Footsteps of that Name, so much does Length of Time darken and change every Thing. But the Distance from the ancient Stations and Quarters on both Sides exactly agree, and in the very Name *Bannavenna* the Name of the River *Ausona*, (or *Avenna*, now called *Nen*) the Head whereof is near it, in some Measure discovers it self. Likewise a Military Way goes directly from it Northward, with a Cawsey in many Places broken and worn away, (from whence it is called *Wedon in the Street*) but most of all over against *Creke*, a Village, where of Necessity it was joined with Bridges; but elsewhere it appears with an high Ridge as far as *Dowbridge* near *Lilbourn*. Mr. *Burton* on the Itinerary adds. "This, tho' an ancient City hath "not much to set forth its Memory, or "which can assert it much from the In-"jury of Oblivion, but the very Name "only thrice mentioned in the Itinerary, "*viz.* in *Iter* 2, 6, and 8, in the last of "which it is called *Bannaventum*. Yet if "our Conjecture hath any Verisimilitude, "those Camps and Muniments were near "upon this Ground, wherewith *P. Ostorius Scapula*, the *Propator* here under "*Claudius*, fortify'd the River *Ausona*, "and with which *Petilius Cerealis* was de-"fended when he escaped thither with "his Horse, after the *Britons* had con-"quered the ninth Legion, and slew most "of his Foot. From the whole it may "be worth our Observation, that the *Sa-"xon* Princes, after the *Roman* Power "had left this Island, took up their Re-"sidence usually where the *Roman* Stati-"ons before had been, as most agreeable "to their State."

St. *Werburgh* being born in this Place, it may be necessary to give some fuller Account of her. She was bred a Nun under St. *Audry*, her Aunt, Abbess of *Ely*, and being at Woman's Estate returned hither, and turned her Father's Palace into a Monastery. She had the Inspection of two other Nunneries, *viz.* of *Trekingham* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Hamburgh* near *Ely* in *Cambridgeshire*; among all which she equally divided her Residence, that she might bestow equal Care on them. She died in 675, and was buried first at *Trekingham*, and after at *Hamburgh*, according to her Will; the Nuns of this last House going by Night, and taking her Body without Resistance from *Trekingham*, the Gates opening of themselves, and Watch being asleep. *Hugh Lupus* afterwards took up her Body, and translated it to *Chester*, where somewhat after the Conquest he built

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built the fair Monaſtery of St. *Werburg* to her Memory, which King *Henry* VIII. converted into a Cathedral.

Caſtle-Dykes, about a Mile from *Wedon* to the South, where are many Entrenchments, the whole Compaſs of which contains about eleven Acres of Ground, and in the higheſt Part, (as Tradition ſays) there ſtood a Caſtle, but whether it was a *Roman* Work or no is not certain. 'Tis not to be doubted, but that formerly ſome Structure of Strength and Note ſtood upon that intrenched Hill, as appears plain enough by the Stones, that have been digged up there. Of late ſome Workmen getting up the Stones, of which an Houſe ſtanding near is built, diſcovered two Rooms, one of which was arched in the Roof with Stone, and the Walls made of Stone, ſtruck over with Lime, the other ſent forth a Smell like that of putrify'd Carkaſſes, which diſcouraged them from ſearching farther into it. Among the Stones they found three rudely carved, the one with a bearded Arrow, the other with a Woman's Head, and a third with a Man and Woman, having their Arms a Kembow. Upon the Side of the adjoining Hill, on the South Weſt of the Caſtle-Hill, is a Plat of Ground, called the Caſtle-Yard, of ſix or ſeven Acres, intrenched on every Part but the South Weſt, where the Ground it ſelf is higheſt, but not of the Figure of the *Roman* Camps. Neither Hiſtory nor Tradition give us any Account of this Fortification, and ſo we judge it *Saxon*, demoliſhed by the *Danes*, built by *Æthelfleda* the Queen of *Mercia*, *Anno* 913, and deſtroyed by *Swane*, *Anno* 1013.

XL. The Hundred of *Newbottlegrove*.

This Hundred (called in *Domeſday-Book* *Nivebottlegrave* and *Neubotlegrave*) is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Spelhoe*, on the North with the Hundreds of *Guilesborow* and *Orlingbury*, on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Fawſley*, with Part of which and the Hundred of *Towceſter* it is bounded on the Weſt. We ſuppoſe the Property of it to be in the Crown. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, the fartheſt Part of it not being far diſtant from *Northampton*. The Villages of moſt Note are

Althorp, the Manor and Seat of the noted Family of the *Spenſers*, deſcended from the ancient Barons *Spenſers*, of whom *Hugh Spenſers*, the Father and Son, Favourites of King *Edward* II. were. This Branch was only Knights, but allied to very many noble Families, and others of great Worth and Reputation. Many of them were Sheriffs of this County, *viz.* Sir *William Spenſer*, 23 *Hen.* VIII. Sir *John Spenſer*. 5 & 6 of *Phil.* & *Mar.* and Sir *Robert Spenſer* 43 *Eliz.* Of this Family was Sir *Robert Spenſer* Kt. the fifth of that Dignity in this Family, who being beſides a Perſon of a great Eſtate, and a worthy Encourager of Virtue and Learning, was by his Majeſty King *James* I. *Reg.* 1. advanced to the Honour of Baron *Spenſer* of *Wormleighton* in *Warwickſhire*, which was deſcended to him from his Anceſtors, who had built them a Fine Seat there. His Grandſon *Henry* falling into the Times of Trouble, which happened to King *Charles* I. from his Parliament, gave many Proofs of his Loyalty to his Majeſty, for which he was raiſed to the Degree and Dignity of an Earl, *Reg.* 19. by the Stile and Title of Earl of *Sunderland* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. He was ſlain in the Battle of *Newberry*, and ſucceeded by *Robert* his Son, who was in great Favour with King *James* II. and King *William* III. but upon different Accounts. He died in 1702, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Charles*, who is not long ſince dead, and is ſucceeded by his Son *Robert*, who is not yet of Age. This Family hath a Seat ſtill here, which is ſaid to be moſt obſervable for theſe three Things. 1. The Exactneſs of the Proportion of the Parts both within and without, and particularly of the Gallery. 2. The dry Moat, which encompaſſeth the Houſe upon three Sides. And 3. the Park. In the Gallery and Cloſet are Pictures drawn by Hands of the beſt Maſters, which are ſaid to be 36 in the Gallery, beſides ſeveral others in the Cloſet. The *Magdalen* in the Gallery and *Bacchanals* in the Cloſet are accounted the fineſt Pieces.

Holdenby, the Native Place of *Chriſtopher Hatton* Eſq; afterward Privy Councellor to Queen *Elizabeth*, Lord Chancellor of

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England, and Knight of the Garter. He was but a private Gentleman at the Inns of Court, but being for his Comlineſs and Activity taken into that Queen's Favour, by his ſubtle Wit he ſo much improved it, that he was in a few Years made one of her Majeſty's Gentlemen Penſioners, Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, Captain of the Guards, Vice-Chamberlain, Privy-Councellor, Lord Chancellor, and Knight of the Garter. He erected in this Place a ſtately and magnificent Building, called ever ſince *Holdenby-Houſe*, being the Lands and Inheritance of his Great Grandmother, the Heir of the ancient Family of the *Holdenbyes*. He uſed to call it the greateſt and laſt Monument of his Youth. He died *Nov.* 20. 1591, unmarried, and was buried in the upper Part of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, under a large Marble Stone, with a long Epitaph, deſcribing his Preferments, &c. He made Sir *William Newport* Kt. his Siſter's Son, his Heir; yet in Default of Male Iſſue by him, he gave the Bulk of his Eſtate to *Chriſtopher Hatton*, his Godſon, and neareſt Kinſman, who at length came to enjoy it; and his Son was for his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. created at *Oxford*, *July* 29. 1644, Lord *Hatton* of *Kerby* in this County. His Son *Chriſtopher*, who ſucceeded him in his Honour, was created by King *Charles* II. Viſcount *Hatton*, and left for his Heir *William* Viſcount *Hatton*, who is yet living. Mr. *Cambden* gives the Chancellor this Character, (which he ſays is nothing but his Due) that he was eminent for his Piety towards God, his Love to his Country, his untainted Integrity, and unparallell'd Charity, One that was always ready to encourage Learning, and therefore likely to live longer in the Writings of the Learned than by the moſt durable Monument. When King *Charles* I. who had yielded himſelf up to the *Scots*, in Hopes of their Aſſiſtance againſt the Parliament Power, was by them ſold to his Enemies for 200000 *l.* in Hand, and Security for as much more, he was delivered to a Committee of Parliament at *Newcaſtle*, and by them carried to *Holdenby-Houſe*, one of his Palaces, but then to be made his Priſon, to be kept under the Guard of Major-General *Brown*. Here his Majeſty had all due Reſpect given him, and was allowed to uſe ſuch Recreations as pleaſed him beſt, but could not have his Friends and Chaplains come to him, and he did not care the Presbyterian Divines ſhould, becauſe (as he ſays in his *Eik. Bas.*) "tho' he reſpected them for that Worth "and Piety which may be in them, yet "he could not think them proper Phyſi"cians for him, who had (ſome of them "at leaſt) a great Hand in inflicting his "his Wounds." The King remained here ſomething better than three Months, and ſpent his Time in much lamenting the Loſs of his Chaplains; "as if his Enemies, "(as he ſpeaks *ibid.*) who envied his be"ing a King, were loath he ſhould be a "Chriſtian; and while they ſeek to de"prive him of all Things elſe, were a"fraid he ſhould ſave his own Soul;" and for Want of them being his own Chaplain, ſpending much of his Time in devout Prayers and pious Meditations and Vows; and not ſuffering Mr. *Marſhal* and Mr. *Caryl*, the two Divines which the Parliament had ſent to attend him, ſo much as to ſay Grace for him at his Meals; but notwithſtanding his Majeſty's Reſtraint, which was as a Cloud ſpread over his Regal Dignity, the People retained a mighty Veneration for him; and as at his Removal from *Newcaſtle* to *Holmby* they brought their Sick to be touched by him, and followed him with Acclamations of Joy, and Prayers for his Safety, ſo while he was kept a Priſoner here they reſorted to him in great Throngs to be touched for the King's Evil. The Commiſſioners at *Holmby* by Letters acquainted the Houſe of Commons with the great Reſort of People to his Majeſty on that Account; upon which the Houſe ordered a Declaration to be drawn up to inform the People of the fond Superſtition of being touched by the King for the Evil, and renewed their Orders for a more ſtrict Cuſtody of his Perſon.

While the King remained at *Holmby*, the Controverſy between the Parliament, which chiefly followed the Presbyterian Intereſt, and the Army, which ſided with the Independants, began. The Parliament had Thoughts of disbanding the Army

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my gradually, *viz.* Part of it first, and the rest after some Time, and perhaps had effected it, had not the Earl of *Essex* died suddenly, to the great Joy of *Cromwell* and his Party, who formed a kind of Parliament in the Army, and resolved, That they would not be disbanded till their Arrears were paid, Liberty of Conscience settled, and all Grievances (for which they had taken up Arms at first) removed. *Cromwell* still remained in the House, and shewed such Concern at these Destractions as if he had no Hand in them; but being at length found to be the chief Fomenter of them, the House laid wait to imprison him, which he finding out fled to the Army. Upon his Arrival the General, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and the other great Officers, were summoned to their Rendezvous, and upon a Consultation it was thought necessary, that the Army should get the King into their Power, which was accordingly soon after done. For Cornet *Joyce*, *June* 3. with a Troop of fifty Horsemen, rode to *Holmby-House*, and taking the King away by Force carried him to the Army. The King was extreamly surprized at this Change of Affairs, and the Parliament was no less amazed, because it was done without their Order; but when the General gave them an Account of the King's Presence with the Army, and engaged for his Majesty's Safety, and their Submission to the Parliament's Commands, the House seemed for the present satisfy'd. The King being thus in the Army's Hands was carried to *New-Market*, and being attended by the chief Officers was treated by them with all imaginable Civility, allowed his Chaplains, *viz.* D. D. *Morley*, *Sheldon*, *Sanderson*, and *Hammond*, and promised, that all Things should be settled to his Content, if he would be satisfy'd, which mightily pleased the King, and raised in him some Hopes, that he should by the Help of the Army be restored to his Right; but with what Grounds let History declare, we not having Occasion here to carry on the Account farther.

This Place in the Year 1665 did by the Grant of King *Charles* II. give the honourable Title of Baron to *Lewis Duras*, Marquess of *Blanquefort*, and Brother to the Duke of *Duras* in *France*. He was lineally descended from the famous *Galliard Durefort*, Lord of *Duras*, whom King *Edward* IV. for some special Services, not only made a Knight of the Garter, and conferred on him a yearly Pension of 100 *l.* and having been naturalized by Act of Parliament, he was made Captain of the Duke of *York*'s Guards, and attended his Royal Highness in the bloody Sea-Fight with the *Dutch* that Year, in which he behaved himself with so much Courage, that his Majesty King *Charles* II. raised him to the Dignity af a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of *Duras* Lord of *Holdenby* in this County. He married *Mary* the eldest Daughter and Coheir of Sir *George Sondes* of *Lees-Court* in the County of *Kent*; after whose Death he became Baron of *Throwley*, Viscount *Sondes*, and Earl of *Feversham*, all in that County. He was General of the Land Army, raised and maintained by King *James* II. and after the Settlement of King *William* remained some Time an Attendant in the Court of *Katharine* the Queen Dowager of King *Charles* II. and with her left the Realm of *England*, which is all we know of him.

The King's House here is chiefly remarkable for some Shews of its past Magnificence, and the present Hopes it has of being nobly improved by the Posterity of the late great Duke of *Marlborough*, who some Time before his Death was become the Proprietor of it.

Upton, a Village, whose Manor, being in the Crown, was by King *Edward* II. granted to *Piers de Gaveston* Earl of *Cornwall* his Favourite, whom he had before married to *Margaret*, the second Sister and Coheir to *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Gloucester*, Daughter of *Joan* of *Acres*, the King's Sister; but he being put to Death by the discontented Lords, this Manor, in the 30th of *Edward* III. was the Demesne of *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*, who left it to his Posterity. In the Grounds of this Parish, not far from *Duston*, was lately felled a very stately Oak, whose Body was six Foot Diameter, and eighteen in Circumference. The Stick or Trunk was thirty-one Feet in Length, and the Distance between

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tween the Extremity of the Branches 42 Feet. It yielded 12 good Waggon Load and eight Carriage Load of Timber, beſides Sap, and Roots, and a Load and half of Bark. *James Harrington* Eſq; a noted Commonwealth's-Man, was born in this Place. In the Beginning of the War between the King and Parliament he ſided with the Presbyterians, and was thought by them ſo firm to their Cauſe and Principles, that he was appointed by the Parliament to be one of the Grooms of the Bed-Chamber to the King, while he was kept in *Holdenby-Houſe* in this County. He was a ſober Man, and an accompliſh'd Gentleman, which his Majeſty finding by Diſcourſe with him choſe rather to converſe with him than others in the ſame Place. They had often Diſcourſes about Government, but when *Harrington* mentioned a Commonwealth, the King would not endure it; however, upon the whole, he found his Majeſty quite another Perſon as to his Parts, Religion, and Morals, than he was repreſented by his Enemies, and became ſo paſſionately affected with him, that he took all Occaſions to vindicate him from the Aſperſions caſt upon him, inſomuch, that at *Hurſt-Caſtle*, ſoon after the King was removed from *Holdenby-Houſe*, he was diſmiſſed any further Attendance upon him, who ill reſented it, becauſe it was done without acquainting his Majeſty with the Occaſion. Being thus diſmiſſed Mr. *Harrington* never was ſuffered to come near the King till he was with him on the Scaffold where he ſuffered Death, with which he was ſo grieved, that he declared among his Companions, that nothing ever went ſo near him as the Death of that wiſe and pious Prince. Nor could he forbear in *Oliver Cromwel*'s Reign to ſpeak of the King with the greateſt Zeal and Paſſion imaginable. He wrote many Things, as his *Oceana*, and *Rota*, which were ſo much admired by ſome as to be compared to the *Pattern on the Mount*, and ſeveral other Books; and died in 1677, and was buried in St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, near Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s Grave.

Bugbrooke, the Manor and Eſtate of *Randulph de Blandevil* Earl of *Cheſter*, who dying without Iſſue his Eſtate was divided between his four Siſters *Maud*, *Mabel*, *Agnes*, and *Hawiſe*, of whom this Manor came upon the Diviſion to the third, who was married to *William de Ferrers* Earl of *Derby*, 16 *Henry* III. in whoſe Family it continued to the 28 *Hen.* VI. and longer. Mr. *Thomas Whitfield*, a zealous Writer againſt Lay-Preaching and Preachers, and *Arminians*, was Rector of this Place in the Times of the Long Parliament, and was afterwards Miniſter of Great *Yarmouth*.

Brampton Parva, a Moiety of which Manor was the Eſtate of *John de Beaufort* Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, who by his Teſtament nuncupative, bearing Date *Mar.* 16. 1409, gave all his Goods to *Henry* his Brother, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, but left his Lands, and among them this Manor, to *Henry* his Son, then nine Years of Age, who dying before he arrived at one and twenty Years, his Brother *John* became his Heir, and by his Daughter *Margaret*, who was his Heir, it paſſed by Marriage to the Family of *Edmund de Hadham* Earl of *Richmond* with his other Eſtate.

Brinton, a ſmall Village, famous only for being the Burial Place of the noble Family of the *Spenſers*, Barons of *Wemleighton*, and Earls of *Sunderland*, of whom *Robert Spenſer*, the firſt Baron, was buried here, and hath a noble Monument erected over him and his Lady, which he provided in his Life-time. *Henry* alſo, the firſt Earl of *Sunderland*, who was ſlain at *Newberry*, *Sept.* 20. 1644, 19 *Car.* I. lies buried here, with ſeveral others of that Family. *Ralph de Bulmere* had Lands in this Parish, which after his Death were aſſigned to *Margaret*, his Relict, as Part of her Dowry, 40 *Ed.* III.

Whilton, adjoining to *Watling-ſtreet*, where is a Field, in which have been plowed and dug up old Foundations of Houſes, and the Stones of ruin'd Walls, and among them Pieces of *Roman* Money, which the People call *Danes* Money. The like are alſo found in almoſt all the Towns ſtanding on that Street.

Duſton, the Manor and Eſtate of *John de Grey* Lord *Rotherfield*, who 4 *Ed.* III. obtained a Charter for Free-Warren in this his Lordſhip of *Duſton*, and divers others, and dying in Poſſeſſion of it left it to

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to his Son *John*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it for some Successions, till Issue Male failing in *Robert de Grey*, his Daughter and Heir *Joan* marrying Sir *John D' Eyncourt*, carried this and other Estates into that Family, being Heir also to *Richard Grey* Kt. her Uncle.

Dallington, the Lordship of *Geffrey* or *Godfrey de Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who dying 12 *Edward* I. left his Estate to his Son *Jeffrey*, but this Manor of *Dallington*, with some others, were assigned to *Eleanor* his Mother for her Dowry.

Flore, or *Flowre*, the Possession and Demesne of *William de Kaineto*, or *de Keynes*, who in the Battle of *Lincoln*, 6 *Steph.* stood on the Part of *Maud* the Empress, and watching the King, who fought most valiantly so long as his Battle-Ax and Sword held, and seeing them broke, and unable to defend him, rushed in upon him, and calling for Help took him Prisoner.

Harlston, in which *Ralph de Bulmere*, a Parliamentary Baron had some Lands, which, after his Death 40 *Ed.* III. were assigned to his Widow *Margaret* for Part of her Dowry.

Killingbury, or *Kislingbury*, the Manor and Estate of *Warine* Lord *Lisle*, 1 *Ed.* III. in whose Family it continued only two Successions, and then falling to the Female Heir, *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Watine* Lord *Lisle*, it was transferred, with several other large Estates to *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*, of whom it is related, that he was a great Lover of Learning, and especial Favourer of that worthy Person, *John Trevisa*, Vicar of *Berkley* in his Time, of whom *Bale* gives this Character, that he was, *Vir multâ eruditione & eloquentiâ clarus.* He was Author of many useful Works, and among them translated the Old and New Testament into *English*, dedicating some of them to this his Patron and Favourer. He added 55 Years History of the Affairs of *England* to *Ralph Higden's Polychronicon.*

Hesford, in which *Ralph de Bulmere*, a Parliamentary Baron had some Lands. In *Horsestone-Meadow* in this Parish, about half a Mile from *Watling-street*, was discovered in 1699 a most remarkable curious Chequer-Work Pavement, exceeding all that were ever yet found in *England*. It consisted of little Bricks or Tiles, artificially tinged with Colours, white, yellow, red, and blue, as smooth as polished Marble, and disposed into various regular Figures, with great Exactness. It was about 15 Feet from the East to West, and seems to have been the Floor of a Burial-Place of some noble *Roman* Family that resided at *Bennavenna*. In this Parish was born *John Stanbridge*, a noted *Grammarian*, who being naturally delighted in the Faculty of *Grammar*, became Master of the Free-School in *Magdalen-College*, *Oxford*, and so happy in his Employment, that many eminent Persons did not scruple to acknowledge, that they had such Instructions from him, as enabled them much to amend and refine the *Latin* Tongue among us, as *Rob. Whittington*, *William Horman*, and *William Lilly*. He was an indefatigable Man in Teaching and Writing, with which he gratify'd the publick in several Books of Divinity and Grammar, besides Translations. He lived to be old, and followed his Profession to his dying Day, but when that happened we can't discover; it was some Time after 1522.

Dr. *John Preston* also, the Patriarch of the Puritan Party, was a Native of this Village. He was bred in *Queen's-College*, *Cambridge*, and is said, while he was under the Degree of Master of Arts, to be so far from Eminency, that he was but a little above Contempt; but soon after he had commenced that Degree, he grew so famous for his Skill in Philosophy, that he was respected for it thro' all the University, and being chosen Fellow of his College became at length the greatest Pupil-monger that was ever known in *England*, for he had sixteen Fellow-Commoners admitted under him in one Year in that College, and provided, thro' the President Dr. *Davenant's* Favour, convenient Accommodations for them; but being chosen Master of *Emanuel-College*, he carried most of his Pupils with him thither. Here he became a great Statesman, for being a powerful Man with the Puritan Party, which then prevailed most in Parliament, the Duke of *Buckingham*, to work that Party to his Compliance, so highly caress'd the Doctor, that none was thought so much in the Duke's Esteem as he: The Doctor was not unsensible of the De-

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ſign, and as a perfect Politician, rendered himſelf uſeleſs to the intended Purpoſe, and ſo was caſt off by the Duke, but with no Diſhonour to himſelf. He had a perfect Command of his Paſſions, and ſhewed himſelf above the Regard of ſatyrical Writers, who plentifully beſtowed their Scoffs upon him; he never had Wife, nor Care of Souls, and ſo leaving a plentiful Eſtate, died *July* 20, 1628.

Brockhold, or *Brockhall*, a Place of no Note, but for the Rector of it Mr. *James Cranford*, who was a painful Preacher, as to the Doctrine he profeſs'd (being a zealous Presbyterian) an exact Linguiſt, well acquainted with the Fathers, not unknown to the Schoolmen, and familiar with modern Divines. He was at length Miniſter of St. *Chriſtopher de Stocks* near the *Old Exchange*, *London*, where he died *April* 27, 1657, and was buried in the Church there. He hath written, A Confutation of the Anabaptiſts, An Expoſition on the Propheſies of *Daniel*, *London*, 1644; and a Sermon, ſhewing the Miſchief of Hereſies, on 2 *Tim.* 2. 17. printed *London* 1646.

XII. The Hundred of *Spelhoe*.

This Hundred is ſurrounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Hamfordſhoe*, on the North with the Hundred of *Orlingbury*, on the Weſt with the Hundred of *New-bottle-grove*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Wymerſley*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred are

Northampton, of old the Chief Town of the Shire, giving Name to it, but now inferior to *Peterborough*, which is a City and Epiſcopal See, made ſo of a Monaſtery by King *Henry* the Eighth. The Name of it (ſays Mr. *Cambden*) ſeems to be taken from the northern Situation of it upon the River *Aufona*, or *Nen*, upon whoſe Banks it ſtands, juſt at the Conjunction of the little River *Northafandon*, which waſhes it on the Weſt, and has the ſame Name; but for brevity ſake is called *Northampton*. But the learned Antiquary is miſtaken, for it was called *Hamptun* till after the Conqueſt, and when *North* was prefixed, it was done to diſtinguiſh it from *South-hampton*. The City it ſelf (ſays Mr. *Cambden*) which ſeems to have been built all of Stone, is very neat, and fine, for Compaſs large enough, and walled about; from which Walls there is a noble Proſpect every way into a ſpacious Champian Country. Others ſay, 'tis one of the prettieſt Towns in *England*. It was burnt down *Sept.* 3. 1675, but by a generous Contribution, it was ſoon after raiſed up again much finer, and uniform, than it was before. It is a Corporation, or Borough Town, containing four Pariſhes, and as many Churches within the Walls, and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, two Bailiffs, four Aldermen, forty-eight Common-council-men, a Town-Clerk, and other ſubordinate Officers. Its principal Streets which are four, do open to the four Cardinal Points, and concenter at or near *All-Saints* Church, which is almoſt in the Middle of the Town. It has ſent Burgeſſes to Parliament ever ſince the 26th Year of King *Edward* I. and the preſent Burgeſſes are the Honourable *Edward Mountague*, Eſq; and *William Wilmer* of *Siwell* in this County, Eſq; The Market is weekly, on *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and chiefly on *Saturday*; of which, one is celebrated for having the beſt Horſes of *England* to be ſold at it: and being a Place of great Trade, hath many Fairs, *viz.* From *Chriſtmas* to *June*, every *Wedneſday*; as alſo *March* 25. *April* 23. *Auguſt* 15. *September* 8. *November* 17. and *December* 8. Here is a good Free-School, and two Alms-houſes; one of which, called the *Hoſpital*, the Parliament then being in War with King *Charles* I. appointed by their Ordinance, that the Rents of it ſhould be employed for the Maintenance of Soldiers and the Poor there, *July* 22, 1645, and that the Monthly Aſſeſſment upon the Town ſhould be continued. The County Goal, and the Quarter Seſſions, and Aſſizes, are uſually kept here. The Buildings of the principal Street and Market-place are neat, tall, and of equal height. The Fronts of many of the Houſes are of ſquared Stone, ſome of them of the Red kind, which makes a pleaſing Variety. The Market-place, which is eſteemed one of the fineſt in *Europe*, is a ſpacious Square, ranged on

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every Side with handſome Houſes; but the Structures of particular Diſtinction and Note, are, 1. The Seſſions-houſe; 2. *All-Hallows* Church; both erected ſince the Fire. The Seſſions-houſe is large and ſtately, well contrived for the Buſineſs 'tis deſigned for. It conſiſts of two Sides of a Square; the Doors are adorned with Corinthian Columns, and between the Windows, on the Front, are Pilaſters of the ſame Work, 2. *All-Hallows* Church has a Greatneſs and Beauty ſurpaſſing any on this ſide *London*; the Cupolo is ſaid to reſemble that of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*. At the Weſt End, is a Piazza erected upon ſtrong Stone Columns. The Streets are ſtrait, well-paved, and declining to the River. The principal Manufacture of the Town is of Shoes, which are ſent in great Numbers to foreign Parts; and next to that, of Stockings. This Town is the moſt commodious for the Publick Buſineſs of the County; the northern and weſtern Roads lead thro' the Town, and are no ſmall Advantage to it. It has no Commerce by Navigation, yet is populous and rich.

It is thought to have been a very ancient Town, tho' we have not ſo full an Account of it, as of ſome others, which lay more in the Way of the *Saxons* and *Danes* Invaſions; for we find no mention at all of it during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, nor do our Writers, who ſpeak of the Depredations of the *Danes*, ſay any thing of it, unleſs it was when *Sueno* the *Dane*, with barbarous Fury and Outrage ravaged all over *England*; for then, as *Henry* of *Huntington* Reports, it was ſet on Fire, and burnt to the Ground, *Anno* 110, but was ſoon after rebuilt (poſſibly with the Help of King *Canute*, who pitying the Deſolations which had been made by *Sueno*, reſtored many of them); for we find in *Domeſday-Book*, that in the Reign of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, there were in this City ſixty Burgeſſes in the King's Demeſn, having as many Manſions there; but of them, in the Conqueror's Reign, fourteen lay Waſte, and only forty ſeven remained. But over and above theſe, there were in the *New-Borough*, forty Burgeſſes in the Demeſn of King *William*, who gave the Town to *Simon St. Liz*, a Noble *Norman* who came over into *England* with him This Perſon being made Earl of it, built the Caſtle, ſo long famous for its Governors, of which, not long ſince, were very venerable Remains, and joyned likewiſe to it a beautiful Church, dedicated to St. *Andrew*, for his burial Place, and, as it is reported, re-edifyed the Town. His Son *Simon*, who ſucceeded him in the Earldom, founded the Nunnery called, *De la Pree*, or *De Pratis*, near the Town.

This Town being both convenient and pleaſant for its Situation, many of our Kings have had their Reſidence for ſome Time there, inſomuch, that many Matters of State have been tranſacted there under ſeveral Reigns, of which we ſhall give a ſhort Account.

Anno 1106, 7 *Hen.* I. King *Henry* being provoked by ſome threatning Words of his Brother *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, who had ſaid openly, in Reproach, that his Brother *Henry* had craftily circumvented, and flatly couſened him of the three thouſand Marks, which he was to have had of him by Agreement (tho' he had frankly releaſed them to the King) ſent a great Army over into *Normandy*, and then followed himſelf, took many of *Robert*'s Cities, and returning into *England* before Winter, abode at *Northampton*. Duke *Robert*, after his Departure, finding himſelf unable to oppoſe his Brother's Arms, eſpecially, ſince his Subjects generally were not firm to him, went after his Brother, and finding him there, beſought him out of brotherly Love to grant him a Peace, becauſe he was ready to yield all that he had into his Hand, but King *Henry* would come to no Agreement with him; whereupon, Duke *Robert* returned diſſatisfied, and getting together all the Force he could, came to a Fight with him in the Spring, and being beaten by the *Engliſh*, with a great Slaughter of the *Normans*, was himſelf Taken, and being carried into *England*, was impriſoned in the Caſtle of *Cardiffe*, in *Wales*; where he remained twenty ſix Years, and then died. He endeavoured to Eſcape, but being taken, had his Eyes put out to prevent it for the Future. He was a valiant

Prince, and govetned *Normandy* nineteen Years.

Anno 1146, 11 *Steph.* A Parliament was held here; whither *Ralph de Gernon*, Earl of *Chester*, who had a little before been reconciled to the King, for holding out the Caſtle of *Lincoln* againſt him, came to attend according to his Place, but was, by the Artifice of King *Stephen*, ſeized; and could not be delivered, till he had ſurrendred the Town and Caſtle of *Lincoln*, with other Fortreſſes pertaining to the Crown, into his Hands; which having got, he entered into *Lincoln* with the Crown on his Head, and cauſed the Barons of *England* to ſwear Allegiance to his Son *Euſtace*, as the lawful Succeſſor to the Throne.

Anno 1174, 19 *Hen.* II. This Town of *Northampton*, in the Quarrel between King *Henry* II. and his Son *Henry*, whom he had taken into the Regal Dignity with him, held with the Father, and on that account, was attacked by the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Men, under the Command of *Robert Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, who led them from *Leiceſter*, and intended to force the Town into Obedience to *Henry* the Son. The Inhabitants maintained their Poſt awhile ſtoutly, but being at laſt overcome, the Earl got into Poſſeſſion of the Town, which he burnt; and having beat out the King's Garriſon, took two hundred Priſoners: and having ſlain and wounded near as many more, returned loaden with Spoil, and flushed with Succeſs, to *Leiceſter* from whence he came. Some impute this Action to *Anketil Malory*, Conſtable of *Leiceſter*.

Anno 1176. *Reg.* 22 *Hen.* II. *Benedictus Abbas* tells us, That whereas in all former Paliaments, none other were ſummoned to it but the Biſhops, Barons, and great Men of the Realm, this King came to *Northampton* about the Feaſt of St. *Paul*, and celebrated a great Council there concerning the Statutes of the Realm, in the Preſence of the Biſhops, Earls, and Barons of the Land, with the Counſel and Adviſe of the Soldiers, and his Men, which laſt (Sir H. *Spelman* ſays) were ſuch Perſons as held Lands of the King in *Capite*, and not *per Baroniam*, and had, by Right of their Tenure, a Title to be preſent in the Councils of the Kingdom.

Anno 1177. 23. *Hen.* II. King *Henry* kept his *Chriſtmas* in this Town, and held a Parliament there, at which, upon the Submiſſion of *Henry* the Son, *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*, *Robert de Bellemont*, and other Lords who had taken his Part, and on that account had forfeited their Lands, had their Eſtates reſtored; and ſo many of them as were impriſoned, were releas'd; and ſo the Flames of this unnatural Rebellion were quenched.

Anno 1193. 3 *Rich.* I. In this Town ſat the Biſhops of *Lincoln* and *Rocheſter*, with the Abbot of *Peterborough*, being appointed by the Pope, to hear and determine the Controverſy between the Archbiſhop of *York*, who was then *Jeffrey Plantagenet*, the Chancellor, and *Hugh Pudſey*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and Biſhop of *Durham*. The Caſe was this: The Biſhop of *Durham* ſought divers Ways to withdraw his Subjection from the Archbiſhop of *York*, which when the Archbiſhop perceived, he excommunicated him. The Biſhop appealed three Times to the Pope's Conſiſtory, and went on in the Execution of his Office, celebrating the Sacrament, &c. the Archbiſhop ſeeing this, broke the Altars and Chalices with which the Biſhop had celebrated; which, when the Biſhop had informed the Pope and his Cardinals of, they judged the Excommunication Null, and decreed, that if the Archbiſhop had broken the Altars and Chalices in which the Biſhop of *Durham* had celebrated, after the Appeal, the Biſhop ſhould be acquited of any Subjection to him during their lives; but this did *not decide* the Matter, whereupon it was heard by the forementioned Arbitrators, who determined it thus, *viz.* They appointed them to agree the Matter among themſelves before the Nativity of *John the Baptiſt* next enſuing, or elſe the Pope's Letters ſhould ſtand in Force, as before mention'd.

Anno 1194. 5 *Rich.* I. King *Richard* aſſembled a Parliament of his Nobles at this Place, where, firſt of all, the Petition that the *Scotch* King, who came into *England* to congratulate his return *from ſo* long and dangerous a Journey as that into the

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the *Holy Land* was, had made to the King 16 Days before, was considered, *viz.* That he might be restored to the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, and *Lancashire*, which, in Right of his Predecessors belonged to him; and Answer given him, That he might by no means satisfy his Petition; for if he should do so, his Adversaries in *France* would report, that he did it for Fear, and not for any hearty Friendship. But yet the King granted, and by his Deed confirmed, unto the said King of *Scots*, and to his Heirs for ever, in the Presence of his Mother, Queen *Eleanor*, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then assembled, That when he, or any of his Successors should come, by the Summons of the King of *England* unto his Court, he, or they, shall be attended from Shire to Shire by the Bishops and Sheriffs till he comes there, and from the Time they enter the Realm, shall have daily out of the King's Purse, for his Livery, an 100 Shillings; and when he is in the Court, shall be allowed every Day, for his Livery, as long as he remains there, 30 Shillings, 12 Manchet Wastels, 12 Manchet Simnels, 4 Gallons of the Best Wine, 8 Gallons of Houshold Wine, 2 Pound of Pepper, and 4 Pound of Cumin, 2 Stone of Wax, or 4 Links, 40 great and long Colpons of Candles, 24 Colpons of other Candles; and when he returns, shall have the same Attendance, and Allowance for his Livery. This Charter was delivered to *William*, King of *Scots*, at this Town, by *William* Bishop of *Ely*, in *Easter* Week, *Anno Dom.* 1194. 5 *Rich.* I.

Anno 1199. 1 *Jo.* King *John* then residing in this Town, did, on the 7th of *June*, solemnly create *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, by a special Charter dated at *Northampton*, being girt with a Sword by the King's own Hands, (being the first of whom, in any Charter, that Expression was used) having likewise thereby a Grant of the third Penny of all the Pleas impleaded before the Sheriff throughout the whole County whereof he was Earl, to hold to him, and his Heirs, in as ample Manner as any of his Predecessors had enjoyed them.

Anno 1209. 10 *Jo.* The Court of *Exchequer* was removed from *Westminster* hither.

Anno 1211. 13 *Jo.* King *John* being then at this Town, just come out of *Wales*, had long Conferences with *Pandulph* a Lawyer, and *Durant* a Templar, the Pope's Legates, who were sent to exhort the King, with many terrible Words, to leave his stubborn Disobedience to the Church, and to reform his Misdoings, and particularly to restore the Goods belonging to the Priests which he had seized upon, but they could not prevail; which, when they perceived, they departed, leaving Him accursed, and the Land interdicted.

Anno 1213. 15 *Jo.* King *John* residing in this Place, and having conceived great Indignation against his Nobility and others, because he intended to have gone against the *French* in *Poitou*, and required their Assistance, and Attendance, which, because the King would not bear their Charges, they refus'd, assembled an Army to punish those Lords who had thus denied him; but the Archbishop of *Canterbury* sought to appease his Anger, and when he still persisted in his Designs, threatned to excommunicate all that should aid him, and so obliged him to lay aside his Enterprise.

Anno 1215. 17 *Jo.* The Castle of this Place was looked upon as so considerable a Fortification in the Wars between King *John* and his Barons, that when the Barons had the Advantage, and five and twenty of them, by the King's Consent, were chosen and given Authority and Power to see the Charter of Liberty, which the King had granted them, perform'd, The Chatelain, or Constable of this Castle, was one of those that was sworn to govern his Castle according to the Command of them, or the major Part of them, and Orders given, that none should be Chatelain of it, but one that was known to be true and faithful to the Barons; and, on the other Side, when King *John* prevailed, it was entrusted to *Foulk de Brent*, a Person had in the highest Estimation by that King for his Courage and Fidelity.

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Anno 1223, 8 *Henry* III. The King being then in this Town, the Barons, divers of them being discontented about the King's not confirming the Charter of Liberties, which had been exacted of his Father, and being too much governed by the Advice of *Hubert de Burgh*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*, sent a minatory Letter to the King from *Leicester*, where they then were keeping their *Christmas*, *viz.* That except he would forbear to require his Castles, and to hearken to the Counsels of *Hubert de Burgh*, they would all unanimously rise against him, and compel him to be guided by them. But to this they received such an Answer from Cardinal *Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, as made them all to startle, *viz.* That unless they would on the Morrow render to the King all his Castles, himself and other of the Bishops would excommunicate them every Man by Name; whereupon understanding withall how well the King was provided with military Forces to deal with them, they prudently came hither to the King, and submitted themselves to him.

Anno 1224, 9 *Hen.* III. King *Henry* having assembled his Parliament hither, Complaints were brought to him, that *Foulk de Brent*, a Man of a restless and unquiet Temper, having fortify'd his Castle at *Bedford*, robbed and spoiled the Country round about; and because *Henry de Braibroke*, and other the King's Justices, keeping their Circuit at *Dunstable*, had, upon Information given and presented before them, condemned *Foulk* in great Sums of Money to the King, he sent his Men of War to *Dunstable* to apprehend the Justices, and accordingly they took Judge *Braibroke*, and brought him Captive to *Bedford-Castle*. The King being advertised of these Things gathered an Army with all the Speed he could, and hasting to *Bedford* besieged the Castle, and in two Months took it, and hanged them that held it out against him, being about 80 Persons, of whom *William de Brent*, *Foulk*'s Brother, was one. *Foulk* was then in *Cheshire*, but was soon after taken, and pardoned Life, but banished for ever, and at length poisoned.

Anno 1227, 11 *Hen.* III. King *Henry* ended a Controversy between his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, and *Waleran* a *Dutch* Gentleman, Captain of the Castle of *Barkamstead* at this Place. The Earl being informed, that a certain Manor belonging to his Duchy was in the Possession of *Waleran*, to whom King *John* had given it for his good Services, seized it, and by Force took it away from him. *Waleran* hereupon exhibits his Bill of Complaint to the King, who presently sent to the Earl to come to him, and give his Reason for the Fact. The Earl accordingly went, and having pleaded his Right concluded, That he was ready to stand to the Judgment of the King's Court, and the Peers of the Realm, which last Words so anger'd the King, that he commanded him either to restore the Lands to *Waleran*, or depart the Realm, never to return again: To which the the Earl answered, That he neither would do the one or the other, without the Judgment of the Peers, and so departed. From the King he went to *Stamford*, where several Peers being met, they sent this bold Message to the King, That he should make present Amends to his Brother for the Wrong done him, and confirm their Charter of Liberties he had cancell'd just before at *Oxford*; or they'd force him to it. The King not judging it safe to deny their Requests, appointed a Time to meet them here, and do them Justice, and being accordingly met, the King granted his Brother all his Mother's Dowry, with all the Lands in *England*, which belonged to the Earls of *Britain* and *Bullogne*, and so pacify'd all Matters; but whether *Waleran* recovered his Manor is not said.

Anno 1241, 25 *Hen.* III. and *Anno* 1246, 31 *Hen.* III. Two Tournaments were held in this Town, the one in the *Quindene* of *Easter* by *Peter de Savoy* Earl of *Britanny*, a Person in much Favour with the King, and President of his Council, against *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*; to the End that those Strangers that came into *England* with him, and others, might trie Masteries with the *English*; the other by *Richard* Earl of *Gloucester*, who, by Leave of the King, *Reg.* 31. had caused Proclamation

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to be made for the holding of that military Exercise here. *William de Valence* manifested his Skill in Feats of Arms at this Tournament, as he also did in another at *Brackley* two Years after.

1260. *Anno* 45 *Hen.* III. It was signify'd to that King in his Council, that the *Oxford* Scholars suffered great Inconveniency from the great Numbers of Persons resorting thither, either on the Account of the National Affairs, or for other Reasons, thro' which many Riots ensued by their Commerce with the Citizens. The University complaining of these Things, as Impediments of their Studies, and endangering their Safety, the King, for the future Prevention thereof, granted Leave to the Masters and Scholars to go to this Town, if they pleased, and erecting Schools profess the Liberal Arts and Sciences there; ordering and appointing by his Brief, sent to the Mayor and Bailiffs of *Northampton*, that they should receive them into their City with all the Signs of Benignity, and treating them with Humanity provide them with all Necessaries, neither doing them, nor permitting any other to do them any Wrongs or Injuries, whereby they may be discouraged or hindered in exercising their Scholastick Discipline. Upon this Grant many of the Doctors, Masters, and Students resorted hither, and began a new University.

Anno 1264, 48 *Hen.* III. The King having at *Oxford*, at the Parliament called *Insanum Parliamentum*, i. e. *The Mad Parliament*, to which the Lords came with great Retinues of armed Men, submitted to many Things contrary to his Will and Prerogative, which he never intended to observe. The Barons for some Time bore this Neglect with Patience; but at length getting an Army together sent a Letter to the King, beseeching him to have in Remembrance his Oath and Promises made for observing the Statutes of *Oxford*; but the King would give no Answer to it; whereupon they determined by Force to bring their Purpose to pass, and having gathered a strong Body of Men ingaged the City of *London*, and as many other Towns as they could on their Side, ravaging the rest as Enemies. The Citizens of *London*, under the Conduct of Sir *Hugh Spencer*, Constable of the Tower, spoiled the Manor-House of the King of *Almain*, and set it on Fire, &c. and *Peter Mountfort*, Son of the Earl of *Leicester*, possessed himself, and fortify'd this Town for the Barons. King *Henry*, hearing of this Act, got together as many Forces as he could, marched with the King of *Almain*, his Son Prince *Edward*, and several Lords towards *Northampton*, and soon took it, making many Gentlemen of Note Captives. In the Town, when the Siege was, there were a great Number of *Oxford* Scholars, who had retired thither to follow their Studies, because of the Quarrel at *Oxford* between the University and Townsmen. These united in a Body to fight against the King, and did his Men more Harm than any other of his Opponents, which being known to the King, he threatened to hang them all, and so had done, but that his Council perswaded him to the contrary, because there were many Noblemens and good Gentlemens Sons among them, and so they escaped. But *Northampton* had not a little anger'd the King by siding with his Barons, which the Mayor and Citizens of *Oxford* being sensible of supplicated him, as soon as he had made a firm Peace with his Barons, that he would pity the Ruin and Destruction of the ancient University in that City, and cause the Students to return to the Colleges and Schools, which had been built by the Expence and pious Care of his Royal Predecessors, and other charitable Benefactors. The King was not backward to answer their Petition, and therefore sent his Brief or Precept to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Citizens of *Northampton*, commanding them, by and with the Advice of his Bishops and Nobles, not to suffer any University to be in their Town, nor to allow any Students to remain or abide there. Dated *Feb.* 1. *Reg.* 49. and so the University in this Place came to an End in four Years, or a very little more.

Anno 1265, 50 *Hen.* III. Cardinal *Ottobani* held a Synod here, and according to his Orders from the Pope pronounced all the King's Adversaries accursed, and particularly all the Bishops which had aided

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the Barons againſt the King in the Time of the late Wars, but moſt of them were afterwards abſolved. Moreover, in this Council a Grant was publiſhed by the Cardinal in the Pope's Name, allowing, that the King ſhould receive all the Tenths of the *Engliſh* Church for one whole Year next enſuing. The King was in this Town at the ſame Time, and the *Londoners*, by their Seneſchals or Stewards, made ſuch earneſt Suit to the King for a perfect Pardon for all Offences and Treſpaſſes by them committed in the late Wars, that at length, after the Seneſcals had taken Sureties for the Payment of their Fine, the King cauſed his Charter of Pardon to be made under his broad Seal, and ſent it to them, certain Perſons, whoſe Bodies and Goods were given his eldeſt Son *Edward*, being only excepted. This Charter was dated here *Jan.* 10. 1265.

Anno 1268, 53 *Hen.* III. Cardinal *Ottoboni* having held a Synod here and at *London*, in which he had made many Orders for Churchmen, and levied much Money, and being upon his Departure to *Rome*, Prince *Edward*, the King's eldeſt Son, and divers other great Lords, received the Croſs at his Hands in this Town on *Midſummer-Day*, engaging themſelves by Promiſe ſhortly after to go into the *Holy Land* to war againſt God's Enemies, the Infidels; and accordingly the next Year, in *May*, began the Prince, with divers Nobles, to ſet forward on his Journey, and going thro' *France* was accompany'd with *Lewis* the *French* King, and other Princes, who, after ſome Stay in *Sicily* during the Winter Seaſon, arrived at *Acres* in the Spring following.

Anno 1318, 12 *Ed.* II. One *John Poldras*, or *Ponderham*, was executed here, for pretending to be the Right Heir of King *Edward* I. and ſo rightful King of *England*. He was a Tanner's Son of *Exeter*, and going to *Oxford*, while the King was there, thruſt himſelf into the King's Hall, and there declared himſelf the right Heir to King *Edward* I. alledging, that while he was at Nurſe he was ſtole away, and that King *Edward* II. was a Carter's Son, and laid in his Place, by which Means he was bred up in Obſcurity in *Wales*, and *Edward* obtained the Crown. For theſe Speeches he was ordered to be apprehended, which to prevent he fled into the Church of the White Fryars in *Oxford*; but talking there after the ſame Manner, he was taken from thence, and removed to this Town, where being arraigned and condemned, he was carried from thence to a Place called *The Copped Oak*, and there hanged and quartered. At his Death he confeſſed, that in his Houſe a Spirit in the Likeneſs of a Cat aſſured him among other Things, that he ſhould be King of *England*.

Anno 1328, 2 *Ed.* III. A Parliament was holden in this Town at the three Weeks of *Eaſter*, wherein it was ordained and eſtabliſhed by the King, with the Aſſent of the Lords and Commons. 1. That the great Charter of the Forreſts be obſerved in all Points. 2. That Charters of Pardon ſhall not be granted, but only where the King may take his Oath, *i. e.* where a Man ſlayeth another in his own Defence, or by Misfortune. 3. That ſuch Juſtices ſhall be made as be good and lawful Men, having Knowledge of the Law, and none other. 4. That no Man of what Condition ſoever, except the King's Servants in his Preſence, and his Miniſters executing their Office, &c. ſhall come before the King's Juſtices, or other the King's Miniſters, in doing their Office with Force and Arms, or ride armed in their Preſence. 5. That according to the Statute of *Lincoln*, Sheriffs and Bailiffs ſhall be of ſuch People as have Lands in the ſame Shires or Bailiwicks. 6. That at what Time or Place in the County a Man doth deliver a Writ to the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff, they ſhall receive the ſame Writs, and make a Bill (give a Warrant) without taking any Thing therefore. 7. That Juſtices ſhall have Power to puniſh Breakers of the Peace. 8. That no Commandments under the King's Seal ſhall diſturb or delay Juſtice. 9. That all Staples ſhall ceaſe, and all Merchants Strangers have free Leave to go and come with their Merchandizes into *England*. 10. That the Bench of Common Pleas ſhall not be removed without Warning by a Time.

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a Time. 11. That Hundreds and Wapentakes shall be annex'd to the Counties, and not be let to Farm singly. 12. That Fairs shall not be kept longer than by the King's Charter or Customs they ought, under the Penalty of the Sellers being grievously fin'd, and the Lord's Losing the Fair. 13. That all Inquests in Plea of Land, shall be taken as well at the Requeſt of the Tenant, as the Demandant. 14. That a Writ of Deceit shall be maintainable as well in the Case of Garnishment [*i. e.* Warning] as in Case of Summons touching Pleas of Land.

At this Parliament, by the Advice of evil and naughty Counsellors, of whom the Lord *Roger Mortimer*, and the Queen Mother, where thought to be the Chief, this King *Edward* concluded both an unprofitable and dishonourable Peace with the *Scotch* King without consulting the *English* Nation on these Terms; 1. He releas'd to the *Scots* all Claim of Fealty and Homage, and all Pretence of Right to the Superiority of *Scotland*, delivering to him certain old ancient Writings, sealed with the Seals of the Kings of *Scotland*, and diverse Lords of that Nation both Spiritual and Temporal, among which was that famous Evidence or Indenture call'd, *The Ragman-Roll*, wherein was particularly specify'd, what Homage and Fealty the King and Crown of *England* was to have made to them by the King, Nobles, and Prelates of *Scotland*, with many other Charters, and Patents, by which the Kings of *Scotland* were bound as Feodaries to the Crown of *England*. At the same Time also, there were delivered to the *Scots* certain Jewels which had been taken from the *Scots* by the Kings of *England*, among which was One of great Value, call'd, *The Black-Crosier* or *Rood*; and it was further agreed upon and granted, that such Lords, Barons, and other Men of *England*, that had any Lands or Rents within *Scotland*, should lose their Right, unless they would go and dwell upon the same Lands, and become Subjects of the King of *Scotland*; with many other Things, to the high Discontent of the *English*. On the other Side it was agreed, that *Robert Bruce*, King of *Scots*, should pay to King *Edward* 30 Thousand Marks Sterling by way of Restitution of Damages, which the Lord *Mortimer* being afterward publickly charg'd with the Receipt of, was, for the same, and other Crimes, executed as a Traytor. In confirmation of this Peace, there was a Marriage concluded between *David Bruce*, Prince of *Scotland*, and the Lady *Jane*, King *Edward*'s Sister, (hence called by the *Scots Jane Make-Peace*) and magnificently solemnized at *Berwick*, soon after, upon *St. Mary Magdalen*'s Day, *July* 21.

Anno 1336. 10 *Edw.* III. The King called another Parliament here, but being engaged with *Edward Baliol* to recover the Crown of *Scotland* from *David Bruce*, his Brother-in-Law, in hopes, if he had Success, he might regain what, through evil Counsel, in his Minority he had resign'd to the *Scots*. He left the Prelates, Lords, and Commons, to treat and conclude of such Matters as were propounded to them, and himself rode Northward; and setting forward by *Berwick*, to *St. John*'s Town, took with him part of the Army which lay with *Baliol* there, march'd as far as *Elgenia*, *Murray*, and *Inverness*, burning and destroying the Towns, and spoiling and wasting the Countries whersoever he came, as well going as returning, without any Resistance. What was done by the Parliament in the mean Time, our Histories give us no Account of.

Anno 1363. 37 *Ed.* III. and 1369. 44 *Ed.* III. *Richard Wydvill* was constituted Sheriff of *Northamptonshire*, and Governour of the Castle of *Northampton*; which last Place, seems to have been continued to his Son, *John de Wydvill*, and his Grandson, *Richard de Wydvill*; for King *Hen.* VI. Regr. 26. restor'd an annual Rent of 14*s.* 4*d.* that one *William Burton*, one of the Grooms of the King's Chamber had for Life, to him, as Keeper of the Castle of *Northampton*.

Anno 1381. 4 *Rich.* II. A Parliament was held here about the Feast of *St. Martin*, *Nov.* 11, to the great Trouble of them that came to it; because it being Winter, there was no store of Fuel to make them Fires, and Lodgings were very straight for so great a Multitude: but the Cause that the Council appointed the Parliament to meet here, was to proceed more freely upon

upon the Tryal of *John Kirkby*, a Citizen of *London*, for the Murther of a Genoese, who being condemned by the Parliament, was hanged in the Sight of the Londoners that came thither; which Execution, if it had been done in *London*, the Lords feared that some Tumult would have been raised by the Citizens, who in those Days, were very rash and presumptuous in their Doings.

The only Statute that we can find this Parliament to have made, was upon the Complaint of the Commons, that the Lords and themselves were often deceived in the Quantities of Wines when they had bought them for want of Gauging, to remedy which Abuse, it was enacted, That the Statute made 27 *Edward* III. c. 8. shall be holden, kept, and put in due Execution; and moreover, that all manner of Vessels of sweet Wine of the *Rhine*, and other Wines, as also all Vessels of Vinegar, Oyl, Honey, and all other Liquors gaugeable, which shall hereafter come into *England*, *Wales*, or *Ireland*, shall be well and lawfully gauged by the Gaugers thereto assigned, or their Deputies; and if any will not suffer the same to be gauged, he shall forfeit the Wines, or other Liquors, and be imprisoned during the King's Pleasure; or if any Fault be in the Gauger, he shall pay the Party grieved treble Damages, lose his Office, and be imprisoned during the King's Pleasure. By this Parliament there was a new and strange Subsidy or Tax granted to be levy'd for the King's Use, and towards the Charges of the Army, sent into *France* with the Earl of *Buckingham*, *viz.* That every Priest, secular or regular, should pay six Shillings and Eight-pence, and every Nun as much; and every Man or Woman, married or not married, being 16 Years of Age (Beggars certainly known, only accepted) Four-pence each (or as Mr. *Speed* says, Twelve-pence). This Tax was much grumbled at by the People generally, and proved the pretended Occasion of the monstrous Mischief that followed by *Wat Tyler's* Rebellion.

Anno 1394. 18 *Rich.* II. *William Courtney*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in visiting these parts of his Province, as he shewed a great Zeal against the *Wickliffists*, or *Lollards*, in many other Places, so coming to *St. Peter's* Church (or *Peterburgh*) he applied himself to a certain Anchoress named *Matildis*, who was there kept as in a Closet, to reprove her for holding the Errors and Opinions of the *Lollards*; and finding her Answers insufficient, cited her to appear before him in *St. James's* Abbey in *Northampton*, to answer to him about those erronious Points. She did appear at the Day appointed, and renouncing her Errors, had a Penance enjoyned and departed; but did not return to her Closet again till the second Day before the Feast of *St. Lucy*, *December* 13.

Anno 1460. 38 *Hen.* VI. The Quarrel and Contest continuing between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, the King assembled a great Army, and being accompanied with the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Buckingham*, and diverse great Lords who took his Part, came to this Town; where the Queen perceiving the King's Army to be able to fight their Enemies, took upon her to encourage it (for the King study'd nothing but Peace) and so, when the whole Army was got together, it marched out of the Town, and passing over the *Nen*, encamp'd in the new Field between *Harlington* and *Sandisford*, guarding themselves with high Banks, and deep Trenches. On the other Side, the Lords being advanced near the King's Camp, sent the Bishop of *Salisbury* to the King to know his Mind, and to offer a Treaty of Peace; but he not doing it circumspectly, returned with an answer of Defiance and Contempt; which so provok'd the Earl of *March*, who was then in the Heat of Youth, that he resolved upon a Battle, and moving towards *Northampton* in the Night, began the Fight about seven a Clock in the Morning. Both Parts behaved themselves so bravely for near two Hours, that the Victory was dubious; but about nine a Clock, the King's Army was discomfited with the Loss of few less than ten Thousand kill'd and drown'd; among whom, was *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, *John* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, *Thomas Percy* Lord *Egremont*, *John* Viscount *Bedlesmere*, and many other of Note; besides whom, many

were taken Prisoners, and among them, King *Henry* himself, whom the Barons conveyed to *London*, and lodg'd in the Bishop's Palace.

Anno 1477. The Students of the University of *Oxford* apply'd themselves to the Building of a Divinity-School, and having purchased of *Baliol* College a void Space of Ground, lying within the City-Wall, began to build it, but before they had advanced far, found a great want of Money to compleat it; whereupon they wrote to the Heads of the *Benedictine* Order, assembled in this Place in a general Chapter, desiring their Assistance in so laudable a Work, which they readily granted, and sent them an 100 *l.* (a large Sum in those Days) upon Condition, that the School when built, and in Use, should be open to the Monks of their Order. The same did the *Austin* Friers, who it seems held a Council in this Town much about the same Time, and had a Petition by a Letter to the like Effect sent them. By these, and the more considerable Donations of *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, Archbishop *Chickeley*, &c. the Schools were in some few Years erected.

Anno 1483. 1 *Edw.* V. The Protector, *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, met *Henry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham* in this Town, and having had a long Conference, it was believ'd, that the Design of making him King, which happened soon after, was laid here; for that Time it was observ'd, that the Duke stood up vigorously for the Protector, maintain'd his Right to the Crown, and was one of those who went to the Queen, who for fear of the Protector was fled to Sanctuary at *Weſtminſter*, with the young King and his Brother, and by fair Pretences and Promises, got them out of her Hands, which having done, *Richard* soon made his own Way to the Throne; but tho' when he was King he rewarded the Duke largely, not only with great Titles, as Constable of *England*, Chief Justice of South and North *Wales*, &c. but with the large Estate of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, to which he pretended himself to be Heir by Descent; yet not being contented therewith, he plotted with Dr. *Morton* Bishop of *Ely*, to bring *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, to the Crown; which being discovered by King *Richard*, he was apprehended, and beheaded at *Salisbury*.

Anno 1642. 18 *Car.* I. A War being determined by the Parliament against King *Charles* I. for the Preservation of themselves, the Religion, Laws, and Peace of the Nation, as was speciously pretended, and the Earl of *Eſſex* being constituted General of their Army, the first Rendezvous of their Army was order'd at this Town, where met a Body of fifteen thousand effective Men, besides several Bodies which were ready to join them in other Places; the King was then at *Nottingham*, and hearing of *Eſſex*'s approach, left that Town and remov'd to *Shrewsbury*, which he effected to the no small Wonder of all Men that *Eſſex* did not attack him either at *Nottingham*, or in his March, as he might easily have done with a fatal Success both to the King's Person and Forces; but *Eſſex* having no Orders, as is suppos'd, to encounter the King's Forces, let them pass freely, as unwilling to act against his Master unless upon Necessity.

This Town hath been the Birth-place of many Eminent Persons, as *Richard* and *Adam* of *Northampton*, both of them Bishops of *Ferneſe* in *Ireland*, the one consecrated *Octob.* 13, 1282, and died *Anno* 1304, the other consecrated *Anno* 1322, and died *Octob.* 29, 1346; having first seen his Cathedral Church burnt and destroy'd by the Rebellious *Irish* under *O Morda* their Leader.

John of *Northampton*, written in *Latin* *Joannes Avonius*, he became a *Carmelite* Frier in this his Native Town, and so addicted himself to the Study of Mathematicks, that he became one of the most eminent of that Age for practical Experiments. He was the Author of a Work which he entitled, *The Philoſopher's Ring*; which was not like the Philosopher's Stone, a Thing meerly Imaginary, nor was a *Cyclopædia*, or a Circle of several Arts (as the Name may seem to import) but it was in plain Truth a perpetual Almanack, which Word, tho' some will have it of *Arabick* extraction, yet *Veſtegan*, a great Antiquary, will have it derived

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from the *Dutch Al-mon-aght*, *i. e.* the Regard or Obſervation of all Moons. This Work was eſteemed a Maſterpiece of that Age, and hath been ſince commented upon by other Writers. He flouriſh'd *Anno Dom.* 1340.

Samuel Fiſher, the Son of *John Fiſher*, an Haberdaſher and Mayor of this Town, an *Oxford* Man, and being puritanically inclin'd, was preſented to the Vicarage of *Lydde* in *Kent* in 1632; where, after he had continued about 11 Years he turn'd Anabaptiſt, publickly diſown'd his former Tenets, revolted from the Church of *England*, renounced his Cure at *Lydde*, was immediately repaptiz'd, and zealouſly, for a while, kept up a Conventicle to propagate his Opinions, writing many controverſial Pamphlets, and challenging the Neighbouring Miniſters to a Diſputation; but he was not at reſt here, the Quakers ſpringing up about eight or nine Years after his firſt Apoſtacy, he turned a zealous Quaker, and in the Company of one of that Sect undertook a Voyage to *Rome*, under a Pretence of converting the Pope, but was ſuppos'd to be converted there, and made a Romiſh Prieſt; for in his Travels, he had as good Bills of Exchange as any Gentleman of an Eſtate could have, tho' he had none, and when he did bear Witneſs againſt the Pope and Cardinals they meddled not with him, when he returned he was in gentile Habit, tho' his Companion was in a poor miſerable Condition. He continued a Quaker in Profeſſion to his dying Day, yet had aſſerted, that he look'd upon the Jeſuits and Friers to be ſounder in Doctrine than the Reform'd Churches; would often plead for Popiſh Tenets, and being in a Diſpute at *Sandwich* charg'd with Popery, he made ſlight of it, and ſaid, with a Geſture of Deriſion, *That* Bellermine *held many Truths, which muſt not be rejected becauſe he held them.* He wrote many Books, and was accounted a chief Leader of the Quakers. He held a Conventicle in *London* after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and was impriſon'd for it in *Newgate*; from whence, after ſome Time, being deliver'd, he retired to *Hackney*, where he died of the Plague, *Octob.* 1665.

Dr. *Samuel Parker*, Biſhop of *Oxford*, the Son of *John Parker*, Serjeant at Law of this Borough. He was educated in grammer Learning here, and in the Arts and Sciences in *Wadham-College*, in *Oxford*. He was bred up puritannically both by his Parents and Tutor, but removing to *Trinity-College* upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. by the Advice of Dr. *Ralph Bathurſt*, then ſenior Fellow, was reſcu'd from the Chains of an unhappy Education (as himſelf ſays) and became a zealous Aſſerter of the Church of *England*. In 1663, proceeding Maſter of Arts, he took Orders, was frequently at *London*, became Chaplain to a Nobleman, and was a great Droller upon the Puritans. In 1665 he publiſh'd a Book, which he entitled *Tentamina*, &c. and dedicating it to the Archbiſhop, Dr. *Sheldon*, made himſelf known to that great Prelate, who, in 1667, made him one of his Chaplains; by which Means he ſoon after was loaded with Preferments, being inſtalled Archdeacon and Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and preſented to the Rectories of *Ickham* and *Chartham* in *Kent*. In this Station he remained till the Year 1686, when he was promoted to the See of *Oxford* upon the Death of Dr. *Fell*, and was conſecrated *Octob.* 17. being allowed to hold his Archdeaconry *in Commendam* with it. What he tranſacted as a Biſhop, will be more proper to be accounted for in the County of *Oxford*, and therefore we ſhall paſs to his Works which were many, and ſome of them thought well wrote, *viz.* His *Tentamina*, &c. abovemention'd; his *Cenſure of the Platonick Philoſophy*; his *Account of the Origenian Hypotheſis concerning the Pre-exiſtence of Souls*; *Diſputationes de Deo & Providentia*; and many controverſial Tracts.

Dr. *Thomas Cartwright*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, who was born in this Borough, and educated at the Free-School here. He was ſent from thence to *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, but ſtaid there only two Years, the Viſitors appointed by Parliament, thruſting him by Force into *Queen's-College*. In 1649 being ordained Prieſt by Dr. *Robert Skinner*, Biſhop of *Oxford*, he became Vicar of *Waltham-Stow* in *Eſſex*, where he was a confident Preacher for the

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the Cauſe then in Being; but upon the King's Return he was very forward to expreſs his Loyalty, and being made Domeſtick Chaplain to *Henry* Duke of *Glouceſter*, got to be Doctor of Divinity, Prebendary of *Twyford* in the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, of *Shalford* in the Church of *Wells*, and *Durham*, Miniſter of *St. Thomas Apoſtle*, *London*, and Dean of *Rippon*; but all theſe Things did not content him, for he put in with great Boldneſs for the See of *St. David's*, which tho' he miſſed, he obtained that of *Cheſter* ſoon after, and was conſecrated to it, *Octob.* 17. 1686. Being in Favour with King *James* II. becauſe he was ready upon all Occaſions to comply with his Deſigns to obtain a better Biſhoprick, he was made one of the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners, and one of the Delegates to examine and determine the Affair relating to *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*: By which Offices he became ſo odious to the Sons of the Church, that when the Prince of *Orange* came over, he, for Fear of the Inſults of the Rabble, fled into *France* to his Maſter King *James* II. who, upon the Death of Dr. *Ward*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, preſented him to that See. While he abode at *St. Germains* he uſually read the Liturgy of the Church of *England* in his Lodgings to ſuch Perſons as would come to it. When King *James* went into *Ireland* he attended him thither, where being overtaken with the Country Diſeaſe, the bloody Flux or Dyſentery, within about a Month after his Arrival, he died on or near *Apr.* 14. 1689. Upon his Death-bed two Popiſh Prieſts went to him to bring him over to their Church; but he gave them ſuch a ſhort Anſwer, that they went away *re infectâ*, declaring, that as he had lived ſo he would die a Member of the Church of *England*. He hath ſeven or eight Sermons, and a Speech much commended, in Print. He was buried ſuitable to his Quality by the Biſhop of *Meath* and Earls of *Powis* and *Longford* in *Chriſt-Church*, *Dublin*, in the North East End of the Choir, the Biſhop reading the Office.

John Conant, Miniſter of this Town: At the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. he was Rector of *Exeter College*, *Oxford*; but in 1662 he left his Rectory, becauſe he would not ſubſcribe to the Act of Conformity; but afterwards upon better Thoughts he did conform, and became the Miniſter of this Place, where he was living an aged Man in 1692. He was made Archdeacon of *Norwich*, *June* 8. 1676, by Dr. *Edward Reynolds* then Biſhop of that See, whoſe Daughter he had formerly married, and *Decemb.* 3. 1681 he was inſtalled Prebendary of *Worceſter*. He was a learned, pious, and meek Divine; but hath not publiſhed any Thing ſo far as we know. When he died we do not find.

John Avon, born in this Town, and a *Carmelite* Friar there, a Doctor of Divinity, and ſuch an excellent Preacher, that he outdid all others of his Time. He alſo excelled in Mathematical Knowledge; for he not only knew all that could be known in that Science, but made many notable Diſcoveries. He compoſed a perpetual Almanack, to find in every Year for ever the Moveable and Immoveable Feaſts, the Aſpects of the Heavens, the Changes of the Moon, and all Things relating to the Ordering of the Divine Offices, according to the ſeveral Solemnities throughout the Year. *Richard Maidſtone*, an able Divine of the ſame Order, explained that Book, which the Author intituled, *A Philoſophical Ring*, with learned Commentaries. He alſo wrote upon ſome other Mathematical Subjects, and ſome Sermons. He died, and was decently buried in his Monaſtery, *Anno* 1350.

William Beufu, a *Carmelite* Friar here, and Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*, and at length Prior of his Monaſtery. He wrote many Things of his own, as *The Miracles of the Bleſſed Virgin* Mary; *Lecture of Sentences and various Collations*, and tranſlated others out of the *French* into *Latin*, as St. *Edmund* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury's Mirrour for beholding the Deity*, &c. He died, and was decently interred in his Monaſtery, *Anno* 1390.

Mr. *Whaley* of this Town, a Zealot in late Times for the Eſtabliſhment of a Commonwealth without a King. This Man, when he perceived ſome in the Earl of *Eſſex's* Army begin to ſtagger in their Obedience, would needs ſend them

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to Mr. *Dod*, the Decalogiſt, juſt as he was dying, to be reſolved of their Scruples, which, when they had propounded, he told them he was not able to ſpeak to them, and therefore only bid them look on what he had written on the Fifth Commandment, where he had made it clear from the Word of God, that it is damnable to take up Arms upon any Pretence whatſoever againſt a Prince; in which Opinion he ſaid he would die.

Ralph Freman, the Son of *William Freman* of this Town, Cloathworker, was ſo proſperous in his Buſineſs, that he was made Mayor of *London*, *Anno* 1633.

This Place hath given the Titles of Earls and Marqueſſes to theſe Families, *viz.*

Siward, the great Earl of *Northumberland*, was Earl of *Northampton* before the Conqueſt; and by the Gift of King *Edward* the Confeſſor.

Waltheof his Son ſucceeded him in this Earldom; but when *William* the *Norman* had obtained the *Engliſh* Crown, and no *Engliſhman* almoſt continued in the Eſtate he had formerly but by his ſpecial Favour, *Waltheof* was forced to ſubmit, and accept of his Earldom of *Northumberland*, upon Condition of his true Allegiance to the Conqueror; and as to this Earldom it was given him in Portion with *Judith* the Conqueror's Niece, that ſo he might as well by the Bond of Affinity as Gratitude be obliged to be a good and faithful Subject to him; but he conſpiring with the Earl of *Norfolk*, and *Roger* Earl of *Hereford*, to deſtroy and expel King *William*, loſt his Honour and Life; and King *William* gave this Earldom to

Simon Senlize, or *St. Liz*, who married *Maud*, *Judith* the Conqueror's Niece's eldeſt Daughter. He built the Caſtle of *Northampton*, and the Priory of St. *Andrew* in the ſame Town. He was a Witneſs to King *Henry* the Firſt's Laws, and went into the Holy Land in his Reign, but died in his Return home, leaving for his Succeſſor,

Simon St. Liz, his eldeſt Son, who taking Part with King *Stephen* againſt *Maud* the Empreſs, and her Son *Henry*, ſhared with him in the bad Fate he had at the Battle of *Lincoln*, *Reg.* 6. He founded the Monaſtery called *De la Pree*, near this Town, and dying 18 *Steph.* was buried in the Priory of St. *Andrew* here. He left by *Iſabel* his Wife a Son called

Simon de St. Liz, who immediately ſucceeded his Father in this Earldom. He, upon the Collection of an Aid for marrying the King's Daughter, 12 *Hen.* II. certified, that the Knights Fees he then held were 68 and an half *de vetere Feoffmento*, 12 *de novo*. He died in 1184 without Iſſue, and was buried in the Priory of St. *Andrew* here. After his Death this Earldom was vacant for above an hundred and fifty Years, *viz.* to the Year 1337. 11 *Ed.* III. When

William de Bohun, fourth Son of *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, upon the Advancing of *Edward* the Black Prince to the Dukedom of *Cornwal*, was created Earl of *Northampton*. He was a Man of great Action in Military Affairs, attending the King in ſeveral Expeditions into *France* and *Scotland*, and being one of the Commiſſioners for ſettling a Peace with thoſe Nations. He departed this Life, *Sept.* 16. 1360, and was buried in the Abbey of *Walden*, to which he, with his Wife's Conſent, had a little before given the perpetual Patronage of the Priory of *Berden*, leaving for his Succeſſor in this Earldom,

Humphrey de Bohun, his only Son, then but nineteen Years of Age. His Uncle, *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, died without Iſſue the Year after, and he being his Heir received this Addition of his Honour, that he was Earl of *Hereford*, *Eſſex*, and *Northampton*, and withall Conſtable of *England*; but he enjoyed not theſe Honours long, for he died 46 *Ed.* III. and was buried at the Feet of his Father in the Abbey of *Walden*. He left no Iſſue Male, but had only two Daughters for his Heirs, *viz.* *Eleanor*, married to *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, 6th Son *Edward* III. then Earl of *Buckingham*, and Duke of *Glouceſter*; and *Mary* to *Henry* Earl of *Derby*, afterward King *Henry* IV.

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Thomas of *Woodſtock*, by his Marriage aboveſaid, became Earl of *Northampton*, and Conſtable of *England* in her Right. By her he had only two Children, *viz.* *Humphrey* Earl of *Buckingham*, who died at *Cheſter* of the Plague, *Anno* 1400, and *Anne*, who married to *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, by whom ſhe had

Humphrey Earl of *Stafford*, and, after her Brother's Death without Iſſue, Earl of *Buckingham*, *Hereford*, *Northampton*, and *Perch*, and Conſtable of *England*. He, by Reaſon of his near Alliance in Blood to the King, and for his eminent Services in *France* and *England* in the Reigns of King *Hen.* V. and King *Hen.* VI. was advanced to the Tittle of Duke of *Buckingham*, to hold to himſelf and Heirs-Male. His Grandſon,

Henry Earl of *Stafford*, the Son of *Humphrey*, commonly called Earl of *Stafford*, who was ſlain in the Battle of *St. Albans*, 34 *Hen.* VI. ſucceeded him in this Earldom, and all his other Honours; as did alſo

Edward his Son, who was much in Favour with King *Henry* VII. becauſe he had ſo vigorouſly oppoſed the *Corniſh* Men, who roſe up in Arms on the Behalf of *Perkin Warbeck*; but in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. having diſguſted Cardinal *Wolſey*, he was upon the Accuſation of *Knevet* his Steward (whom he had diſplaced for oppreſſing his Tenants in *Kent*) attainted of High Treaſon, and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *May* 17. 1521. His Son *Henry* was reſtored in Blood by the next Parliament, but not to his Honours and Lands; by which Means this Honour lay dormant above twenty Years, till

William Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*, Brother of the Lady *Katharine Parr*, who was married to King *Henry* VIII. who created him Earl of *Eſſex*, *Reg.* 35. was by King *Edward* VI. advanced to the Title and Honour of Marqueſs of *Northampton*, *Reg.* 1. He married 33 *Hen.* VIII. *Anne* the Daughter and Heir of *Henry Bourchier* Earl of *Eſſex* and *Ewe*; but ſhe being convicted of Adultery he was ſeparated from her in the ſame King's Reign, and moved for a ſecond Marriage, but could not obtain it, tho' a Commiſſion was granted to certain Delegates to examine what Relief might be given to the innocent Perſon in ſuch a Caſe. Upon the Acceſſion of King *Edward* VI. to the Throne the Commiſſion was renewed; but the Matter being new, and *Cranmer*, who was one, and that the Principal of the Delegates, acting with his uſual Exactneſs, which was commonly accompany'd with Slowneſs, this Marqueſs became impatient, and married a ſecond Wife. This Act of his gave a great Offence to the Council, who forthwith ordered them to be parted, till the Delegates ſhould give Sentence, which, after many long Debates, was at length given in his Favour; and ſo his ſecond Marriage with *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George* Lord *Cobham*, was confirmed. Yet upon Advice with the learned, he obtained a ſpecial Act of Parliament for diſannulling his firſt Marriage, and ratifying his ſecond, that the Children begotten in it might be legitimate. He was one of King *Henry* the Eighth's Executors, and conſtituted Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* by King *Edward* VI. but taking Part with the Earl of *Northumberland* after King *Edward*'s Death, in ſetting the Lady *Jane Gray* upon the Throne, he was, upon Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion arreigned and condemned, but not being executed, he got to be reſtored in Blood, but not to his Honours, ſo that he was ever after ſtiled, *William Parr*, late Marqueſs of *Northampton*, till Queen *Elizabeth* *Reg.* 1. reſtored him both to his Honours and Eſtate. He died without Iſſue, 14 *Eliz.* 1571, and this Honour became vacant, and ſo continued to the Death of the Queen, King *James*, who ſucceeded her, having Knowledge of the Learning as well as Noble Pedigree of

Henry Howard, ſecond Son of *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, whoſe Father *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* had, as it were, been his Mother's Martyr, (being executed becauſe he was ſaid to have had a Deſign to marry her) created him Lord *Howard* of *Marnhill* and Earl of *Northampton*, and further made him a Knight of the Gar-

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ter, Privy Counſellor, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports. But it will be ever a Blot upon this Earl's Memory, that he was ſo much concerned in the Death of Sir *Thomas Overbury*: He was Uncle to the Lady *Eſſex*, who, having a greater Lover to *Robert Carr*, Viſcount *Rocheſter*, and afterwards Earl of *Somerſet*, than her Husband, obtained a Divorce to marry him. Sir *Thomas Overbury* oppoſed this Match, as both unlawful and diſhonourable, which much diſturbing the Lady, ſhe complained to her Uncle, who joined with *Somerſet* in poiſoning Sir *Thomas*, and not contented therewith gave out after his Death that he died of the Pox: But his Wickedneſs ſoon overtook him; for not long after being diſcovered to be a Roman Catholick, and a Favourer of Papiſts, contrary to Law, he ſuddenly retired from Court, diſpoſed of his Eſtate, and died. He was never married, and ſo left no Heirs of his Honours when he died *June* 15. 1614, by which Means this Title was a while laid aſide, but not long, for the ſame King dignify'd

Sir *William Compton* Kt. with the Honour of Earl of *Northampton*. He had been ſummoned to Parliament 35 *Eliz.* made Knight of the Bath at the Creation of Prince *Charles* Duke of *York*, and 15 *Jac.* I. conſtituted the King's Lieutenant within the Principality of *Wales*, and in *Auguſt* was raiſed to the Dignity of Earl of *Northampton*, and ſoon after inſtalled Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He married *Elizabeth*, ſole Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Spenſer*, Alderman of *London*, and by her had a Son *Spenſer*, and Daughter *Anne*, and dying *June* 24. 1630, left his Son,

Spenſer Compton, Heir of his Eſtate and Honour. He was a Perſon of a burning Loyalty, and readily took up Arms on the Behalf of his Royal Maſter King *Charles* I. to maintain his Right againſt the Forces raiſed by the Parliament to invade it. In which Service, encountering with divers Companies of Foot, and ſome Troops of Horſe, under the Command of Sir *John Gell* of *Hopton* in *Derbyſhire*, and Sir *William Brereton* of *Hanford* in *Cheſhire*, (who had made Head againſt the King's Forces in *Staffordſhire*) he loſt his Life on *Hopton-Heath* near *Stafford*, *Mar.* 19. 1642, and was buried in *Allhallows* Church in *Derby*. His Troops obtained the Victory, tho' much inferiour to the Enemies, with many Arms and Priſoners; but the Loſs of his Perſon was ſo great, that it turned the Joy both of his Majeſty and his Friends into Mourning, not only upon the Account of his perſonal Courage and Conduct, but of his great Intereſt in *Warwickſhire*, *Staffordſhire*, and this Shire, where he had ſettled ſuch an Aſſociation as to be able to raiſe at once two thouſand well diſciplined Men, firm to the King's Cauſe, which he brought to the Fight in *Keinton-Field*, and Siege of *Leiceſter*. He might have ſaved his Life, (for he fell into his Enemy's Power by a Fall from his Horſe) if he would have accepted of Quarter; but he ſaid he would not owe his Life to them that had forfeited theirs, and thereupon was ſlain. The King was greatly troubled for him, and ſaid, he was the greateſt Loſs but one he had ſince the Beginning of the Wars. He left many Children, both Sons and Daughters, of which four were Knights, and *Henry* the youngeſt Biſhop of *London* near 40 Years, and the eldeſt,

James Lord *Compton*, ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate, who has this Character deſervedly given him, that during the whole Courſe of the Civil War, which was but newly begun at his Father's Death, he proved a true Heir of his Father's Loyalty and Courage, and an Avenger of his Blood; for he in 1644 relieved *Banbury*, and taking the Beſiegers at Unawares, made his Way to the Caſtle, and having relieved it made good his Retreat; after which, with 3000 Horſe, he much infeſted Part of *Buckinghamſhire* and *Oxfordſhire* where the Parliament Intereſt lay: But *Cromwel* meeting him near *Oxford*, fell upon a Party of his Horſe, took 400 Horſe, and 200 Priſoners, of whom were many Officers, and Gentlemen of Quality, and the Queen's own Colours, the reſt flying. From this Time the King's Affairs began to grow daily worſe and worſe, and this Earl being ſubject to the

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Displeasure of the Parliament and their Party, had his Estate sequestred, and a greater Composition set upon it than usual, *viz.* above two Years full Rent, and was forc'd to pay; which hard Usage, with other Confusions of the Nation, and cruel Treatment of the Loyal Party, so troubled him, that he petitioned the Parliament for leave to go into *France*, but could not obtain it but by taking the Negative Oath. He outlived these rebellious Times, saw his Majesty King *Charles* II. restor'd to his Throne, and died at *Castle-Ashby* in this County *December* 15, 1681, but was buried with his Ancestors in the Vault of the Family under the Church of *Compton-Winniate* in *Warwickshire*, from which they take their Name.

George, his eldest Son, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, and having marry'd *Jane*, the youngest Daughter of Sir *Stephen Fox*, hath issue by her three Sons, *viz. James* Lord *Compton*, born *May* 1687, and summon'd by Writ to the House of Lords, *Anno* 1711, *George*, and *Charles*; and six Daughters. He hath one Brother, the Honourable *Spencer Compton*, Esq; who having been a Member of the House of Commons in several Parliaments, was Speaker in the Septennial Parliament which was dissolved *Anno* 1721, and still continues in that Station in the new-elected Parliament chosen in 1722.

About a Mile southward of this Town is a military Work called *Hunsberrow-Hill*, made most probably by the *Danes* as the Inhabitants of *Northampton* tells us, and not by the *Saxons*. The Figure is rather Oval than Circular, enclosed with a single Ditch about twelve Feet wide, and a double Bank. The Area is about an Acre of Ground, into which there is but one Entrance on the *South*; 'tis upon an high Hill, overlooking and commanding the adjacent Country; by the Form it is incontestably a *Danish* Encampment, the *Roman* and *Saxon* Camps where of another Shape, otherwise contriv'd and larger. It was a Summer-Camp for one of those Parties of *Danes* who sustained themselves by Plunder and Rapine, and pitched themselves here while *Towcester* was building by King *Edward* the Elder in 921, that they might the better awe the Country, and sally out for Forage and Plunder, upon which they liv'd. The Villages of Note in this Hundred are but few, *viz.*

Bucton, or *Bottone*, the Manor of which was possessed in King *Edward the Confessor*'s Days by *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*, as it is recorded in the Conqueror's Survey, and was inherited by his Son *Edwyne*, by whose Death it came into the Conqueror's Hands, and so became the Estate of his *Norman* Lords, whom he rewarded with the *Saxons* Estates, as is shewed in the historical Relation of this County above.

Pisford, a Village situate upon the Road from *Northampton* to *Harborough*, hath nothing remarkable in it but the Hill call'd *Longman's-Hill*, and an Entrenchment call'd *Barrow-Dyke*, within the Parish. The first, which is nearest the Town, is of an oblong Shape, about ten Yards wide, but not encompassed with a Ditch; which is an Argument that it is a Tumulus or a Sepulcral Hill, and so much the more, because there seems some such Thing to be imply'd in the Name of it; and so it may pass for the Sepulchre of some *Danish* Commander. As to the Entrenchment, we know not what Account to give of it more, than that it appears to have been of a square Figure, two Sides of it still remaining, and one of them above eighty Yards in Length.

Billing, which Name there are two Parishes that bear, but not distinguish'd in ancient Records, and therefore *Domesday-Book* speaks thus in general of it. In *Billing* the Earl; (*i. e. Robert* Earl of *Moreton* abovementioned) holdeth half an Hide, and half a Virgate of Land, the Land is one Carucate; there are three Villains with Oxen, and ten Acres of Meadow. It was formerly worth but two Shillings, but now ten Shillings. *Osmund* held it freely.

In modern Writers, we find *Great Billing* to have been given by King *Edward* IV. to *Thomas* Lord *Stanley* for Life, and after his decease, invested by King *Richard* III. *Reg.* 1. on *John de la Pole*, the eldest Son of *John de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, by his Sister *Elizabeth*, who was created Earl of *Lincoln* by his Brother.

Sir

Sir *Iſaac Wake* 'tis probable was born in this Place, his Father *Arthur Wake* being Rector of it, Maſter of the Hoſpital of St. *John* at *Northampton*, and Canon of *Chriſt's-Church*, *Oxford*. This *Iſaac* was admitted at *Merton-College* in 1593, made Probationer Fellow in 1598, and being choſen Univerſity Orator in 1604, became ſo well known to the King and Court by his Orations in a Ciceronian Stile pronounc'd before them, that in a little Time after he was advanc'd to the King's Service, and employ'd as Ambaſſador Extraordinary in *Savoy* and *Piedmont*; and Ordinary for *Italy*, *France*, and *Helvetia*. He was admired every where for his excellent Elocution; and there can be no doubt but that he was a Man of exquiſite Learning, ſtrong natural Parts, and a refin'd Wit. He died at *Paris*, and his Body being embalm'd by the Order of King *Charles* I. was brought over into *England*, buried in the Chancel of *Dover* Chapel. He hath ſeveral Orations and Diſcourſes upon the State of thoſe Countries in which he was Ambaſſador, as the *Switz Cantons*, *Italy*, *Sweden*, *&c.* in print, and ſeveral Letters in the two *Cabala's* printed at *London* in 1654 and 1663, beſides a Manuſcript Relation of what happened in the Dutchies of *Mantua* and *Monferrat* in the Year 1628 and 1629, which is among Mr. *Selden's* Books at *Oxford*. This Family of the *Wakes* hath been long Famous in this County; for *Hugh Wake* Eſq; was Knight of the Shire for it in four Parliaments in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and *Thomas Wake*, High Sheriff ſeven Times in the Reign of *Edward* III. and *Roger Wake* in the 2d of *Richard* III.

Sir *Thomas Billing*, who had his Name, and 'tis probable his Birth in this Place, tho' he dwelt at *Aſhwell* in great State. He was made Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*, in the ſixth Year of King *Edward* IV. and ſo continued till the one and twentieth. His Eſtate, which was very large, went by his Death to the Family of the *Lovells*, and by them to the *Shirlie*.

John Freeman, Eſq; High Sheriff of this County, 3 *Jac.* I. 1605, dwelt in *Great Billing* at that Time. He dy'd without Iſſue, and was a moſt bountiful Benefactor to *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, giving two thouſand Pounds to the Founding of Fellowſhips and Scolarſhips in that Houſe.

Moulton or *Molton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, but being forfeited into the Hands of King *Richard* II. He gave it, with other large Eſtates, to *Thomas de Moubray* Earl of *Nottingham*, who had a principal Hand in Murder of the King's Uncle, *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, and being on that account greatly in Favour with him, was advanc'd by him to the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*. He fell into Diſgrace at length with that Prince, and died in Baniſhment, but his Heirs *Thomas* and *John* enjoy'd his Eſtate and Honour ſucceſſively, till Iſſue Male failing, it paſſed by the Heirs general to the Families of *Berkley's* and *Howards*, and by them to the *Nevils* Earls of *Warwick*, by whoſe Daughters it paſſed to the Crown 9 *Ed.* IV. In the Park here was one of the largeſt Oaks that this County was ever known to breed, it was called the King's-Oak, and was cut down ſomewhat above 30 Years ago; it is generally reported, that it had a Body 30 Foot in Girth, and 10 in Diameter.

Retherſthorp, or *Raundſthorp*, a Manor belonging to the See of *Lincoln*, but by Virtue of King *Edward* the IIId's Licenſe, granted to his Son *John* of *Gaunt*, and *Blanch* his Wife, and the Iſſue of their Bodies lawfully begotten, by *John Sinwell* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, and others; *Thomas de Fauconberge*, Son of *Walter de Fauconberge*, had certain Lands in this Village at the ſame Time, which came to him by *Maud* his Mother, the Siſter and Coheir of *William de Pateſhull*. This is all we find of this Hundred.

XIII. The Hundred of *Hamfordſhoew*.

This Hundred, called in *Domeſday-Book*, *Andferdſdeſho*, and *Anneſdeſou*, is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Higham-Ferrers*, on the North with the Hundreds of *Huxloe* and *Orlingbury*, on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Spelhoe*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Wymerſley*,

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from which it is parted by the River *Nen* or *Nyne*. The Fee of this Hundred, we suppose, to be in the Crown. The Chief Town is

Wellingborow, *Wedlingboro*, or *Wedlingborough*, or, as *Ingulphus* calls it, *Wendlingborough*. It has a clean Situation on the South Side of an Hill, having fertile Meadows, and the River *Nyne* at Quarter of a Mile Distance below it. The Houses are built of a Kind of Red Stone. It is large and populous, consisting of 600 Families or more. It was destroyed by the *Danes*, but having recovered it self was made a Market-Town by King *John*, at the Suit of the Monks of *Croyland*, who had the Manor, which *Domesday-Book* thus describes. "In *Wendleberie* the Abbey of "*Croyland* holds two Hides and an half. "The Land is ten Carucates. In the De- "mesne is one Carucate, with one Ser- "vant, and twenty-one Villains, with a "Priest, seven Bordsmen, and eleven "Sockmen, who have eleven Carucates. "There are two Mills of fifteen Shillings, "and thirty Acres of Meadow. It was "worth once fifty Shillings, and after- "wards forty, but of late 'tis worth six "Pounds." But it grew so great a Corn-Market as now it is from the Decay of that of *Higham-Ferrers*, which tho' several Attempts have been made to retrieve, all have hitherto proved in vain. It carries on a good Trade in Corn, hath a fair Church, and a good Free-School, with a Market on *Wednesday* Weekly, and two Fairs, the one on *Easter-Tuesday*, and the other on the Eighteenth of *October*. It is of some Reputation in this County for certain Medicinal Springs, the Waters of which are drank for divers Indispositions and Diseases. The Well in this Place thus used was so long ago known, that some have thought the Name of the Town taken from from it; but our Antiquaries tell us, that it was at first called *Wedlingboro*, or *Woodlingborow*, as is before said, so that their Notion proves no more than a Fancy taken from vulgar Pronunciation, which is of no Authority. However, 'tis probable the Waters were once in good Esteem, because Queen *Mary*, the Consort of King *Charles* I. lay many Weeks in the Town to drink them. What Benefit her Majesty got by them, we know not; but 'tis certain, that the Town got good Store of Money, and the Well a much greater Reputation, which it hath in some Measure kept up ever since, tho' before they were neglected.

It being seated in an open Corn Country, the Farmers employ and maintain a considerable Number of People; but moreover there is such a Number of Lace-makers, as few Towns exceed it. This Trade alone (as 'tis reported) makes a Return of no less than fifty Pounds a Week into the Town one Week with another, by a moderate Computation, which being allowed it may justly be accounted the second Town in this County.

We meet with no Persons of Note in this Town, but Mr. *Jones* the grave and learned Vicar of it, a Person unblameable in Life, and an excellent Preacher, but being unmoveably loyal was perhaps the greatest Instance of the inhuman Usage of the late unhappy Times that our Histories afford. He was lame and sickly as well as seventy Years old, when he was taken Prisoner by some of the Parliament Forces, who first abused him with Scoffs and Jeers, compelled him to go on Foot to *Northampton*, and because he did not go so fast as they'd have him, let loose a Bear upon him, which they had taken from a Barber, whom they had killed, that they might thro' Fear make him hasten his Pace; but the Bear ran between his Legs, and carried him a while tamely, to the Wonder of the Beholders: The Soldiers, not pleased with this Gentleness of the Bear, removed him to an Horse, that he might not ride so easy, and one that had an Hand in killing the Barber got upon the Bear, as if it would carry him as tamely as it did Mr. *Jones*; but his Mistake proved fatal; for the Bear threw him off, and so tore and mangled him, that he died of the Wounds. Mr. *Jones* being brought to *Northampton* was there imprisoned three Months, being allowed nothing to lie on but a Mat and Straw, and to eat but Bread and Water, his Friends not being allowed to afford him better. Being released at

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length he returned to his Cure, where preaching up Loyalty, and observing the Orders of the Church, he was again upon Information apprehended, and being carried again to *Northampton* Gaol, I was there starv'd. The Villages which yield us any thing memorable in this Hundred are,

Barton, the Manor and Estate of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, Son of *Edmund* surnamed *Crouchback*, who dying without Heirs-Male left his Estate to his two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*. Upon the Division this Manor fell to *Maud*, who was married to *William* Duke of *Bavaria*; but she dying without Issue, all her Purparty came to her Sister *Blanch*, married to *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Richmond*, and after the Estate of the last House of *Lancaster* was come to him, created in Parliament Duke of *Lancaster*.

Holcot, a small Village, famous for the Birth of *Robert Holcot*, whose Ancestors took the Name from it, an Argument, that at that Time they were the Lords of the Manor, and chief Men in it. He was bred in the University of *Oxford*, and afterwards become a Dominican Friar at *Northampton*. He was a deep Scholar, and accounted one of the greatest Schoolmen of his Age, yet was highly commended for a prudent Man in managing secular Affairs. *Trithemius*, *de Scripto. Eccles. p.* 136, describes him as a publick Luminary to all *Christendom*, in these Words, *Vir in Divinis Scripturis, &c. i. e.* a Person excellently well skill'd in the Holy Scriptures, and yet not devoid of secular Learning, of an acute Understanding, and eloquent Tongue, being very famous for his Declamations. He wrote many celebrated Works, by which his Name is perpetuated to future Ages. He died at *Northampton* 1349 of the Plague, which at that Time raged so fiercely in *England*, that scarce a tenth Part of the People were left alive; insomuch, that the Churches and Churchyards in *London* not sufficing for the Interment of the dead, a new Burying-ground was consecrated in *Smithfield*, wherein fifty Thousand, which died of that Disease, were buried.

John Barbon, M. A. of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, was the Son of *Eusebius Barbon* of this Town. He was driven out of the University by the Parliament Visitors in 1647, and remain'd in a poor Condition till his Majesty's Restoration, when he became first Vicar of *Dallington*, and then of *Pitchford*, commonly called *Pisford*, both in this County, and enjoy'd the last of them to his dying Day, which happen'd *June* 23, 1688; soon after which, he was buried in his Church of *Pisford*. He was well read in various Authors, and wrote two Treatises; the one to prove the Liturgy of the Church of *England* a most Divine Service, and the other in Defence of Episcopacy; both of them printed together at *Oxford* 1663, in Answer to a Pamphlet stiled, *Common-prayer-book no Divine Service*, pretending to prove it by 27 Arguments, and 69 Objections; all which, Mr. *Barbon* fully answer'd and satisfy'd. Bordering upon this Parish lies

Sewell, or *Sywell*; or, as *Domesday-book* hath it, *Sawelle*, or *Swewell*, the Manor and Possession of *Robert de Todenai*, a noble *Norman*, who attending *William the Conqueror* into *England*, for his Valour and Assistance was rewarded with large Estates taken from the *Saxons*, among which this Manor was one. *Domesday-book* thus describes it; *Robert de Todeni* holds three Hides in *Sewell*, and four Parts of one Virgate. The Land is seven Carucates. There is one and an half in the Demesn, and eight Villians and three Bordsmen have three Caruates and an half. There is one Mill of twelve Shillings and Sixpence, and seven Acres of a Meadow, a Wood of two Quarentenes and an half long, and two broad; it was lately worth but 10 *s.* but now, is worth 40 *s.* His Son *William* took upon him (for what Reason it doth not appear) the Name of *William de Albany*, or *Albini Brito*. He was a Person learned in the Law, and for that Reason was made a Judge Itinerant with *Richard Basset* in King *Stephen*'s Days, and left an increas'd Estate to his Posterity, which continued in a flourishing Condition to the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. but this Manor was sometime before alienated, for we find it 1 *Edward* IV. granted by that King to *Walter D'Evereux* Lord *Fevers*, with many other Estates most of them

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them forfeited to the Crown by the Attainders of *James* Earl of *Wiltshire*, *Everard Digby*, Esq; and Sir *Thomas Tresham*.

In this Parish dwelt *William Wilmer*, Esq; who was High Sheriff of this County in the twelfth Year of King *James* I. He was the first Pensioner, as Dr. *James Montague* was the first Master, and Sir *John Brereton* was the first Scholar of the House in *Sidney-College Cambridge*, being all three of them in several Proportions, Benefactors to that Foundation.

Willy, the Manor and Estate of *William* Lord *Latimer*, who 42 *Edward* III. obtain'd a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demesn Lands in this Place.

Elton, in *Domesday-book* call'd *Echentone*, of which it gives this Account. *Ralph* holds of Earl *Hugh* four Hides in *Echentone*; the Land is eight Carucates, of which Land there is one Hide and and a Half in the Demesne, and there are two Carucates, and four Servants, and eight Villains, and nine Bordsmen, and twelve Sockmen with eight Bordsmen. There is a Mill of 14 *s.* and 32 Acres of Meadows, which was formerly worth but three Pounds, but is now worth an hundred Shillings.

XIV. The Hundred of *Higham-Ferrers*.

This Hundred in our Maps is written also *Higham-Ferris*, and *Higham-Feyrs*. In *Domesday-book* it is call'd *Hecham* Hundred, probably enough, for *Higham-Ferrers* is certainly a modern Name in *Domesday-book*; 'tis thus describ'd, *William Peverel* holds *Hecham* of the King, where are six Hides. The Land is twelve Carucates, and an half. In the Demesne are two Hides of the Lands and four Servants, and sixteen Villains, and nine Bordsmen with a Priest, have eight Carucates and an half. There is a Market which yields 20 *s. per Ann.* and a Mill of 20 *s.* and ten Acres of Meadow. A Wood one Quarentene long, and one broad. These Villages belong to the Manor, *Risden* now *Rushden*, *Caldecot*, *Calverton* now *Chelston*, *Cruitestone*, now *Nushton*, *Raunds*, &c. It is bounded on the East with part of *Bedfordshire*, on the North and West with the Hundreds of *Huxloe*, *Hamfordshoe*, and *Wymersley*, in which it ends in a Point Southward. The Fee of this Hundred belonged to the See of *Lincoln*, till *John Sigwell*, Bishop of it, by License from King *Edward* III. granted it to *John Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Blanch* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten; from whom it passed to the Crown in their Heir *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, afterwards King *Henry* IV. The chief Town of this Hundred, is

Higham Ferris, or *Ferrers*, seated on the Banks of the *Nyne*, yet on such an Elevation of Ground, as might deservedly give it the Name of the High Town; from it, by an easy Descent, we go down to the *Nyne*, which runs at no great Distance. It is small, but not very populous, and stands clean and dry, in a free and open Air, which renders it very pleasant. The Church is an handsome Structure, with a lofty Spire. It is an ancient Corporation, but sends but one Burgess to Parliament. 'Tis now govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, thirteen capital Burgesses, and other inferior Officers. 'Twas formerly defended by a Castle which now lies in Ruins; yet hath at Present, an Alms-house for twelve Men and one Woman, and a good Free-school. The Manor of this Town anciently belong'd to the *Peverells*, of whom *William*, who came over with the Conqueror, had fourty-four Manors in this Shire; among which this was one. His Son *William* inherited all, or most of his Estate, and gave this Manor in Marriage with his Daughter *Margaret* to *William de Ferrers* Earl of *Derby*, from whose Family it took the Name of *Higham-Ferrers*. They had their Castle here, but now it is in Ruins. But the chief Ornament of this Place was

Henry Chicheley, Son of *Thomas* and *Agnes Chicheley*, who was born in this Town. He was bred at *Oxford*, and design'd by *William Wickham* himself (he being then alive) to be one of the Fellows of his New-College. He afterwards became Chaplain to *Richard Mayford* Bishop of *Sarum*, who made him Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, which he exchanged for the Chancellor's Place of the Cathedral. This Bishop, at his Death,

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made him his chief Executor, and bequeathed him a fair gilt Cup for a Legacy. He was sent to the Council of *Pisa* in 1409 by King *Henry* IV. and by the Pope's own Hand, was consecrated Bishop of *St. Davids* at *Vienna*; and from thence, was advanced to the See of *Canterbury* by King *Henry* V. In his Reign, the Parliament at *Leicester* made an attempt towards the Dissolution of all the Abbies; but this Archbishop very artfully put it by, by giving a large Sum himself, and engaging to the King, that the Clergy should bounthully contribute towards the Wars he was carrying on in *France*, and so diverted his Thoughts to foreign Atchievements. In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. he sat sure in his See, but was often affronted by Cardinal *Beaufort* Bishop of *Winchester*, whom he discreetly thank'd for many Injuries. A Cardinal's Cap was offered him, but he refus'd it out of Policy rather than Pride, because he was unwilling to be so much obliged to the Court of *Rome*; for he was zealous for Church-Popery, and bitterly persecuted the Lollards, but State-Popery he cared not for, because he was a great Supporter of the *English* Liberties against Papal Usurpations. He was a diligent Promoter of Learning, as appears by the three Colleges erected at his Expence, and endow'd by himself, or his Procurement, *viz.*

1. One College, with an Hospital for the Poor in this Town, to which last, besides the Fragments of Bread and Meat left by the College, he assigned certain yearly Revenues.

2. *St. Bernard's Hostle* at *Oxford*, afterwards alter'd and improv'd by Sir *Thomas White*, who coverted it into St. *John's-College*.

3. *All-Souls* in the same University, which hath bred many learned Men; and besides, gave to the University of *Oxford* 123 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to be put in a Chest or Hutch, call'd from him *Chicheley*'s Chest, for this Use, that the University might, upon just Occasions borrow five Pounds, and each College, except *New-College*, as many Marks; because he had given that College the like Sum. He held his Archbishoprick 29 Years, and died *April* 12, 1443. The Villages are

Bosiate, *Bosiete*, or *Bosezate* and *Bosyate*, the Manor and Estate of *Waltheof*, the Great Earl of *Northumberland*, in *Edward the Confessor*'s Reign, as appears by the *Conqueror*'s Survey; but *Waltheof* being found guilty of conspiring with some other Lords, to kill or remove the *Conqueror*, his Lands were seiz'd by that King; and 'tis probable, that this Manor, with some others in this County, were given to *Simon S. Liz*, whom he made Earl of *Northampton*, and married him to his Eldest Daughter *Maud*. *Domesday-book* tells us, that *Judith*, the Countess of *Northumberland*, and Widow of *Waltheof*, held one Virgate of Land in this Village possibly for Part of her Dower) on which were four Bordsmen. In King *Edward* the IIId's Time, *Reg.* 9, we find this Manor to be the Estate of *William* Lord *Latimer*, and his Posterity, in which the Male Line failing, this Manor, with some others, passed with *Elizabeth* the Daughter of the last *William* Lord *Latimer*, the Widow of *John* Lord *Nevil*, to *Robert* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*.

Easton-Mauduit, or *Maudal*, so called from the Family of the *Mauduits*, some Time Lords of it, to distinguish it from some other Villages of that Name in other Hundreds of this County, as *Easton* in *Cleley* Hundred, and *Eaton juxta Collyweston* in *Willibrooke* Hundred. This Place is famous for being the Seat of the *Yelvertons*, of whom these were Men of great Worth.

Sir *Christopher Yelverton*, who being descended of an ancient and gentile Family of his Name, living at *Rowgham* in *Norfolk*, first settled in this Place. He was, after his School and University Education, enter'd a Student in *Grays-Inn*, where he had the Repute of a very ingenious Gentleman, of which he gave a Proof, in writing the Epilogue to a Play, translated from *Euripides*, called *Jocasta*, written by Mr. *George Gascoigne*, and publickly acted in that Inn in 1566. He after proved an eminent Counsellor, was knighted, and at length made a Judge, and dying at this Place was interred in the Church here, *Anno* 1607.

Sir *Henry Yelverton*, his eldest Son, inherited his Seat and Estate here. He was born in this Place on St. *Peter*'s Day in

1566, and after his School-Learning was educated for a Time among the *Oxonians*, and from them was tranſlated to *Grays-Inn*, where after he had taken the Degree of Barreſter, continuing ſome Time; he was thought ſo well read in our Common Laws, that he was choſen the *Lent* Reader in 1606. A few Years after he got into the Favour of *Robert Carr* Earl of *Somerſet*, who had a great Intereſt with King *James* I. and by his Means was made his Majeſty's Solicitor General in 1613, and afterwards Attorney General in 1616. Soon after this his Promotion, his Patron the Earl of *Somerſet* being to be tried for Sir *Thomas Overbury*'s Death, he refuſed to appear, and plead publickly againſt him, and was committed to the Tower for ſo doing; however, he recovered this Misfortune, and continued the King's Attorney General till the Year 1621, when he was diſcharged of that Office, fined, and committed Priſoner to the Tower again, for paſſing ſome Clauſes in the Charter of the City of *London*, which were not agreeable to his Majeſty's Warrant. The Duke of *Buckingham* was the chief Cauſe of all this, ſo that ſo long as that Duke bore ſuch a Sway, Sir *Henry* deſpaired of a Releaſe; But his Fortune ſoon changed, the Duke went to viſit him in the Tower *incognito*, to examine him in certain Matters, in which he received ſuch Satisfaction, that Sir *Henry* was preſently releaſed, taken into Favour, and in 1625 made a Judge firſt of the King's-Bench, and then of the Common Pleas, in which Station he died; and had not the Duke been ſuddenly cut off, 'twas thought he would have been made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Under his Name there are extant in Print,

Several Speeches ſpoken in Parliament, and particularly one in *Ruſhw. Col.* p. 34.

Reports of divers ſpecial Caſes in the Court of King's Bench, *Lond.* 1661.

The Rights of the People of *England* concerning Impoſitions, *Lond.* 1679.

Thirty-two Sermons of Mr. *Edw. Philips*, a Puritan Preacher, taken by him in Short Hand.

He died in *February*, 1629, leaving for his Heir, *Robert*, whoſe Heir was

Henry Yelverton, born in this Place in 1633, *July* 6. He was educated in Grammar-Learning in St. *Paul*'s School, *London*, and from thence removed to *Oxford*, where he was admitted a Gentleman-Commoner in 1650. He made great Proficiency in ſeveral Sorts of Learning, and was as exact a *Latiniſt* and *Grecian* as any in the Univerſity of his Age and Time. Removing from the Univerſity he lived at this Place, and being a true Son of the Church of *England* he kept Dr. *Thomas Morton*, Biſhop of *Durham*, who had been ejected from his See ſome Years before, and lived in great Want, in his Family ſeveral Years, and was as tender of and reſpectful to him as his Parent. He died in the Flower of his Age, *Octob.* 3. 1670. He wrote A Short Diſcourſe of the Truth and Reaſonableneſs of the Religion delivered by *Jeſus Chriſt*; as alſo ſomething in Vindication of the Church of *England*, againſt *Edward Bagſhaw* of *Chriſt-Church*, and a Preface to Biſhop *Morton*'s Book, entitled, *The Epiſcopacy of the Church of* England, *juſtify'd to be Apoſtolical from the Authority of the Primitive Church.* This Biſhop died at Sir *Henry*'s Houſe on St. *Matthew*'s Day, 1659. The Lord *Longville*'s Seat is in this Town.

Eckton or *Ecton*, a Village of no Note, but for being the Birth-Place of Sir *Auguſtine Nichols*, Son of *Thomas Nichols*, Serjeant at Law. He was bred up by his Father, after Grammar and Univerſity Learning, in the Study of our municipal Law, and attained to ſuch an Eminency in it, that Queen *Elizabeth* made him a Serjeant, and King *James* I. choſe him to be his, from whence he was freely preferred to be one of the Judges: Freely, (we ſay) becauſe King *James* uſed to call him, *The Judge that would give no Money.* In his Office he was renowned for the beſt Judiciary Endowments, as Patience to hear, a Memory to retain, a Sagacity to ſearch and diſcern, and Integrity to determine impartially all Cauſes without any Biaſs or Reſpect whatſoever. He never would travel upon the Lord's Day, which wrought a Reformation upon ſome of his own Order, and loved (as he expreſſed it) plain and profitable Preaching, which touched

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touched the Conſcience, not tickled the Ears. He died as he went the Northern Circuit, and hath a fair Monument ſet upon him in *Kendal* Church, *Weſtmoreland*. Upon the Bank of the River *Nen*, in this Hundred we find a Village called

Cheſter, where we meet with a *Roman* Fortification or Burrow, as the Inhabitants call it. It is an oblong Square, near twice as long as it is broad, which was at firſt walled about with Stone. The longeſt Sides of it are placed North and South. The *Area* within is about twenty Acres of Ground. The Bottom of the Wall is about eight Foot thick. The Out-Courſes of the Stone are laid flat-ways, the Inward End-ways. The River runs under the Northern Wall. Among the Ruins of the South Wall have been found two plain Pillars of Stone of an oblong quadrangular Form, about four Feet long, and two broad. Being found in a *Roman* Encampment, 'tis probable they are Monuments of theirs, and by their Form they ſeem to be Sepulchral Altars, but being without Inſcriptions, or any other Marks, we cannot determine for what End they were made. In digging up, the *Area* Parts of *Roman* Bricks and Pavements are often found, as alſo ſome *Roman* Coins. 'Tis probable here was the Summer Station of the *Roman* Soldiery, and their Winter one was hard by at *Archeſter*.

Newton, a Village, famous for being the Native Place of *William Treſham*, the Son of *Richard Treſham*, by *Roſe* the Daughter of *Thomas Billing* Eſq; his Wife, deſcended of a Knightly Family, which had their Seat here. He having paſſed his Degrees at *Oxford* was elected Probationer Fellow of *Merton-College* in 1515, and Regiſter of the Univerſity in 1523. Afterward, being about that Time Doctor of Divinity, and in great Repute for his Learning, he was made one of the Canons of the firſt Foundation of *Chriſt-Church*, compleated by King *Henry* VIII. in 1532, and having the Character of an active Man was elected to the Office of Commiſſary (or as 'tis now called Vice-Chancellor) of the Univerſity, which he executed with great Commendation ſeveral Years. He took Part with King *Henry* VIII. in the Matter of his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*. He diſputed in King *Edward* the Sixth's Reign with *Peter Martyr* about the Euchariſt, and was impriſoned ſeveral Times in that Reign. When Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, he diſputed with *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer* at *Oxford* in 1554, but refuſing the Oath of Supremacy to Queen *Elizabeth* was deprived of his Canonry in *Chriſt-Church*, and impriſoned a while, but being releaſed he retired to his Rectory of *Bugbrook* in this County, and remained there ſome Time, but was at length outed of that, and died, *Anno* 1569.

Rawns, or *Rawndes*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Edmund* ſurnamed *Crouchback*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, a younger Son of King *Henry* III. *Scarwigge*, *Ringſtead*, and *Hargrave* are Dependants upon this Manor, and with the Head of them, *Rawnds*, after a ſhort Succeſſion in this Family became veſted in the laſt Duke of *Lancaſter*'s two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, which laſt, marrying to *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Richmond*, brought this Manor, and many other large Eſtates to him after the Death of her Siſter *Maud*, who died without Heirs; whereupon he was created Duke of *Lancaſter*. He left his Eſtate to his Son *Henry*, who became ſoon after King of *England*, by the Title of King *Henry* IV. and ſo this Manor was made the Poſſeſſion of the Crown, at leaſt for a while. The Advowſon of the Church of *Rawndes* was appendant to the Manor, and went along with it.

Ruſhden, a Manor belonging to the See of *Lincoln*, but alienated to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, by *John Sinwell* Biſhop of that See, by the Licenſe of King *Edward* III. and ſo it being the Inheritance of his Son *Henry*, paſſed to the Crown, as *Rawndes* abovementioned.

Stanwicke, the Manor of which belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Peterborough*, and is of the yearly Value of 25*l.* 8*s.* The Parſonage was alſo ſettled on them at firſt, but was afterwards taken from them, and a Payment of 11*l.* 16*s.* 8*d. per Ann.* aſſigned them out of it. This Town was the native Place of Dr. *John Dalben*, Archbiſhop of *York*, who was the Son of Dr. *William Dalben*, Rector of this Church. He was elected Student of *Chriſt-Church* from *Weſtminſter* School in 1640. In the

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Civil Wars he bore Arms on the King's Part, *viz.* he was an Enſign at *Marſton-Moor* Fight, wounded in defending *York*, ſo much that he loſt a great Quantity of Blood, and was a Soldier in *Oxford*, when the King had made it a Garriſon; in all which Places he behaved himſelf ſo well, that he was made a Major in one of the King's Armies. When *Oxford* was ſurrendered, and the King's Army was disbanded, he returned to *Chriſt-Church*, took his Maſter of Arts Degree in 1647, and was elected a Student there, but was the next Year ejected by the Parliament's Viſitors. From this Time he lived privately at *Oxford* in Mr. *Ralph Sheldon's* Houſe, and married his Daughter, yet aſſiſting Mr. *John Fell* in reading the Liturgy in private. After King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration he was made a Canon of *Chriſt Church* in 1660, Doctor of Divinity, Archdeacon of *London*, Clerk of the Cloſet, Dean of *Weſtminſter* in 1662, and at length Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, being allowed by his Majeſty to hold his Deanery with it *in Commendam*, in 1666, and made Lord Almoner ſoon after, which Place he managed, as it had been before, with ſuch Juſtice and Integrity as was for the great Benefit of the Poor. In this See he ſat ſeventeen Years; and, upon the Death of Dr. *Sterne* Archbiſhop of *York* was promoted to that high Dignity in 1683, but ſat but three Years, dying *April* 16. 1686, and was buried in *York* Cathedral, where he has a large and comely Monument ſet over his Grave, with a long Epitaph, deſcribing the moſt ſignal Actions of his Life. He was a Man of a free, generous, and noble Diſpoſition, and withal of a natural, bold, and happy Eloquence yet never careful to print any of his Sermons, tho' very deſerving of it. Three of them only, preached before the King, are extant, for which we may thank his Obedience rather than his Will or Choice. He died of a Lethargy and Small Pox the ſame Day, on which he had appointed, that the Holy Sacrament ſhould be celebrated every Sunday in his Cathedral the Year before.

XV. The Hundred of *Wimerſley*, or *Wymerſley*, or *Wimerleu*, Do. B.

This Hundred, which in *Domeſday-Book* is called *Wimerſlea*, *Wimereſle*, *Wimemerſlea*, and ſome Time, as we conceive, *Wicelea*, *Wiceſle*, and *Wieſle*, is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Higham-Ferrers* and Part of *Bedfordſhire*, on the North with the River *Nen*, which divides it from the Hundreds of *Hamfordſhoe* and *Spelhoe*, on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Towceſter*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Cleley* and Part of *Bedfordſhire*. The Property of the Hundred is in the Crown, the Officers of it being appointed by the Sheriff. There is no Market Town in this Hundred, *Northampton* ſtanding upon the North Side of it. The Villages are

Bliſworth, or *Blyſeworth*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Baldwin Wake*, who gave it to his younger Son, *Hugh Wake*, with ſome other Lordſhips. He left to his Son *Thomas Wake*, who 4 *Edw.* III. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here, from which Time the chief Seat of the Family hath been in this Place.

Caſtle-Aſhby, where the Earl of *Northampton* hath a noble Manſion, begun by *Henry* Lord *Compton*, and finiſhed by his Succeſſor, *William* Earl of *Northampton*. It was a beautiful Building, when firſt erected, but is much deformed ſince by a caſual Fire, which, tho' it hath in ſome Meaſure recovered by the Reparations of it by the ſucceeding Earls, yet can't be ſuppoſed to have attained its priſtine State, yet in its preſent State is a ſtately Structure, and has a charming Situation and Proſpect. The Gardens are laid out according to the beſt Manner now in Uſe, and well furniſhed with green Flowers, *&c.* But that which is more eſpecially to be noted, as being a particular Beauty and Ornament to this noble Seat, is *Yardley-Chaſe*, which in the regular and advantageous Diſpoſal of all the Parts of it is truly admirable and delightful. The Conveyance of Water, effected by *Samuel Warren*, an ingenious Blackſmith of *Weſton-Flavel*, from a Spring in the Village of

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Chadſton to this Houſe, after many Artificers had tried in vain, is worthy of Admiration. Dr. *John Towers*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*, (of whom we ſhall hereafter give a more full Account in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory) was, by the Donation of *William* the aforeſaid Earl of *Northampton*, whoſe Chaplain he was, Rector of this Place, and by his Recommendation made Chaplain to King *Charles* I.

Courten-Hall, the Native Place of Sir *Richard Lane*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Son of *Richard Lane*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Clement Vincent* of *Harpole* in this County Eſq; This worthy Perſon was educated in the Study of the Common Law in the *Middle-Temple*, and being called to the Bar became of ſo great Note, that he was choſen *Lent* Reader in 1630, 5 *Car.* I. but did not read, becauſe of the Plague then being in *London*. When the Long Parliament tried *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford* for High Treaſon in 1640, he was eſteemed for his Learning and Knowledge in the Law to be the propereſt Perſon to plead for him, and manage his Cauſe. Soon after that he was made Attorney-General to Prince *Charles*, and ſeeing the bad Courſes the Parliament took, he left his Chambers, Books, and Furniture with *Bulſtrode Whitlock* Eſq; his Friend, and retired to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. to *Oxford*, where in 1643 he was made a Serjeant at Law, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Knight, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council. In the next Year he was made one of the Commiſſioners for the Treaty of *Uxbridge*, and in 1645, upon the Death of the Lord *Littleton*, had the Great Seal delivered to him. In *May*, 1646, he was one of the Commiſſioners appointed by that King to treat of the Surrender of *Oxford*, upon which he fled beyond Sea, to eſcape the Reſentments of the Parliament. In his Abſence his Son went to Mr. *Whitlock*, to demand his Father's Goods, but he denied that he ever knew him, and ſo he loſt all. He died in *France* in 1650. He hath written Reports of the Court of Exchequer from the 3d Year to the 9th of King *James* I. Printed at *London*, 1657. Sir *Edward Hide* obtained the Great Seal the ſame Year.

Bordering upon this Village is *Sacy*, *Sawcy*, or *Sawly Forreſt*, a Portion of Land ſet apart wholly for Wood and Buſhes, to harbour Game for the Pleaſure of the Gentry of the County. It is about 4 Miles diſtant South from *Northampton*; and being but ſmall is of late parcelled out into three Walks, *viz.* *Piddington*, *Hartwell*, and *Hanſlip*, and twenty-four Coppices, which are cut down in their Turn at twenty-one Years Growth. This Forreſt is about a Mile and half long, and about a Mile over. *Hartwell*, *Aſhton*, *Quinton*, *Piddington*, *Hackleton*, and *Hanſlip*, the circumjacent Villages, have the Right of Commonage in the commonable Parts of it.

Collingtrough, or *Colyngtrough*, the Manor and Eſtate of the Family of *Bulemer*, of whom was *Ralph* Lord *Bulemer*, who died *Decemb.* 22. 40 *Edward* the Third, leaving his Eſtate to his Son *Ralph*, then little more than a Twelvemonth old. His Widow *Margaret* ſurviving him had for her Dowry certain Lands in this Pariſh, and other Places in this and other Counties, which, after her Deceaſe, her Heir *Ralph* inherited.

Hardingſton, the Manor and Poſſeſſion of *Waltheof* Earl of *Northumberland*, in the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey. He left no Heir Male, and ſo his Eſtate was divided between his three Daughters, *Maud*, married to *Simon de S. Liz*, to whom the Conqueror gave her Father's Earldom of *Huntington*, *Alice*, married to *Ralph de Toeni*, *ſive de Conchis*, Lord of *Flamſtead* in *Hertfordſhire*, and ——— married to *Robert* the fifth Son of *Richard de Tonebrugge*, *Judith* the Mother having a very large Inheritance of her own. In *Domeſday-Book* it is thus recorded of this Place. "*Judith* the Counteſs hath in *Hardingſton* "two Hides. The Land is four Carucates, "there are ſix Sockmen, and ſix Bordf- "men have three Carucates and three "Acres of Meadow." To which of them upon the Diviſion this Manor fell we find not, but read, that *William de Vipount* gave certain Lands lying in this Pariſh to the Nunnery of our Lady *de la Pree* (or *de*

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de pratis, [illegible] in the Meadows) at *Northampton* [illegible] the Manor passed by Inheritance [illegible]rs of his Succeſſors, till *Ivo de Vipont*, [illegible] *Hen.* III. taking Part with the rebellious Barons, all his Lands were ſeized and granted to *Robert* his Brother, and in particular this Manor of *Hardingſtone*.

Horton, of which *Domeſday-Book* gives this Account. "*Judith* the Counteſs (of "*Northumberland*) hath in *Horton* one Vir- "gate of Land in *Sole*, and one Hide. "The Land is half a Carucate, but is "waſte." In later Times here was the the Seat of *William Parr*, Uncle to Queen *Katharine*, the ſixth and laſt Wife of King *Henry* VIII. He reſiding here was ſoon after ſhe married made her Chamberlain, and ſhortly after created *Decemb.* 23. 35 *Hen.* VIII. Lord *Parr* of *Horton*. In the next Year that King deſigning an Expedition into *France* conſtituted his Queen General Regent of the Realm, and appointed this Lord *William Parr* one of her Aſſiſtants, to be conſulted with upon Occaſions. He was buried in the Pariſh Church of this Place, and leaving no Iſſue Male his Honour vaniſhed, and his Eſtate was divided between his 4 Daughters, *Mary*, married to Sir *Ralph Lane* Kt. *Anne*, to Sir *John Digby* of *Ketilby* in *Leiceſterſhire* Kt. *Elizabeth*, to Sir *Nicholas Woodhall* Kt. and *Mary*, to Sir *Thomas Treſham* Kt. but to which of them this Manor went we know not. *George Montague*, the Son of *Henry* III. Brother of *Edward* I. Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*, had his Seat in this Place, but died without Iſſue. On the Bank of the River *Nyne* we find

Clifford-Hill, an artificial Heap of Earth, of a circular Form, of a pretty large Extent and Height, and ſurrounded with wide and a deep Ditch or Trench. Near the Foot of it on the South Side is a raiſed ſemicircular Bank, with its Ends bearing to the Hill, thus including a Piece of Ground, that perhaps ſerved for a Lodgment of ſome Soldiers poſted there. Round the Top of it, 'tis ſaid, was a ſmall Mound of Earth. The Hill, notwithſtanding the modern Name, appears by the *Roman* Coins found on the Top of it not long ſince to have been raiſed by that People probably to be a Watch-Hill to obſerve their Enemies, or a Fortreſs to guard the Ford, which was paſſable till *Billing* Bridge was built, from whence we may ſuppoſe it was called *Clifford-Hill*, *i. e.* the Hill by the Ford. Near this Hill Eaſtward is

Cogenhoe, or *Cooknoe*, where was found, about two Foot within the Ground, an Urn of the common Figure, but conſiderably bigger than commonly they are, very thin for the Largeneſs, and not very ſmooth, and of a whitiſh Colour, cover'd with a flat broad Stone. It contained a Mixture of Aſhes and Earth, and by the Largeneſs 'tis believed by our Antiquaries to be a Family Urn, purpoſely made ſo capacious to contain the Aſhes of all the near Relations of one Stock; but by the Meanneſs of this 'tis conjectured to have belonged to ſome mean vulgar Family. In the ſame Field were found ſome *Roman* Coins, of which one had *Fauſtina*'s Head on it.

Houghton, of which Place *Domeſday-Book* thus ſpeaks. "*Robert* holds of *William* (*de* "*Peverel*) in *Hobtone* one Hide and half "a Virgate of Land, and two Carucates. "The Land is four Carucates. There "are two in the Demeſne, and four Ser- "vants and ſixteen Villains, and ſix "Bordſmen have two Carucates, or "Plough-Lands. There are ten Acres of "Meadow, a Wood, three Quarentenes "long, and two broad. It was formerly "and is now worth forty Shillings. *Oſ-* "*mond* holds it freely." It is now chiefly famous for being the native Place of the eminent Poet *Thomas Randolph*, whoſe Father lived here. He was at firſt bred at *Weſtminſter* School, from whence being removed to *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, he was choſen Fellow, and having commenced Maſter of Arts, was a moſt celebrated Poet in his Time, an adopted Son of *Ben. Johnſon*, from whom, beſides what he wrote in his Youth, great Things were expected; but by indulging himſelf too much with the liberal Converſation of his Admirers, (a Thing incident to Poets and great Wits) he brought himſelf to an untimely End in the Houſe of *William Staffford* of *Blatherwyke* in this County Eſq; and was buried in the Church there, among

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the *Staffords*, and soon after had a white Marble Monument, wreathed about with Lawrel, erected over his Grave by *Chriſtopher* Lord *Hatton*. He died *Mar.* 17. 1634. *Æt.* 29. Mr. *Edward Smith* of this Place, being a ſteady Royaliſt, was ſequeſter'd by the Long Parliament, and forced to compound for 142 *l.* for his Eſtate, that he might have it to maintain himſelf and Family.

Preſton, a little Village, ſtands South of this Place, where Mr. *Richard Knightley* had his Dwelling. He, having been educated a Gentleman Commoner in *Oriel-College*, *Oxford*, gave a hundred Pounds to that Society, towards rebuildiug their College. In *Domeſday-Book* it is thus deſcribed. "*Winemar* holdeth one Hide in "*Preſton*, and Part of an Hide. He de- "fended himſelf in the Time of King "*Edward*. The Land is two Carucates. "There is one in the Demeſne, and two "Servants and four Villains, with one "Carucate. There are two Acres of "Meadow. It was valued formerly at "two Shillings, but now at twenty Shil- "lings. *Winemar*'s Widow held in King "*Edward*'s Time."

Milton, the Manor and Eſtate of *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, but he being attainted, and his Eſtate thereby fallen to the Crown, King *Edward* IV. ſhortly after his Coronation beſtowed it with other Lordſhips and Eſtates upon his Brother *Richard*, whom he created *Reg.* 1. Duke of *Glouceſter*, and conſtituted Lord High Admiral of *England*, and Conſtable of *Corfe-Caſtle*, and granted him the Fee-Farm of *Glouceſter*, and the Honour and Lordſhip of *Richmond*. Upon his Acceſſion to the Crown this Manor became a Part of the Revenues of it. This Place is of Note for being the Native Soil of Sir *William Fitz-Williams*, five Times Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, a ſure Evidence of his Honeſty and Ability, ſince Queen *Elizabeth* never truſted any Man twice in her Miniſtry who had deceived her once. Many excellent Things he did in his Government. 1. Raiſing a Compoſition in *Munſter*, and ſettling the Poſſeſſions both of the Lords and Tenants in *Monahan*, an Act of State, tending very much to the Reformation of the Civil Government there. 2. His Vigilancy in the Year 1588, when the routed *Spaniſh Armada* hoped to find *Ireland* a Refuge, but when they were driven upon the Shore there, it was ſo well guarded, that it proved worſe than the Sea to them, becauſe he allowed his Soldiers to ſeize the Goods and Wrecks, and treat the Men as Enemies. To this his Auſterity and Rigour ſome impute the *Iriſh* Rebellion that followed, but unjuſtly. 3. During his Government, Queen *Elizabeth* reduced the Coin in *Ireland* to its full Value, which was much debaſed thro' her Father's exceſſive Expence, who ſtamped for *Ireland* Sterling-Coin (as it was called) which went in *Ireland* for 12 *d.* but in *England* but for 9 *d.* 4. In his Time alſo the Queen founded a College in *Dublin*, which ſhe dedicated to the Holy and Individual Trinity, in the Place where before was the Monaſtery of *All-Saints*, enriching the ſame with all the Privileges of an Univerſity, in effecting which Work he was ſo ſedulous and ſerviceable, that his Arms are permitted to be ſet upon the Gate, to perpetuate his Memory to Poſterity.

Greendon, or *Greyndon*, in which, as *Domeſday-Book* tells us: "*Judith*, the Counteſs "beforementioned had three Hides, and "one Virgate of Land. The Land is "nine Carves, or Plough-Lands, which "twelve Sockmen are in Poſſeſſion of it, "and there are three Mills rented at "three Shillings, and thirty Acres of "Meadow." The Parſonage of which was the Poſſeſſion of *King's-Hall* in *Cambridge*, but given by King *Henry* VIII. to *Trinity-College* in the ſame Univerſity, with divers other Lands and Revenues belonging to the ſaid Hall, when he erected the ſaid College out of that, and *Gonvile*, and *Fiſtwick-Halls*. Near this Village is

Whiſton, the Eſtate and Lordſhip of *Edmund* ſurnam'd *Crouchback*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, who left it to his Son *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, whoſe Daughters *Maud* and *Blanch* (for Want of Male Iſſue) inherited his whole Eſtate, of which this Manor, upon a Diviſion came to *Maud* the eldeſt Daughter, who married to *William*, Duke of *Bavaria*; but ſhe dying without Iſſue, her Part deſcended to her Siſter *Blanch*, who was

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was married to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, and had for her Heir *Henry* of *Bolingbroke*, afterward King *Henry* IV. In this Village was the Seat of *Anthony Catesby* Esq; whose Daughter *Dorothy*, being married to Sir *William Dormer* of *Wenge* in the County of *Buckingham* Kt. by him was the Mother of Sir *Robert Dormer* Kt. created a Baronet, *June* 10. 1615, 13 *Jac.* I. and upon the 30th Day of the same Month a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Dormer* of *Wenge*. His Grandson *Robert*, for his Loyal Assistance of King *Charles* I. in his Troubles, was created Viscount *Ascot*, and Earl of *Carnarvan*. He left a Son, *Charles* Earl of *Carnarvan*, but he was the last Earl of that Family, because he left no Issue Male.

Yardley-Hastings, called in ancient Records, *Yerdele*, and afterward *Yerdle*, and *Yerdele-Hastings*, from the Family of the *Hastings* Earls of *Pembroke*, who had their Residence in this Place for divers Successions, and were Lords of it. The Estate of this Family at length passing to *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthen*, we suppose they were Lords of this Place. To this Place belongs a most delightful and regular Chace, called *Yardley-Chace*, which is the Property of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Northampton*.

Domesday-Book gives us this Account of three other Villages in this Hundred, "In "*Wiceton* and *Dodington* the Abbey of "*Ramsey* in *Huntingtonshire* holds three "Hides. The Land is six Carucates. In "the Demesne are two, and three Servants, and twenty Villains, and eight "Bordsmen, and three Sokemen, with "five Carucates. There is a Mill of 20 "Shillings, and 20 Acres of Meadow, a "Wood one Quarentene long, and one "broad. It hath been valued at thirty "Shillings, but is now worth four Pounds. "Also in

"*Brachefield* is an House belonging to "*Wicetone*, with five Acres of Land, and "an half. *Judith* the Countess hath the "*Soke*. Also in

"*Newburg* the Abbot of *Ramsey* has an "House of 16 *d.* And in

"*Quinton*, *Judith* the Countess hath "half an Hide. The Land is one Carucate, which two Sachmans with two "Villains and five Bordsmen have four "Acres of Meadow."

XVI. The Hundred of *Towcester*, or *Tocester*.

This Hundred borders on the East upon the Hundred of *Wimersley*, on the North upon the Hundred of *Newbottlegrove*, on the West upon the Hundred of *Fawsley*, and upon the South on the Hundreds of *Norton* and *Cleley*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, being seized by King *Henry* VIII. and taken from *Richard Farmer* Esq; convicted of Treason, for relieving *Nicholas Thayne*, his Confessor, then a Prisoner in *Buckingham* Goal. The chief Town is

Towcester, from whence the Hundred takes it Name, commonly called, *Tosseter*, and in *Domesday-Book* is usually *Tovecestre*. Mr. *Cambden* will have this Place to be the *Tripontium* mentioned by *Antonine* in his Itinerary, which he proves from hence, that here the *Pretorian* or *Roman* military High-way, which appears plainly in several Places between this and *Stony-Stratford*, is cut in two by three principal Channels, which the River *Tove* divides it self into, which, as well anciently as now, must have had of Necessity three several Bridges over them, and if so, then as *Trimontium* in *Thrace* had its Name from three Hills, and *Triturrita* in *Tuscany* from three Towers, and *Tripolis* from three Cities, can there be Room to doubt but this *Tripontium* of ours is so named from three Bridges. Besides, if we ask a *Britain* how he calls three Bridges in his Language, he will presently answer, *Tair Ponte*, which being so easily changed into *Tripontium*, it is a probable Argument, that the *Romans* conformed to that Name. Mr. *Morton* altogether disapproveth of this Conjecture of Mr. *Cambden*, that this Place is the *Roman Tripontium*. 1. And chiefly because in all the Copies of the Itinerary *Bennavenna* is placed before *Tripontium*; and Mr. *Cambden*, to make it agree to his Conjecture, places it before *Bennavenna*. 2. Because his Conjecture, that there were three Bridges at *Towcester* is groundless, and his Divination improper; for *Tripontium* comes not *à tribus Pontibus*, but from

Tre-bont

Tre-bont or *Pont*, i. e. a Bridge-Town, as the *British* Words signify, of which the *Romans* made the Name *Trepontium*; for they gave no new Names to Places, but framed the old *British* Names as well as they could to their own Language. That *Towcester* was a *Roman* Station is undeniable, tho' 'tis not one of them that happens to be mentioned in the old Itineraries, as a great many other *Roman* Stations are; for *Roman* Coins are not unfrequently found at it, and *Berrimount-hill*, as it is tautologically called, which is surrounded with a Trench, which is filled with Water from the Brook that incloseth the Town on the North, is plainly a *Roman* Muniment, as appears from the Form and *Roman* Coins found in and near it. Some indeed will have the Name *Torcester*, and derive it from *Towers*; but *Marianus* calls it *Towcester*, from the River that runs by it, called *Towe*; but this Conjecture is without Foundation, tho' vulgar Appellation seems to follow it.

In the *Saxon* Times, *Anno* 917, this Town was so well fortify'd, that the *Danes* were by no Means able to take it, but left by a second Attack they should gain it, King *Edward* the elder afterwards encompassed it about with a Wall of Stone, which yet Time has so compleatly abolished, that the most curious Searchers of later Times have not been able to find any Footsteps of it. But there is a Mount yet remaining, cast up in ancient Times, called then *Berihill*, which is now taken up in private Gardens, and planted on every Side with Cherry-Trees, which may deservedly be thought a Fortification erected about that Time; but Age hath so ruined the Town it self, that it is beholding to the Situation, the Name, and ancient Coins ever now and then found here, to keep up its Reputation of Antiquity; for it affords nothing else of that Kind worth our Notice.

Domesday-Book gives this Account of it in the Conqueror's Days. "The King "holds *Touecestre*. There are seven Hides "and an half. The Land is 22 Carucates, of which two are in the Demesne, "and fifteen Villains have ten Carucates. "There is a Mill of thirteen Shillings "and fourteen Pence, and twelve Acres "of Meadow; a Wood two Miles long, "and one broad. The Smiths formerly "paid a hundred Shillings, but now no"thing. One Sochman pays five Shillings "for half a Hide, and the fifth Part of "another half. In King *Edward*'s Time "it was worth but twelve Pounds, and "now is worth twenty-five."

It is at present a handsome Town, having a good Market weekly on *Tuesday*, and several Fairs yearly, *viz.* on St. *Paulinus*'s Day, *Mar.* 22. on St. *Laurence*'s Day, *Aug.* 10. St. *Tecla*'s Day, *Sept.* 23. and St. *Luke*'s Day, *Octob.* 18. *Audomare* or *Aymer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, when he was Lord of this Town, procured 12 *Edw.* II. a Licence for a Fair to be yearly kept here on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Annunciation of our Lady, which is since altered to St. *Paulinus*'s Day. 'Tis by these and its Situation upon the great Road to *West-Chester*, that this Town is much improved and enrich'd, for the best customed Inn in all that Road is in this Town. It has but one large Street; and the whole Town is almost intirely compassed with Water. It has one Church only, but that fair and large, in which Dr. *Sponte*, formerly Rector thereof, and by Report a great Benefactor both to the Town and Church, lies interred in a Tomb of excellent Workmanship. The Living here being a Vicarage, no ways a competent Maintenance for the Minister of so great a Town, Dr. *Robert Wright*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, made an Abatement in the Fine of the Lease of the Parsonage belonging to his See, when it was renewed, to make an Augmentation of the Vicar's Portion, but how much we find not.

In this Town was born Sir *Richard Empson*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, who, from a Sieve-maker's Son here, became a Statesman and Favourite to his Prince, but odious to the People. He was eminent for his Skill in the Law, but as infamous for abusing it, being injurious to the Subject, while he was very active to serve his Prince; for King *Henry* VII. being vexed that he had refused to accept *Columbus*'s Proffer, (whereby the *West-Indies*

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Indies being found out fortunately fell to the King of *Spain*, *Ferdinand*) resolved to discover *Indies* in *England*, and to that Purpose made this Man Promoter-General, to put the Penal Statutes in Force all over the Land. Being thus impowered, this busy Knight spared neither poor, nor rich, bringing the greatest Part of the Fines and Forfeitures to the King's Treasury, yet being allowed such a Part for himself, that he advanced a vast Estate, which now, with his Name, is reduced to nothing; for having by his rigorous Proceedings against People of all Sorts, as well Nobles as Commons, tho' by the Authority of the King, incensed them against him and his Associate *Edmund Dudley* Esq; so much, that as soon as King *Henry* VIII. was established on the Throne, they were attainted by Parliament, and tho' the King might seem obliged to interpose, and screen them for his Father's Sake from the Fury of their Enemies, yet so great was the Ferment, that he was forced to yield to the Current, and suffer them to be executed on *Tower-Hill*, *Aug.* 17. 1510, and so in both Respects *Summum Jus* proved *Summa Injuria*.

At a small Distance from this Town Southward stands

Heathencote, a Village in the Parish of *Pauls-Perry*, which had its Name from the *Danes*, who in the *Saxon* Annals are commonly called *Heathens*) either taking up their Quarters here, or inhabiting in it, which last is most probable; for from the main Colony of *Northampton* no doubt but they sent several Casts to the neighbouring Towns.

Pateshul, or *Patshul*, or, as *Domesday-Book* calls it, *Paschele*, and gives this Account of it. "*Godumus* holdeth of *William Lovit*, or *Loveth*, two Hides belonging to the Church of *Paschele* in *Hicham*. The Land is five Carucates, of which one is the Demesne, and nine Villains, with a Priest, and three Bordismen have three Carucates. It was formerly worth 40 *s.* but now 20 *s.*" Afterwards it became the Manor and Estate of a noted Family, which took its Name from it, of whom *Simon de Patshul* and *Jeffrey* were Sheriffs of this County so long ago as 6 *Rich.* I. 1 *Joh.* and another *Simon* 44 *Hen.* III. and *John de Pateshull* or *Patishul*, was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, 16 *Edw.* III. but this Family failed in his Heir *William de Patishul*, and this Manor passed by his Sister *Mabel*, one of his Heirs, to *Walter de Fauconberg*, who married her. In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 27. we find this Manor to be in the Hands of *Richard de Wydvill*, who obtained of that King a Charter of Free-Warren within all his Demesne Lands at *Patshul*, *Grafton*, and *Wyken*, tho' they were in the Precincts of the Forrest. *Alite* Dutchess *Dudley* gave about the 7th Part of an hundred Pounds to the Poor of this Parish.

This Village is famous for the Birth of many Persons of Eminency, *viz.*

Martin de Pateshull, who, tho' a Clergyman, was, in the first Year of King *Henry* the Third's Reign, made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, or Lower Bench, and continued so near fourteen Years, as appears by the Date of his Death in *Florilegus*, who says in his History of the Year 1229, "This Year died *Martin de Pateshull*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, *Nov.* "13. a Person of wonderful Prudence, "and excellently well skilled in the "Laws of the Nation." He was the fifth Dean of St. *Paul's*, as Bishop *Godwin* reckons in his Catalogue; so that Clergymen in that Age were capable of secular Offices. But this Man was not the only famous Man of his Family at that Time; for

Hugh de Pateshull, a Clergyman, also was made Lord Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*, and Treasurer at the same Time, *Stephen de Segrave* Lord Chief Justice, and *Peter de Rivallis* Treasurer being displac'd; for which Change, *Matthew Paris* in 1234, 19 *Hen.* III. gives this Reason, King *Henry* hoping for better Management, put into the Place of the said *Stephen* and *Peter*, *Hugh de Pateshull* Clerk, Son of *Simon Pateshull*, who had formerly been Lord Chief Justice, a faithful and honest Man, altho' much against his Will. He at the same Time, discharged the Office of Treasurer with great Applause. He was chosen Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield* in 1234, and 'tis probable relinquished all his

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his ſecular Employments (for he was alſo Chancellor). For the ſame Year we find

Simon de Pateſhull made Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, what relation he had to the abovemention'd *Hugh*, we know not. Of this Family, but long after theſe,

Peter de Pateſhull flouriſh'd, *viz.* *Anno* 1390. He was bred an *Auguſtine* Monk in *Oxford*, but falling at length into ſome diſlike of his Order, he procured of *Walter Dyſſe*, Legate to Pope *Urban* VI. a Diſpenſation to relinquiſh it, and was made the Pope's Honorary Chaplain. Afterwards, by often reading the Works of *Wickliffe*, and particularly his Book of *Real Univerſals*, he became of his Judgment, and after *Wickliffe*'s Death, preach'd and promoted his Doctrine. He wrote an Expoſition of the Propheſy of *Hildegardis*, and therein ſo taxed the Pride and Lazineſs of all the Friers, that his Book was burnt by Command from the Pope, and the Writer himſelf had been ſo alſo, but that he ſecur'd himſelf by flying out of the Nation. He ſettled himſelf in *Bohemia*, between which Kingdom and *England* was a great Intercourſe in that Age; becauſe King *Richard* II. had married the the Siſter of *Wenceſlaus* King of *Bohemia*. In this Country he was a zealous Promoter of *Wickliffiſm*, for which *John Hus* and *Jerom* of *Prague* were afterward condemned by the Council of *Conſtance*, and burnt, *Anno* 1415.

Dr. *Richard Stuart*, a Gentleman of great Extraction and good Education, bred in *Magdalen-College*, *Oxford*, where having commenced Batchelor of Arts, and being choſen Fellow, he ſtudied Civil Law for a Time, but afterward applying himſelf to Divinity he became one of the greateſt Divines of his Time, and as ſuch obtained many Preferments; for he was made Prebendary of *Worceſter* in 1628, of *North-Aulton* in the Church of *Sarum* in 1629, and about the ſame Time Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles* I. Dean of *Chicheſter* in 1634, and of St. *Paul's* in 1638, and of *Weſtminſter* in 1639. While he was in the Univerſity he was accounted a good Poet and Orator, and after he left it, an eloquent Preacher. In the Beginning of the Rebellion he ſuffered very much for the King's Cauſe, and having loſt all he retired into *France*, where he ſhewed himſelf a brave Champion for the Proteſtant Cauſe, preaching a Sermon at *Le Hoſtile de Blinville* before the Prince of *Wales*, upon *Hezekiah*'s Reformation, 2 *Kings* xviii. 22. in Vindication of ours. He alſo, by the Aſſiſtance of Sir *George Ratcliffe*, went a good Way in making an Accommodation between the *Janſeniſts* and Reformed. He died at *Paris*, *Nov.* 14. 1651, ordering this Inſcription to be ſet over his Grave, *Hic jacet* Richardus Stuart, *qui aſſidue oravit pro pace Eccleſiæ.* He hath about ten Sermons and ſome other ſmall Treatiſes in Print. He was interred in an open Burying-Place in the Suburbs of *St. Germains* walled in, and ſome Time before granted to the Reformed of that Nation for their Cemetery.

Grafton, the Manor of which Place was held of the King *in Capite*, 14 *Edw.* III. by *John de S. Mauro*, or *Seymour*, by the Service of keeping of one white Bracket of the King's, having red Ears. This Bracket ſeems to have been the ſame with the ancient *Bracco*, which ſignified thoſe leſſer Sort of Dogs that ſcent out for Game. Afterwards it became the Seat of the *Wydvils*, out of which came *Richard de Wydvil*, a Perſon much renowned for his Virtue and Valour; and on that Account was made Squire of the Body to King *Henry* V. Seneſchal of *Normandy* and other Parts of *France*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London* and of *Calais*; moſt or all of which Places he held in the Reign of of King *Henry* VI. till *Reg.* 15. he ſo diſpleaſed the King, by marrying *Jaquet* of *Luxemburgh*, Daughter of *Peter* Earl of St. *Paul*, and Dowager of *John* Duke of *Bedford*, the King's Uncle, without his Licence, that he was fined 1000 *l.* for that Tranſgreſſion, and for a Time put out of Favour; but he ſoon recovered the good Will of the King, being a Perſon of ſuch Valour and Skill in Arms, that the Times could not ſpare him; for 17 *Hen.* VI. he was ſent into *Normandy* with a thouſand ſtout Men, for the Defence of thoſe Parts; and not long after accompany'd *Richard* Duke of *York*, Governor of *France*, in another

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other Expedition; in both which he behaved himself so well, that 26 *Henry* VI. he was advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Rivers*, by the King's Letters Patents, bearing Date *May* 29.

With *Elizabeth*, this Lord's Daughter, then the Widow of Sir *John Grey* of *Groby*, King *Edward* IV. privately contracted a Marriage, being the first of our Kings since the Conquest that married a Subject, which he had great Cause to repent of, for thereby he drew upon himself and her Relations in the Issue a World of Troubles, as our Histories will shew. However for the present both prospered. *Richard* Lord *Rivers* having a King for his Son-in-Law was created Earl of *Rivers* by the Cincture of a Sword, to have to him and his Heirs Male, with a Fee of 20 *l. per Ann.* to be paid him by the Sheriff of *Northampton*; and soon after, with great Solemnity, was constituted Constable of *England*, to occupy, manage, and execute the said Office by himself or his sufficient Deputy for Term of Life, receiving yearly 200 *l.* out of the Exchequer, with full Power and Authority to take Cognizance of, proceed in, and determine all Causes and Matters thereunto incident, *&c.* He was about the same Time made Treasurer of *England*; but these Honours and Preferments he enjoyed but a small Time, for the very next Year he was taken out of his Manor-House at *Grafton*, with his Son *John*, by *Robin* of *Riddesdale*, the Leader of some Forces raised in the North for the *Lancastrians*, and being carried to *Northampton* was there beheaded. But Mr. *Camden* says, that being beaten at *Edgcote* in a Fight with *Robin* of *Riddesdale*, 9 *Edw.* IV. he fled, and was taken and beheaded there.

This *Richard* Earl of *Rivers* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands in this Parish. *Anthony* Lord *Scales* was his Heir, and at his Death inherited his Honour and Estate; but having no Issue, both descended to *Richard* his Brother, who having no Child, devised by his last Will, that all such Cattle as he had then at *Grafton*, *viz.* two Oxen, five Cows, and two Bullocks should be sold, and the Money given to the Parish Church of *Grafton*, to the Intent that the Curate, four Priests, and four Clerks should yearly keep an *Obit* for his Soul; and further desired his Heirs, that there might be as many Underwoods sold out of the Woods at *Grafton* as would buy a Bell to be a Tenor at *Grafton* to the Bells then there, for a Remembrance of the last of the Blood of the *Widvils*. His Sisters were his Heirs.

This Village is mightily honoured by giving the Title of Duke to *Henry Fitz-Roy*, natural Son to King *Charles* II. by *Barbara* Dutchess of *Cleveland*. That Prince, out of a natural Affection to his Son, in whom he observed a virtuous Disposition, first created him, *Reg.* 24, Baron of *Sudbury*, Viscount *Ipswich*, and Earl of *Euston*, and three Years after, by other Letters Patents, created him Duke of *Grafton*, with a Remainder to *George Fitz-Roy*, his younger Brother, in Case he died without Heirs Male. He was elected Knight of the Garter in 1680, Vice-Admiral of *England* in 1682, and at King *James* the Second's Coronation performed the Office of High Constable of *England*. He opposed the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Forces with great Gallantry in the West, and, leading a Party to make an Assault at the Siege of *Cork* in *Ireland*, received a Wound with a Shot, which broke two of his Ribs, *Sept.* 21. 1690, of which he died *Octob.* 9. following. He left Issue, by *Isabella* the only Child of *Henry Bennet* Earl of *Arlington*, one Son,

Charles Earl of *Euston*, and by his Father's Death Duke of *Grafton*. He is Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Suffolk*, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse. He married the Lady *Henrietta Somerset*, Sister of the late Duke of *Beaufort*, by whom he hath Issue now living, *George* Earl of *Euston*, born 1715, and the Lord *Augustus*, born *Anno* 1716.

Gayton and *Tiffield*, these Manors were the Estate of the *Patesbuls*, but Heirs Male failing in the last *William de Patesbul*, as is abovementioned, *Mabel* his Sister

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ferred them by Marriage to *Walter de Fauconberg*, and having enjoyed them for Life left them to her Son *Thomas de Fauconberg*, whose Daughter *Joan* marrying to Sir *John Nevil* Kt. not only brought these Manors and other Lordships and Lands to him, but on that Account he was made Lord *Fauconberg*.

We find several Villages mentioned in this Hundred in *Domesday-Book* not found in our Maps or Histories, as

Exley, or *Foxeslea*, in which four Parts of an Hide were held by the Earl of *Morton* or *Morston*. The Land is one Carucate, which was waste, yet was worth five Shillings. *Meresin* held it freely.

Sigresham, in which the same Earl held an Hide. The Land is for ten Oxen; there is one Villain, and a Wood one Quarentene long, and half an one broad. It was formerly worth twenty Shillings, but is now worth but five. *Lewenet* held it.

Heiford, in which the same Earl holds one Virgate of Land, and two Parts of a Virgate. The Soke lieth in *Bugbrooke*. The Land is one Carucate, and that's there, and one Acre of Meadow. It was worth but five Shillings, now is worth ten. *Ulstan* held it.

Evelai, in which *Walter Flandrensis* held four Hides of *William Lovit*, or *Loveth*, &c.

Ascebi, in which *Hugh* held of the same *William* two Hides and an half, &c.

Plantune Levenot, in which *Godume* held of the same *William*, one Hide, &c.

Wapeham, in which *Gilo* the Brother of *Bisulfus* held two Hides, &c.

XVII. The Hundred of *Warden*, or (as we find it in *Domesday-Book*) *Wardone*, *Wardune*, *Wardalone*, *Wardendone*, *Wardedone*, and *Wardan*.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundred of *Norton*, on the North by the Hundreds of *Towcester* and *Fawsley*, on the West by Part of *Warwickshire*, and on the South by the Hundred of *Sutton*. It had its Lords, descended from *Guy de Reinbudcourt*, or *de Reinbudcourt*, a *Norman*, whose Estate came by the *Foliots* (of whom *Robert Foliot* in the Time of King *Henry* II. married *Margery* the Daughter and Heir of *Richard de Reincurt* Lord of *Sutton* in *Bedfordshire*) to the *Leddets*, *Margery*, the Daughter and Heir of *Richard Foliot*, marrying to *Wiscard Leddet*, whose Daughter *Christian* bore unto her Husband, *Henry de Braibrooke*, a numerous Issue. But *Guiscard* the eldest Son assumed his Mother's Name, *Leddet*. His Son *Walter* had only two Daughters, *Alice* and *Christian*, who marrying to Sir *William* and Sir *John Latimers*, Brothers, his great Estate came to be divided between those Families, from the last of which the *Griffins* in this County had their Original, and from the first the *Latimers*, Barons of good Antiquity in *Yorkshire*. This Hundred has no Market-Town in it. The Villages of Note are

Chipping-Warden, which from its Name signifying buying and selling, *viz. Chipping*, being derived from the *Saxon* Word *Ceapan*, to cheapen or buy, gives us Reason to believe, that anciently it was a Market-Town, tho' we have no Grounds from History to justify our Conjecture. To be sure it was very probably the chief Town of the Hundred, because it takes its Name from it. The People have a Tradition, that this Town is not the true *Chipping-Warden*, which had a Market, but that it was burnt down, and this is risen in its stead at a Distance, and to prove it they shew a Piece of Ground of forty Acres, about a Quarter of a Mile from the present Town, which they call *The Black Ground*, which being ploughed shews the Foundations of Houses, and other hewn Stones for Building, with some Pieces of Coin, which are a Sign 'twas frequented by the *Romans*. *Edward Bathurst*, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of this Parish, a Person of a most exemplary Life and Learning, divised certain Lands in a neighbouring Parish, *viz. Thorp Mandevill*, of the Value of 24*l.* a Year to *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*, where he had his Education to be laid out in charitable Uses therein, *anno* 1667.

At the North End of this Town there is a Walk or Vallum raised as a *Pretenture* against a Western Enemy, called by the Name of *Wallow-Bank*. 'Tis an Earthen Rampire, like an high Wall, pointing

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pointing Northward directly upon *Aſton in the Wall*. There is now but a ſmall Part of it remaining, of about twenty-four Paces in Length: It has a narrow Ridge, and is on the Weſtern Side almoſt perpendicularly ſteep, but on the Eaſtern gradually ſloping. From the Foot to the Ridge is nine Paces. It has indeed been levelled by the Husbandmen for the Conveniency of Tillage at both Ends, but there can be no doubt but that it reach'd as far as *Aſhton in the Wall*; becauſe 'twill be almoſt impoſſible to find any other Reaſon why *Aſhton* ſhould be called *in the Wall* but this, that it ſtood upon this Wall. That it was a *Pretentura*, or Fore-Fence of the *Romans*, appears from the Form of it, and the Coins found about it; and the Reaſon why they raiſed it was, to ſecure their Conqueſts Eaſtward of the *Vallum* from the Incurſions of the *Britains*, who harboured in the Forreſt of *Ardenne* in *Warwickſhire*, and much infeſted their Allies.

Aſton, or as it is called in *Domeſday-Book*, *Eſton*, and is there thus deſcribed. "*Malgerus* holds of *Jeffroy de Mauneville* "ſix Hides in *Eſton*. The Land is ten "Carucates. There are three in the "Demeſne, and five Servants, and fifteen "Villains, and three Bordſmen have ſix, "there are twelve Acres of Meadow, *&c.*" In After-Times it became the Manor and Eſtate of *John de Sutton* Lord *Dudley*, of which Family was deſcended by a younger Branch of the ſame Name, *Edmund Dudley*, the famous Promoter in *Henry* the Seventh's Reign. He was of himſelf a Perſon well-deſerving, a great Proficient in the Study of the Law, and for his Merit choſen one of the Privy Council, 1 *Hen.* VII. and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. He wrote a Book, entitled, *Arbor Reipublicæ*; and was much in Favour with his Prince for his Prudence, Fidelity, and Gravity. How he came to be engaged in that odious Work of taking an Advantage of ſuch as had tranſgreſſed the Penal Laws, whether in Obedience to the King's Command, who found out that Way himſelf to fill his Coffers, or out of an ambitious Deſire to gratify the King's covetous Humour, is not now to be determined; but certain it is, that the King much encouraged him and *Empſon*, whom he made his *Judices Fiſcales*, to carry on this gainful Work, and rewarded them well for their Pains, which did them little good; becauſe they had provoked People of all Degrees ſo much againſt them by their Oppreſſions and Extortions, that as ſoon as their Maſter King *Henry* VII. was dead, his Son and Succeſſor King *Henry* VIII. was forced to make himſelf popular by leaving them in the Hands of the People, who would be ſatisfy'd with nothing leſs than his Life. Whereupon he was tried, convicted of, and condemned for High Treaſon, as *Empſon* had been before at *Northampton*, and were both of them beheaded upon *Tower-hill*, by Virtue of the King's ſpecial Precept, *Aug.* 17. 1510. He left three Sons, but only *John* lived to ſhew himſelf in the World. His Father's Attainder was reverſed in his Minority by the Care of his Guardian, and when he grew up, he proved ſo uſeful a Stateſman, that in a few Years he became Admiral of *England*, and General of all the King's Forces, and at length was created Earl of *Warwick*, and then Earl of *Northumberland*, his Sons *Ambroſe* being made Earl of *Warwick*, and *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*.

Edgcote, a Village near *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*. Upon *Danes-Moor*, which is a pretty ſpatious Valley near adjoining, have been two bloody Battles fought, the one by a Party of *Danes*, who encamped on *Rainsborough*, and the Army of *Saxons*, who united to oppoſe their Depredations; the other by the Lords of the North, commanded by Sir *John Conyers*, and *Robert Hilliyard*, who called himſelf *Robin* of *Ridesdale*, Captains and Leaders of the *Lancaſtrian* Adherents, againſt the Followers of King *Edward* IV. commanded by *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke* their General, who, together with *Richard* his Brother, *Richard Wydvil* Earl of *Rivers*, and *John* his Brother, were taken Priſoners, with the Slaughter of 5000 of their Men, and carried to *Northampton*, where, at the Command of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*, who were both of them lately revolted from King

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Edward, they were beheaded within four Days after the Battle.

In this Place, at the Houſe of *Tobias Chancey* Eſq; there are, in an ancient Kitchen now diſuſed, two Chimnies, vaſtly large, of Stone-work, having a peculiar Way of Arch-work in the Front of them, whereby, without the Advantage of a Diſcharge of Timber, (which is uſual to defend it) an Arch of maſſy Stone ſuſtains it ſelf at the Length of eighteen Foot, tho' almoſt upon a Flat in the Middle; over this Arch is another more raiſed, and above it two vaſt Tunnels of Stone, and a Window between.

Eydon, or as it is called in *Domeſday-Book*, *Egedon*, where it is thus deſcribed. "*Hugh* holds of *Hugh* (*de Grentemaiſnil*) in "*Egedon*, two Hides. The Land is five "Carucates. There are two in the Demeſne, and two Servants and twelve "Villains have three Carucates. There "is a Mill of two Shillings and two Acres "of Meadow. It was formerly worth but "forty Shillings, but is now worth fifty." In After-Times it became the Manor and Eſtate of *John de Beaufort* Marqueſs of *Derſet*, which paſſed by Deſcent to his Grand-daughter, and ſole Heir of *John* Duke of *Somerſet*, *Margaret*, who married to *Edmund* of *Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, and after to *Thomas* Lord *Stanley*, afterward Earl of *Derby*, which laſt ſurviving her enjoyed this Manor and other Parts of her Inheritance for Life; and after his Death this Manor, with *Thorphill* and *Great Billing*, was ſettled by King *Edward* IV. upon *John de la Pole* Earl of *Lincoln*, paying yearly twenty-five Pounds and one Shilling into the Exchequer for theſe and other Eſtates then given him.

Woodford, called in our ancient Records, *Woodford juxta Biſield*, to diſtinguiſh it from another Village of that Name in *Huxloe* Hundred. *Domeſday-Book* gives us this Account of it. "*Richard* holdeth in *Wood*"*ford* of *Hugh* (*de Grentmaiſnil*) two Hides. "The Land is five Carucates. In the Demeſne are two, and four Servants, and "one Maid, and eleven Villains have "three Carucates. There are two Acres "of Meadow, and a Mill of eight Shil"lings. It was worth forty Shillings formerly, now is worth ſixty Shillings. "*Baldwin* holds it freely." In later Ages it was the Manor of *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, which *Humphrey* his Son inheriting from his Father continued to his Poſterity.

In a Field of this Town by the River *Nyne* are manifeſt Signs of a Place poſſeſſed by the *Romans*; for in a Piece of Ground called, *The Meadow Furlong*, we find an Abundance of the *Roman* Dice-like Bricks, and many Pieces of odly engraven Tiles; and not long ſince the Plough diſcovered a *Roman* Urn.

We find divers other Villages in *Domeſday-Book* belonging to this Hundred, which are ſet down in our Maps, but we have no other Account of them, *viz.*

Ferendon, or *Farndon*, which *Alan* held of the Earl of *Morton*. It contained one Hide and an half and an Oxgang. The Land is two Carucates, and one of them hath two Bordſmen. It was worth but five Shillings; but is now worth twenty Shillings. *Ordrick* held it of Archbiſhop *Stigand*.

Biſield, held of the King by Earl *Hugh*, and of him by *Robert*, who had eight Hides in it, and by *John*, who had two. The Land was twenty-five Carucates. A Knight with two Villains have one Carucate, and two Freemen the Manor. It was and is ſtill worth eight Pounds.

Botendone, or *Bottington*, held by the aforeſaid *Robert* and *Rapeford*, &c.

XVIII. The Hundred of *Norton*.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with *Towceſter* and *Cheley* Hundreds, on the North with the Hundred of *Fauſely*, on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Warden*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Sutton*. The Property is in the Crown, and the Government of it is in the Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in it, becauſe it is but ſmall, and lies bordering upon *Towceſter*. The Villages of Note are,

Aſhby Cannons, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from three other Villages of that Name, *viz.* *Aſhby-Meers* in *Hamfordſhoe* Hundred, *Aſhby S. Leger* in *Fauſley* Hundred, and *Cold-Aſhby* in *Guilleſborough* Hundred. Of this

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this Parish was Sir *Robert Spencer*, High Sheriff of this County 43 *Eliz.* He was descended of the *Spencers* Earls of *Gloucester* and *Winchester*; and in the first Year of King *James* I. was created Baron *Spencer* of *Wormeleighton* in *Warwickshire*. He was a good Patriot, and of a quick and clear Wit, as appears from this Passage; speaking of the *English* in defending the Liberties of the Nation, he said in Parliament, that they were of old very valiant; the Earl of *Arundel* said to him, *Then were your Ancestors keeping of Sheep*; (for they were great Sheep-Masters.) To whom he replied presently; *And yours in plotting of Treason*; which Heat cost them both a Confinement; but afterwards the Lord *Spencer* had Reparations order'd him, because he was first provoked. This Lord was sent 1 *Jac.* I. with Sir *William Dethick*, Principal King of Arms, to *Frederick* Duke of *Wirtemburgh*, elected Knight of the Garter, to invest him with the Ornaments of that Order.

Mr. *John Dod*, the Non-Conformist Cavalier and Decalogist, removed, upon some Discontent between him and Bishop *Neal*, from *Fenny-Compton* in *Warwickshire* to this Place, where he obliged most of the Gentry of the County by his Conversation.

Greens-Norton, so named from the *Greens*, a Family much famed in the Reigns of King *Henry* VIII. and his Children, for their Wealth, who were Lords of the Manor, and had their Seat here. It was called before them *Norton-Dany*, and held *in Capite* of the King by the Service of lifting up the Right Hand towards the King yearly on *Christmas-Day*, in what Place soever the King then was. *Domesday-Book* gives this Account of this Place. "The King holds *Norton* as King *Edward* "held it. There are seven Hides and "one Virgate of Land, with two Mem-"bers, *Blachesleuae*, now *Blakesley*, and "*Altenestone*, now *Adston*. The Land is "—— In the Demesne are three Ca-"rucates, and three Servants, and two "Maids, and nineteen Villains, and fif-"teen Sokemen, and five Bordsmen, ha-"ving twenty-one. There are two Mills "of fifteen Shillings, a Wood four Miles "long, and three broad, which with the "Appurtenances is worth sixty Shillings, "and four Shillings better. The Soch-"men pay 30 *s.* It was formerly worth "twelve Pounds, but is now worth twen-"ty Pounds. The Smiths paid seven "Pounds in King *Edward*'s Time. The "Earl of *Mallent* held of the King in this "Town two Hides and an half, and the "fifth Part of half an Hide. The Land "is seven Carucates. There are two, "and one Hide in the Demesne. Twenty "three Villains, with a Priest, nine "Bordsmen, and one Servant, have six "Carucates. There is a Mill of ten "Shillings, and twenty-five Acres of "Meadow. It was worth but six Pounds, "now 'tis worth eight. *Agmund* holds it." *Thomas Parr* Kt. having married *Maud*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas Green* of this Place, removed from his former Residence at *Kendal-Castle* in *Westmorland*, and dwelt here upon his Wife's Estate. He was Father to Queen *Katharine Parr*, the sixth and last Wife of King *Henry* VIII. who, 'tis very probable, was born here, as was also her Brother.

William Marquess of *Northampton*. He was made 'Squire of the Body to King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 2. with an Allowance of fifty Marks *per Ann.* and the next Year Ranger of the Bailiwicks of *Cliff*, *Brigstok*, and *Rockingham*. When the King had married his Sister, he advanced him to the Degree of Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*; and three Years after, being married to *Anne*, the Daughter and Heir of *Henry Bouchier* Earl of *Essex*, created him Earl of *Essex*, appointing him the same Place in Parliament that her Father had. In the 38. *Hen.* VIII. the King lying upon his Death-bed associated him to his Executors, to assist them in Matters of the greatest Consequence; whereupon, when King *Edward* VI. came to the Throne he was created Marquess of *Northampton*, and was very serviceable to the King all his Reign. But upon the Death of King *Edward* he accompany'd the Duke of *Northumberland* in proclaiming the Lady *Jane Grey* Queen, and seeking to suppress the Insurrection of the *Suffolk* Men, who were for crowning Queen *Mary*, for thus acting was imprisoned,

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imprisoned, arraigned, and received Judgment of Death, but at length was restored in Blood but not in Honour, till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, when he was also constituted of the Privy Council, &c.

The Name of the Hundred is taken from this Place, as being at that Time the chief Town in it. Here *Watling-street*, which appears very plain for a Mile before we arrive at it from *Weedon*, is taken in by some Inclosures, and the common Road turning a little on the Right Hand for about half a Mile, brings us again into it.

Blakesley, the Lady *Alice* Dutchess *Dudley* gave to the Churches of this Place, and *Lichborow* in *Fauseley* Hundred, the eighth Part of an hundred Pounds, to be distributed in such a Manner as she by her Will appointed.

Silverton, the Estate and Manor of *John de Molins*, confirmed to him by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 14. Part of the Estate of *John de Fienles*, and *Robert* his Brother, attainted, which he bestowed some Years after upon the Canons of *Burnham*, (the Advowson of which Abbey King *Edward* III. had granted him *Reg.* 13.) with some Lands and Rent for the Support of three Chaplains, to pray for the good Estate of himself and *Ægidia* his Wife, during their mortal Lives upon Earth, and distribute one Mark yearly to the Poor, upon the Festivals of St. *Blasi*, St. *George*, and St. *Mary Magdalene*, which Days shall be celebrated in that Monastery as double Festivals. Near this Place Northward lies

Whittlewood, or *Whittlebury-Forrest*, which by an accurate Survey of it is nine Miles long, and three broad in the widest Place. 'Tis divided into five Walks by the Woodmen, *viz. Wakefield*, *Sholbrooke*, *Hazelbury*, *Strob*, and *Hanger* Walks, and each of these into several Coppices. Fourteen Towns are allowed a Right of Commonage for their Cows and Horses in the open Coppices and Ridings, upon the Account of Injuries often done them by the Deer. There are only two Lawns or large Pastures for the Deer, and they are railed in to keep out the Forrest Cattle.

Wedon, the Manor of which Place belonged to the Family of the *Pinkneys* for many Generations; for in the Reign of King *Henry* I. *Gilo de Pinchesi* or *Pinkney* gave certain Lands in this Parish to the Monks of St. *Lucian* of *Beluare* in *France*. Whereupon they transplanted Part of their Convent to that Place, and made it a Cell to their Monastery, but being reputed a Priory Alien, and so given by the Parliament to King *Henry* the Fifth to carry on his Wars in *France*, was by King *Henry* the Sixth at the Petition of Archbishop *Chicheley* given to *All-Souls-College*, *Oxford*, which the Archbishop had lately founded, *viz. Wakefield* and *Sholbrook* Lawns. The first contains 244 Acres, and the other is less, and they feed 7 or 800 Deer. The Towns of *Whitthebury*, *Silston*, and *Passenham*, with the Villages of *Denshanger* and *Puckley*, are reckoned within the Pourlieu of this Forrest. *Gilbert de Pinkney* Grandson of *Gilo* and Son of *Ralph* ratify'd to the Monks of St. *Lucian*, all the Grants which had been made to them by his said Ancestors of their Lands in *Wedon*. To this *Gilbert* succeeded *Henry*, whose Son *Robert*, for the Health of his own Soul, and the Soul of *Egline* his Wife, *Henry* his Son, and *Philippa* his Daughter, deceased, gave other Lands in this Place to the Monks of the same House. This *Robert* adhering to the rebellious Barons, 17 *Jo.* had all his Lands seized and given to *Walerau Tyes*, but 1 *Hen.* III. having made his Peace by the Earl Marshal, he repossess'd his Estate again, and left it to his Posterity, in whom it continued till *Henry de Pinkney*, having been summoned to Parliament among the Barons, the 27th, 28th, and 29th of King *Edward* I. did by Deed, bearing Date at *Bothevil*, *Sept.* 4. grant and render this his Manor of *Wedon* (commonly known by the Name of *Wedon-Pinkney*) with the Advowson of the Priory there, and all the Services of the Freeholders at *Wedon*, as also the Homage and Services of *Robert de Wamui*, his Heirs, and many others, to the King, his Heirs and Successors for ever. This may seem an odd Donation; but it appears by our Histories, that King *Edward* I. being a very

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very excellent Prince, 'twas usual for many ill Men to make him their Heir, whereas, according to *Tacitus*, a good Father makes no Prince but a bad one his Heir.

Weston, the Possession of *Morkar* Earl of *Northumberland*, before the Conquest, as appears from *Domesday-Book*; but that Earl leaving no Issue, nor other Relatiens, so far as we can find, this Manor, and all the rest of his great Estate, fell into the Conqueror's Hands, and was disposed of by him to his *Normans*, as we have above shewed.

Maidford, the Lordship of the Family of the *Pateshulls*, but transferred to *John de Fauconberg*, and his Heirs, by his Marriage with *Mabel*, or *Maud*, Sister and Coheir of *William de Pateshull*, by whom he had *Thomas* his Heir; but he leaving only a Daughter, who was married to Sir *William Nevill* Kt. her Estate passed to that Family, and he was summoned to Parliament 7 *Hen.* VI. by the Title and Name of Lord *Fauconberg*.

Cold-Higham, famous only for its Minister Mr. *John Dobson*, who, while he was at *Oxford*, being perpetual Fellow of *Magdalen-College*, and Master of Arts, was a most celebrated Preacher, and in the Year 1663 did repeat *Memoriter in Dominicâ in Albis*, the four *Easter* Sermons, to the Wonder of the Auditory, in St. *Mary's* Church; but writing a Libel in Vindication of Dr. *Pierce*, President of *Magdalen-College*, against Dr. *Yerbury*, he was expelled the University, and so lost much of his former Reputation with some; but being soon restored, he continued some Time in his College, and took his Batchelor of Divinity's Degree. Afterwards he became Rector of this Place, which he held about twelve Years, and died in 1681, but where he was buried we know not certainly.

Slapton, the Manor and Estate of *Jeffrey de Lucy* the Second of *Kockermouth*, who dying 12 *Ed.* I. left his Estate to *Jeffrey* the Third, his Son; but this Lordship was assigned to *Eleanor*, his Mother, for her Dowry.

XIX. The Hundred of *Cleley*.

This Hundred, called in *Domesday-Book*, *Clailea*, *Clailei*, *Cailea*, *Claceslea*, *Claslea*, and *Claveslea*, is bounded on the East with *Buckinghamshire*, on the North with the Hundred of *Wymersley*, on the West with the Hundreds of *Norton* and *Sutton*, and on the South with the Hundred of *Buckingham*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and the Government is in the Sheriff. It has no Market-Town in it, being also a a small Hundred, and touching upon *Towcester*. The Villages are

Aldrington, which, as *Domesday-Book* informs us, was in the Conqueror's Days held by a *Thane* of the Earl of *Morton*, it contained one Hide, and was worth ten Shillings. In After-Times it became the Manor and Estate of *Pain Chaworth*, who 5 *Edw.* I. being constituted General of the King's Army in *West Wales*, where he was so successful, that he obliged the *Welch* to seek Peace, and do their Homage to the King, was thereupon made Governor of the Castles of *Dumeour*, *Karekenil*, and *Landevery*; and moreover 6 *Edw.* I. obtained a Grant from that King for a Market every Week upon *Thursday* at this his Manor of *Aldrington*, with a Fair yearly on the Eve and Morrow after the Feast of St. *Margaret*, *July* 20. How or when the Fair and Market were disused we know not; but we can't find that it had either of them for many Years.

Eston, the Estate and Manor of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*, who, being retained by King *Edward* III. by Indenture to serve him both in Peace and War during his whole Life, had a Grant, in Recompence of his Services done and to be done for his Life, of the Manors of *Bisby*, *Eston*, &c. Part of the Possessions of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, attainted, with all the Cattle and Stock thereon at reasonable Prizes. Yet in the same Reign, *Anno* 34, we find, that *Thomas Holland*, Steward to *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, and younger Brother of Sir *Robert Holland* Kt. marrying *Joan* his Mistress, Daughter of

Edmund

Edmund Earl of *Kent*, died in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, and left it to his Poſterity, in which it continued till *Edward* Earl of *Warwick* forfeited it and his other Lands to the Crown for his Treaſon; but *Margaret* his Siſter, by Petition, obtained them as Heir to *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, with the Dignity of Counteſs of *Salisbury*, both which ſhe loſt ſoon after by her Compliance with the Marqueſs of *Exeter*, then attainted, and ſome other Crimes, for which ſhe was beheaded in the Tower, and her Eſtate, which was very large, confiſcated, *Anno* 1541. In the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *Richard Farmer*, who had been bred a Merchant of the Staple at *Calais*, purchaſed this Manor of *Eſton-Neſton* near *Towceſter*, and ſettled himſelf upon it, as alſo many other Lordſhips and Royalties in this County, living in great Splendor and Hoſpitality, but being a zealous Papiſt, and not complying with the Changes which King *Henry* made, he turned his Hoſpitality into Charity for thoſe of his Opinion, which ſo diſpleaſed the King, that for relieving one *Thayne*, his Confeſſor in *Buckingham* Goal, he was brought under a *Præmunire*, and had all his Eſtate ſeized for the King's Uſe. He being ſtript of all went and lived with the Parſon of *Wapenham* (whom he had preſented) ſeveral Years in a conſummate Piety, until Part of his Eſtate being reſtored to him 4 *Ed.* VI. he returned to this Place again, and ſome Time after died. His Grandſon *George* entertained King *James* I. and his Queen here the firſt Time they met in *England*. *William* Lord *Lempſter* pulled down the ancient Seat of his Family in this Place, and erected from the Foundation a regular and fair Pile of Building of free Stone, fetched from *Helmdon* the beſt building Stone in *England*, and has added to it pleaſant Gardens and Plantations, and adorned the whole with a magnificent and coſtly Collection of ancient Statues of white Marble, *Greek*, *Roman*, and *Egyptian*, being all the more ornamental Part of the *Marmora Arundeliana*, of great Value. Inſomuch, that according to ſome good Judges no Seat in *Europe* in theſe Reſpects exceeds it. He was created a Baron *April* 12. 1692. 4 *Gul. & Mar.*

Hartwell, a Manor belonging to the Crown, with a Park, which King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. gave the Stewardſhip and Keeperſhip of to Sir *John Williams* Kt. afterwards by King *Edward* VI. created Lord *Williams* of *Tame*, for which Place he had ever after ſuch a Reſpect, that he by his Teſtament bearing Date *March* 18, 1558, 1 *Eliz.* bequeathed to his Executors for ever the Inheritance of the impropriate Parſonages or Rectories of *Brill*, *Oakley*, *Borſtall*, and *Eaſt-Neſton*, and certain Lands in *Sydenham*, to found a free School there, and with the Profits thereof provide a good Schoolmaſter and Uſher for ever, and increaſe the Maintenance of the poor in the Alms-houſe, and make an Augmentation of it, &c.

Potterſpery, an ancient *Saxon* Town, the *Poſſentes-byrig* of the *Saxon* Annals (as Dr. *Kennet* affirms) more properly than *Pontſbury* in *Shropſhire*, as another Antiquary conjectures, but both erroneouſly, as we ſhall ſhew by and by. In the Year 661 *Cenwall* King of the *Weſt Saxons* and *Wulfere* King of *Mercia* met here with their Armies and fought. After this we find it to be the Manor of *Toſti* Earl of *Northumberland* before the Conqueſt, as the Conqueror's Survey ſhews us; but then called *Pery* only, the Addition of *Potter* being made long after. For in 32 *Hen.* III. we find it in the Poſſeſſion of *Robert de Ferrers* Earl of *Derby*, who endowed his Wife with this Manor and other Lands, (ſhe was the Daughter of *Hugh le Brun* Earl of *Angoleſm*, and was named *Iſabel*) but joining with *Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and other Lords, in a Rebellion againſt King *Henry* III. he was forced, after the Battle of *Eveſham*, to ſubmit to the King's Mercy, and pay a Fine of fifteen hundred Marks; to raiſe which Sum he was forced to mortgage this Manor to *Michael de Tame*. Soon after this we find it called *Potters-Pery*, from the Potters there dwelling and uſing their Art. In the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 26. this Manor was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Beauchamps* Earls of *Warwick*, by the Daughter of

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of *Richard Fitz-John* Judge of *Ireland*, which Family held it divers Succeſſions, 'till it fell into the King's Hands, and then it was given by that King to *Thomas de Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, for his execrable Services in furthering the Execution of his Father-in-Law *Richard* Earl of *Arrundel*, and Murther of *Thomas de Woodſtock* Duke of *Glouceſter*, (the King's Uncle) at *Calis*, how long it continued in this Family we know not, but find the whole Eſtate at length divided among the *Berkley's* and *Howards*. *Edmund Arnold* of *Doctors Commons* Eſq; in his laſt Will and Teſtament proved *April* 9. 1676. ſettled for ever his Manor of *Furthoe*, a Village in this Hundred, for theſe Uſes, *viz.* That twenty Pounds *per annum* ſhould be paid out of it to an Orthodox Parſon, to read Divine Service at leaſt on *Sundays* in the Forenoon or Afternoon, in one of the Churches or Chapels in *Stony Stretford* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and ten Pounds *per annum* to the Vicar or Curate of this Place, towards the Increaſe of his Stipend, hoping that the Impropriator conſidering how far he is concerned in the Cure of Souls here, will further augment his poor Maintenance.

Paſſenham or *Paſham*, as Mr. *Cambden* calls it, and tells us it takes its Name from the Paſſage over the River *Tove*: Here King *Edward* remained with his Army, while *Towceſter* was Walling in, and made a ſmall Entrenchment by the *Ford* to place a Garriſon therein, to guard that Paſſage over the *Ouſe*, againſt the Attempts of the *Danes* of *Northampton*; in after Times it became the Seat and Manor of Sir *Robert Banaſter*, Knt. whoſe Daughter marrying *William* Lord *Maynard*, of Little *Eſtanes* or *Eſtanes*, *ad Turrim* in *Eſſex*, brought this Eſtate and other Lands to him, which was after him enjoyed by his Son *Banaſter* Lord *Maynard*, and is now by *Henry* Lord *Maynard*: The *Chancel* of this Church is worthy our Notice; It was built and beautifyed by the abovementioned *Robert Banaſter* Knt. at his own proper Expence in 1626, as his Monument there informs us; 'tis a neat Building, the Wainſcot Columns and Stalls on the Side of the Chancel, as alſo the Wainſcot-Partition betwixt the Chancel and the Body of the Church are curiouſly carved. Adjoining to this Place is

Denſhangir, the Manor of which Place was granted to *John de Hauſted*, with certain Lands in *Whittlewood*, and the Heirs of his Body, by King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 1. and ſeems to have continued in his Family at leaſt great Part of the Reign of *Edward* III.

Wickly, the Eſtate of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Reign, as appears from the Conqueror's *Survey-Book*; He left it with his other Lordſhips to his Son *Edwyne*, who enjoyed his Earldom and large Poſſeſſions under the Conqueror a while, but finding the Conqueror to follow the Advice of his *Normans*, in oppreſſing the *Saxons*, and to deal deceitfully with him, in not giving him his Daughter to Wife as he had promiſed, he broke out with his Brother *Morkar* and other Lords into Rebellion, and was ſlain by Treachery.

XX. The Hundred of *Sutton* or *King's-Sutton*.

This Hundred which is called in *Domeſday-Book Sutone*, and *Sudetone*, is bounded on the *Eaſt* with the Hundred of *Norton* and Part of *Buckinghamſhire*, on the North with the Hundreds of *Norton* aforeſaid and *Warden*, on the Weſt with *Oxfordſhire*, and South with *Buckinghamſhire* aforeſaid. The Fee of it was 1 *Henry* V. in the Hands of *John* Lord *Lovel*, whoſe poſterity enjoy'd it, 'til *Francis* Lord *Lovel* aſſiſting *Martin Swart*, who was ſent over by *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Burgundy* to ſet up *Lambert Simnel*, as real Duke of *York* upon the Throne, was ſlain at the Battel of *Stoke* upon *Trent*, and being attainted, his Eſtate was ſeized into the King's Hands, 3 *Henry* VII. and his two Siſters and Heirs got nothing. The Chief Town is

Brackley, ſo called becauſe the Ground about it is full of Brakes and Fern: It is a Borough and hath a Mayor for its Chief Magiſtrate, the Market is on *Wedneſday* Weekly and Fair on Yearly. It was anciently a Famous Staple for Wool, but now can only boaſt how great

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and wealthy its once was by it Ruins; for thro' length of Time that Trade is almoſt quite loſt, yet it is pleaſantly watered with the Springs of the *Ouſe*: The *Zouches* of *Aſhby*, *de la Zouch* in *Leiceſterſhire* were the Antient Lords of the Place for divers Succeſſions, but Iſſue Male failing, their Eſtate was divided between *Alan de Zouch*, his two Daughters, *Helena* and *Maud* his Heirs, which laſt being married to *Richard de Holland*, brought this Manor and other Lordſhips, with the Patronage of the Hoſpital of *Lepers* in this Place, upon the Partition, to her Husband, by whoſe Daughter, it paſſed to the *Lovels*, of whom the laſt Lord above-mentioned being attainted, this Manor was ſeized by King *Henry* VII. and given to *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Derby*. *John* Lord *Lovel*, and *Holland*, who married *Maud*, the Daughter of the laſt Lord *Holland*, was buryed in the Church of the Hoſpital of St. *John* in this Place, to which Houſe he bequeathed in his Will, a Veſtment of Black, adorned with Stars of Gold, certain Copes, and other Things of Value: His Widow *Maud* gave her Manors of *Bagworth* and *Thornton* in *Leceſterſhire* to this Hoſpital 8 *Hen.* V. and procured a Licence to convert it into an Houſe of Friers-Preachers. The College here was built by the *Zouches*, and tho' ruinous, is kept up by *Magdalene-College* in *Oxford*, for a Retiring Place in Times troubleſome and infectious. In the Reign of King *John*, *Anno* 1212, which was four Years before his Death, that Prince went to *Oxford*, with a Reſolution of meeting his Barons in a Convention then called there, but they diſobeying his Summons, ſent him Word, that they would ſtay at this Town ſtill ſuch Time as he had confirmed the Laws of *Edward* the Coſeſſor and their Noble Liberties, whereupon a Civil War enſued, in which the Students of *Oxford* were no ſmall ſufferers: This Place ſeems to have been anciently famous for thoſe Martial Exerciſes, which were then very pleaſing and diverting to the King and his Nobles; for 32 *Hen.* III. here was a Tornament, in which *Richard* IV. Earl of *Clare* was a Chief Actor, but was much blamed for joining with the Foreigners againſt the *Engliſh*. In the next Year alſo there was another Tornament there, wherein *William de Valence* Son of *Hugh de Brun* Earl of *March*, encountered Sir *William de Odingiells*, a Valiant Knight, but is ſaid to have abuſed him much, thro' the Countenance of *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*.

This Town alſo is made Famous by the Birth of ſeveral Eminent Perſons, as

Samuel Clarke, a Perſon right Famous for his Skill in the Oriental Languages; He was bred in *Merton-College*, *Oxford*, and having taken his Degree of Maſter of Arts, and continued in the College ſome Years, after was choſen in 1658. *Archityprographus*, and ſuperior Beadle of the Civil Law, both which Places he kept to his dying Day, and ſhewed himſelf a moſt neceſſary and uſefull Perſon in the Concerns thereof, belonging to the Univerſity, ſo that he is regiſtred *Vir Gracis, latiniſq; literis probè inſtructus, et in ſtudiis Philologicis verſatiſſimus*: Dr. *Edmund Caſtel* conſulted him, when he compoſed his *Heptaglott Lexicon*, (as that Doctor owns in the Preface to his firſt Volume,) and he is ſaid to have taken great Pains in the *Hebrew* Text, *Chaldee Paraphraſe*, and *Perſion* Goſpels in the *Polyglott* Bible, which laſt he tranſlated into *Latin*; He wrote ſeveral Books and Tranſlations relating to the Oriental Tongues, but they ſtill remain in M. S. in the *Bodleian* Library, he dyed *Dec.* 27. 1669. in his houſe in *Holiwell*, *Oxford*, and was buryed in the Pariſh Church there, dedicated to the *Holy Croſs*.

S. Rumbald an Infant and King's Son, was celebrated in former Ages in this Town as a Native of it; It is ſaid of him in his Life, that as ſoon as he was born, he ſpake I know not what Holy Words, profeſſed himſelf a Chriſtian, and having been baptized immediately expired, which produced ſuch Admiration of him, that he was canonized among the People for a Saint, and particularly had his Commemoration here, and at *Buckingham*.

Dr. *Sibthorp*, of whom we have given a full Account above at *Burton Latimer*, was Miniſter of this Place for ſome Time, and therefore we ſhall only refer the Reader to what is ſaid there.

Sutton.

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Sutton, or as we find it called in Antient Records *King's-Sutton*, the Chief Town in this Hundred probably when Counties were reduced to that Diviſion, becauſe it gave Name to the Hundred: when *Domeſday-Book* was drawn up, *Hugh* held of *Hugh de Grentemaiſnil* in this Town one Hide and an half, and the Tenth Part of an Hide; The Land is four Carucates, of which one was in the Demeſne, and two Servants, and two Bordſmen had half a Carucate; There is alſo a Mill of two Shillings. It was worth but 10 Shillings, but now is worth 30. *Willa* and *Tubaernus* held it; *William* alſo held here the fifth Part of an Hide, The Land is half a Carucate, and on it one Villain. It was, and is worth three Shillings, *Alric* held it freely. In after Times it was the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Robert* Lord *Holland*, 47 *Edward* III. who dying without Iſſue Male, *Maud* his only Daughter and Heir transferred this Manor, and the Reſt of his Eſtate, by Marriage to Sir *John Lovel*, made afterwards 9 *Hen.* IV. 1408. Lord *Lovel* and *Holland*, he was buried in the Hoſpital of S. *John* at *Brackley*.

Aſtwel, the Manor and Seat of Sir *Thomas Billing*, not far from his Native Place from whence his Anceſtors took their Name: He was Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench* in the ſixth Year, and ſo continued 'till the one and twentieth of King *Edward* IV. in which Office he contracted a Large Eſtate, which from him paſſed by Female Heirs to the Family of the *Lovels*, and from them to the *Sherleys*; but the *Lovels* flouriſhed long upon his Eſtate, for as we find *Thomas Lovel* of this Place Sheriff of this County, 22 *Edw.* IV. ſo we obſerve ſeveral of the Family and Name in that Poſt to the 14 *Eliz.* and ſoon after the *Sherlys* came into this Inheritance, *George Sherly* of this Place being High Sheriff 44th of the ſame Reign: Sir *Arthur Throgmorton* Knight, who was High Sheriff in the Beginning of King *James* I. Reign, ſeems to have had his Seat in this Pariſh alſo.

Aynhoe, *Jeffrey de Manneville* held this Town, when the Conqueror's Survey was made. In it were three Hides and the fifth Part of an Hide: The Land was eight Carucates, of which one Hide and five Parts of another Hide were in the Demeſne, and beſides there were three Carucates, and eight Servants, and twenty-three Villains, and nine Bordſmen with five Carucates; there was alſo a Mill of ten Shillings, and twenty Acres of Meadow, it was worth but ſix Pounds formerly, but now 'tis worth eight Pounds: *Algar* held it in King *Edward's* Time, in later Ages it was the Manor of *Robert Fitz-Roger* in 6 *Ed.* I. who entred into Covenant with *Robert de Tybetot*, that *John* his Son and Heir ſhould marry *Hawyſe* his Daughter, and endow her on her Wedding-Day with One hundred Pounds *per annum*, Lands in this Manor; and in Caſe thoſe ſhould fall ſhort, to make it up, out of his Manor of *Bliburgh* in *Suffolk*, the Portion of the ſaid *Hawyſe* being ſix hundred Marks, *i. e.* four hundred Pounds. *John* his Son, called by the Appointment of King *Edward* I. *John de Clavering*, further obtained a Charter 17 *Ed.* II. for a weekly Market on *Tueſday*, and Fair upon the *Eve day*, and two Days after the Feaſt of St. *Michael* yearly, but both have been long diſuſed, and the Manor alienated, for we find it among the Poſſeſſions of *Reginald*, Lord *Cobham* of *Stereborough* 4 *Hen.* IV. in whoſe Family it continued, 'till *John* Lord *Cobham* gave his whole Eſtate after his own Deceaſe to King *Edward* III. and becauſe he ſurvived the King, he petitioned the Parliament 1 *Rich.* II. that his Mind might be fulfilled in the Diſcharge of the Soul of the ſaid King *Edward*: *Robert Wild*, the Preſbyterian Poet, as *John Cleveland* was for the Cavaliers, was Rector of this Pariſh; he was much celebrated among his own Party, he hath ſome Poems extant, as the Tragedy of *Chriſt. Love on Tower-hill*, 2. *Iter Boreale*, upon the March of General *Monk* from *Scotland* to *London*. 3. Upon Mr. *Calamy's* Impriſonment, &c. and two Sermons on *Ro.* 1, 32 and 11 32. He was a fat, jolly and boon Preſbyterian as Mr. *Wood* ſays, ejected from *Aynhoe* in 1662, and dyed at *Oundle* in this County in the Beginning of the Winter 1679, where he lyes buried without any Monument. The Hoſpital of St. *James's* in this Place, with all the

Lands and Appurtenances thereof, were given by *William Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, to *Magdalene-College Oxford*, upon this Condition ſtipulated by Indenture, with the Preſident and Fellows, *Octob.* 10. 1 *Rich.* III. That they and their Succeſſors for ever, ſhould celebrate daily M ſs, for the Souls of himſelf and his So i *Tho. Maltravers*, and the Reſt of his Anceſtors at the Altar, from thence called the *Arundel* Altar, and that all Doctors and Maſters of this College ſhould me tion them, as well in their Prayers at *Oxford*, as in their Prayers before their Sermons at St. *Paul's Croſs* in *London*.

John Cartwright of this Town gave an Annuity of ten Pounds, payable out of an Eſtate in the Pariſh of *Bloxham* in *Oxfordſhire*, to the Uſe of *Brazen-noſe-College Oxford*, for the Subſiſtance of two Scholars born in this Shire, *Cheſhire*, and *Oxfordſhire*, but eſpecially to be choſen from the Publick *Grammar-School*, founded by him in this Town, or from *Budworth*, or *Wrenbury* in *Cheſhire*. He had a Power of nominating them during his Life, and then it was to devolve to his Heirs.

Chacomb, the Manor of *Nicholas de Segrave*, who 20 *Ed.* I. obtained a Charter for Free-Warren in this, and all other his Demeſne Lands, and departing this Life 23 *Ed.* I. left it to his Son *John*, from whom it deſcended at length to another *John*, who leaving *Elizabeth* his Daughter and only Heir, ſhe carryed this Manor, and other Eſtates to *John* Lord *Mowbray* by Marriage.

Ferninbo, or *Faringhoe*, Earl *Alberte* held this Town; in it were four Hides. The Land was ten Carucates, of which three were in the Demeſne, andten Servants, and fifteen Villains, with a Prieſt, and eight Bordſmen had five Carucates; there are twenty Acres of Meadow, it was worth ten Pounds when he took it, but is now worth but ſeven, it is now in the King's Manor, but in after Ages became the Manor of *Thomas* Lord *Fauconberg*, being aſſigned to him 34 *Edw.* III. upon the Partition of the Lands of the Inheritance of *Maud* his Mother, Siſter and Coheir of *William de Pateſhul*, a Rich Baron of this County.

Newbottle, of which *Domeſday-Book* thus ſpeaks, "*John* holds of *Hugh de Grente-*" *maiſnil*, ſix Hides, with the Appurte-" nances in *Newbottle*; the Land is five " Carucates, of which three are in the De-" meſne, and eight Servants, and one " Knight have four Carucates; there " are ſeven Maids, and ſeven Acres of " Land; it was worth four Pounds, now " ſix." *Baldwin* held it with Sac and Soke, the Eſtate and Lordſhip of *John de Grey* of *Codnore* in *Derbyſhire*, in which Family it continued ſeveral Succeſſions, but at length came by the Female Heir, to the *Ferrers* and *Groby*, who enjoy'd it alſo many Succeſſions.

Stene, the Eſtate and Seat of *John Crew* Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Crew* Knight, one of the Serjeants at Law to K. *Charles* I. who being deſcended of the Antient Family of the *Crews*, in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, and having with no ſmall hazard contributed his beſt Endeavours towards the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. in Teſtimony of that King's gracious Acceptance of his Service, was created by Letters Patents, dated *April* 20, *Reg.* 13. a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Crew* of *Stene*, and to his Heirs Male, of which the laſt was *Nathaniel*, Biſhop of *Durham*. The Benefice of this Place being an Appropriation, and only ſome ſmall Tithes allotted the Miniſter for a Subſiſtence; *Robert Groſthead* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in 1235. who ever eſteemed Appropriations (as he called them,) Stratagems to rob God of his Honour, the Prieſt of his Maintenance, and the People of their very Souls, and did not fail to repreſent them to the Pope, Cardinals, and Council of *Lyons*, as a Thing moſt prodigiouſly wicked and deſtructive to the Chief Office of *Chriſt* upon Earth, which is to feed his Flock, and did all that was poſſible in his Dioceſe to remedy that Grievance, and to that End conſolidated the Rectory and Vicarage of this Place, and many others in his Dioceſe.

Wapenham, the Manor and Eſtate of the *Pinkneys*, who having a great Reſpect for the Monks of *S. Lucian* at *Belvare* in *France*, ſettled the Tithes of his Demeſnes

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here upon them, which *Henry de Pinkney* confirmed, 2 *Rich.* I. and beſides gave the Monks of *Aſhby* Pawnage for forty Hogs, to which *Henry* his Great, Great Grandſon made an Addition of eighty more, ſo that from thenceforth thoſe Monks had Pawnage therein for one hundred and twenty Hogs; but the Manor with all the Services of the Freeholders, as alſo the Services of *Robert de Waunei* and his Heirs, and many others, he gave to *Edward* I. *Reg.* 29. his Heirs and Succeſſors for ever. In this Village was born *Robert Brograve*, the Son of *Rowland Brograve* Gent. He was educated in *Magdalene-Hall*, *Oxford*, and became afterward Lecturer of St. *Michael Baſingſhaw*, *London*, Chaplain in Ordinary to their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Rector of *Gate-ſide* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and Author of a Sermon preached before thoſe Princes at *Hampton-Court*, *May* 12, 1689. on *Matth.* 5, 16. *London*, 1689. He died at *Gate-ſide*, in 1691. *initio.*

Middleton-Cheney, near which Place in a Field adjoining, *James* Earl of *Northampton* routed ſome of the Parliament Forces, which Fight was called *Middleton-Cheney-field*: It is near *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*. The Church Porch at this Place is an admirable Piece of Workmanſhip as to the Roof, which is ſo contrived, that there is neither Wood nor Brick, Slate or Tile about it; it is all entirely Stone-work of *Aſhler*, yet ſlopes to an Angle, like Timber-Roofs, only more acute than thoſe uſually are, ſome may wonder that it does not fall, but that is owing to this, that the Stones are *Cuneo-form*, or as the Workmen call it, cut with an arching Joint, and ſo muſt neceſſarily lie firm.

Charlton, in the Townſhip of which, and Pariſh of *Newbottle*, is a Fortification called *Rainſborough*, made by the *Danes*, as *Hunſborough* abovemention'd was and for the ſame Purpoſes: This Camp is drawn on the Top of a little Hill, which hath a Proſpect round about it, with a double Fortification: Within the Memory of Man the Inner Fortification was ploughed up, and being levelled for that Purpoſe there were found ſeveral Iron-pots, Glaſſes and Aſhes; who repoſited them there whether *Britons*, *Saxons* or *Danes*, is not certainly known, but the later is moſt likely, becauſe the oval Figure of the Encampment is *Daniſh*; This probably was one of the Summer Stations of the *Danes*, from which they ſallyed forth, and having plundered the Neighbouring Country, brought their Booty hither and divided it: The Place where the Iron-Pots, Glaſſes and Aſhes were found, 'tis likely, was their Kitchen.

The Natural Hiſtory of this County.

NOrthampt.nſhire is a Champian Country, very populous, and very full of Towns and Churches, the Soil of it both for Tillage and Paſturage is very Fruitful; but it is not well ſtocked with Wood, unleſs it be at the hither and farther End, nor can, by the Reaſon of its Situation at ſo great a Diſtance from the Sea, be ſupplied with Coal, as many other Counties are, ſo that Winter-Fuel for Fire is extreamly Dear: Beneath *Colliweſton* in this Shire, the Neighbouring Inhabitants dig ſtore of Slates for covering Houſes, which are more laſting than Tiles. Great Store of Salt-Peter is alſo dug here, by Reaſon of the Multitude of Dove-houſes in this Corn-County, where it is commonly found, and ſo much increaſes, that the Salt-Peter-Men ſay, when they have extracted it out of a Floor of Earth one Year, within three or four Years after, they ſhall find more generated

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nerated there, and do work it over again.

The Cattle of this County are much the ſame with thoſe of other Counties, but Sheep moſt abound, for it is ſo full of them, that it ſeems almoſt over-run with them, but yet cloathing, tho' it has been attempted with great Application, never could be made to proſper here, So that all the Profit they make of their Wool, is by ſelling it into other Counties, where the Cloathing Trade is very proſperous, as in divers Places in *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, &c. but one Thing is, that the Ground produces all Things neceſſary for Life ſo plentifully, that it does not need, and indeed will not allow much room for Manufacturies, as ſome have thought; however of late Years the Inhabitants have found it neceſſary, for the Maintenance of their Poor in the Towns, to ſet up the Woollen Manufacture, and have reaped their Advantage in, and by it: Thus at *Kettering*, and ſome other Towns, the Inhabitants carry on a Trade of making Serges, Tamies and Shaloons, whereby many are employed in Combing and Spinning the Wool, and Weaving and Dreſſing the Stuffs. Sir *Matthew Dudley* not long ſince introduced and ſettled it at *Oundle*, to the Great Advantage of that Town and Neighbourhood: It is true, there is not that great Neceſſity of that Manufacture in this County, as there is in ſome others, the Tillage of the Ground employing and maintaining the greateſt Part of the People, yet it is, and may be of greater Benefit daily if encouraged, and further enlarged by employing decayed Tradeſmen, aged and impotent Perſons, who cannot endure the hard and cold Labour of the Field, Women, Children, &c.

The Air of this County is exceeding Pleaſant and Wholeſome, the Sea being ſo remote, that it is not infected with its noiſome Fumes, and there being no marſhy and boggy Grounds either in it or near it, for which Reaſon it is not only reputed, but by Experience found ſo healthy, that the Nobles and Gentry have for ſo many Ages flocked into it, that there is no County in *England*, that has ſo many fine Seats of the Nobility and Gentry for the Bigneſs of it, as this County has, there being hardly a Village but has one, or more of them; and thoſe of the Chief of the Nobility and Gentry. That ſmall Tract called the *Fen-land*, which is in the North-Eaſt Part of the County, about *Peterburg*, is ſuppoſed to be in a foggy and unwholſome Air, being not only low and fenny of it ſelf, but bordering upon the *Lincolnſhire* and *Cambridgſhire* Fens; but tho' this Objection was once of weight, 'tis not ſo now, for the Marſhes and watry Grounds, being of late Years drained and converted into firm, uſeful and habitable Land, the Air is freed from thoſe Vapours which roſe from ſtagnating Waters, and ſo is become very wholſome: 'Tis true, there happens ſtill great falls of Water in rainy Seaſons, which overflow thoſe low Grounds, but ſuch Care is daily taken by the Inhabitants, that the Waters ſo deſcending from the Uplands, never ſtay long even in the Winter to prejudice the Air, which the Healthineſs of the People is a Proof of.

The Waters of this County are both plentiful and good, for it is ſupplied with five great Rivers, beſides Rivulets, Brooks and many Rills, as the *Nen*, the *Welland*, the *Ouſe*, the *Leam* and *Charwell*; three of theſe Rivers (which is a Thing wonderful) ſpring out of one Hill, near *Cateſby* and *Hellidon* in *Fauſley* Hundred, and run three ſeveral Ways, *viz.* the *Charwell* to the South, the *Leam* towards the Weſt, and as it haſtens towards the *Severn*, is received by the *Avon* and the *Nen* towards the Eaſt. The *Nen* is the moſt conſiderable of theſe Rivers, paſſing croſs the Country from *Peterborough* where it is wideſt to *Daventry*, receiving by the Way three pretty large Rivulets, the *Iſe-Brook*, *Harper-Brook*, and *Willow-Brook*, and a Multitude of ſmall Brooks and leſſer Currents, touching upon *Oundle-Thropſton*, *Higham-Ferrers* and *Northampton*; ſeveral Towns of this County lay claim to the Head Spring of this River, as *Naſeby* from *Chapel-well*, *Draughton* from *Blackwell* antiently ſaid to be called *Nine-well*, *Weſt-Haddon* from *Nen-moor* and others, but *Staverton* has the faireſt Title, becauſe *Hartwell* Spring near the Foot of *Studbury-*

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Hill, and the *Ozings* about it are upon the higheſt Ground, and fartheſt from that River's Out let: The Northern Waters or *Naſeby-Head*, and the Weſtern Water or *Staverton-Head*, unite about *Northampton* and make a noble River, which, running from *Northampton* to *Peterburg*, affords a commodious Situation to thoſe Towns; *Wellingborough* and *Oundle* receiving in its Way the *Iſe-Brook*, (as Mr. *Morton* with good Reaſon calls it) the *Harper-Brook*, and *Willow-Brook*, with many other anonymus Rivers, over it there are twelve conſiderable Bridges erected, and there are three obſervable Iſlands formed in it by the Branchings of the Streams, and Re-union of them; it is Navigable but a little Way, *viz.* no higher above *Peterburg* then *Allerton*-Mills, which are over-againſt *Caſtor*, which is about the Middle of *Naſſaburg*-Hundred. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that it was garriſoned by the *Romans*, for when the *Britans* in *Claudius*'s Reign, were become Allies of the *Romans* on one Side of this River, and thoſe on the other Side made frequent Incurſions into their Country, and carried all before them, the *Roman* Allies conſpiring with them; then *P. Oſtorius* (ſays *Tacitus*) *cunctos caſtris Antonam, & Sabrinam Parat, i. e.* undertakes by erecting Forts and Caſtles up and down the *Avon* or *Nen*, and *Severn*, to keep the *Britans* from invading the *Roman* Province: The *Welland* runs on the North Border of the County, and parts it from *Leiceſterſhire*, *Rutlandſhire*, and *Lincolnſhire*, riſing in the Hundred of *Rothwell*, near *Hewthorp*, and watering *Rockingham*, and *Stamford* in its Way, beſides many Villages. It is Navigable to *Stamford*, and from thence to *Spalding* by the Help of Locks or Water-ſhoots. The *Ouſe* which is one of the Principal Rivers of this Kingdom, riſes near *Brackley* in the Glebe-Ground in *Ferningho*-Lordſhip, from the Spring called *Ouſe well* in the Hundred of *Sutton*, but runs at ſome Diſtance from this County, except near *Stony-Stratford* in *Buckinghamſhire*, where its Courſe is near the Hundred of *Cleley*, and a little lower it receives the River *Tove* or *Tafe*, which having watered *Towceſter*, or *Tafeceſter*, *i. e.* a Caſtle of the *Tova* or *Tafe*, after a Winding Courſe of many Miles, diſchargeth it ſelf into it near *Coſgrove* in the ſame Hundred. The little *Avon* riſeth in *Rothwell*-Hundred near *Stilby*, and falling Weſtward with a ſmall Stream, leaves this County near *Lilburn*, and paſſes into *Warwickſhire*, as doth alſo the *Leam*, which with the *Charwell* makes up the Weſtern-border, dividing it from *Oxfordſhire*. The *Leam*-head is at *Helidon*, where a Spring bubbles out of a knobbed Hill, called the *Little-down*, and having made a pretty capacious Pool, haſtens by *Cateſby* and *Staverton* into *Warwickſhire*, where it gives Name to the two *Leamingtons*, and then falling into the *Ouſe* loſeth its Name: The later *Avon*'s Source is from a Spring called *Avon-well*, near *Naſeby*-Town; this River runs but five Miles upon the Borders of the County, and then paſſeth into *Warwickſhire*, where having received the *Leam* a Mile above *Warwick*, it takes its Courſe through the Middle of the County, and ſo thro' *Worceſterſhire* into the *Severn*. Theſe Rivers ſupply this County plentifully with Fiſh of divers Kinds, partly of the common Sort, as *Perch*, *Roch*, *Dace*, *Gudgeons*, *Eels*, *&c.* and partly more rare and unuſual, as the *Shallow*, found in the River *Cherwell*, the *Bed-Eel* in the *Nen*, as alſo the *Burbot* and *Ruff*, and ſometimes tho' rarely, *Sturgeon*, *Salmon*, *Smelts* and *Lampreys* from the Sea, and Water for all conveniencies, and were they, or could they, eſpecially the *Nen*, be made navigable but as far as *Northampton*, Fuel for Fires, which is ſo ſcarce here, would be much cheaper thro' the whole County: As to Mineral Waters: Of old here were none but the Spring at *Wellingborough*, which of late Years hath been of little Repute; not that the Vertues of it are at all impaired, but either thro' Miſmanagement of the Drinking, or Affectation of Novelty; but of late many of theſe *Acidulæ*, and Mineral Waters have been diſcovered to the great Benefit of the Inhabitants, both as to Health, and Wealth, *viz.* 1. At King's-*Cliff*, which was found out in 1670, or thereabouts, and ſoon after approved of and recommended by Dr. *Brown*, a Phyſician reſiding in that Town. The Waters have been

been of great Service to divers Persons in several Distempers, especially such as arose from Obstructions: It has also been successfully used in Bathing. 2. The *New-well* at *NortLampton*, discovered in 1703, and Distant from the Town about forty Rod, is very famous for its Medicinal Waters; it has been recommended by skilfull Physicians, and performed extraordinary Cures upon the Drinkers of it, particularly such as were troubled with the Stone. 3. The Well at *Astrop*, which hath been of some Note this forty Years, being first observed by the two learned and eminent Physicians, Dr. *Willis* and *Lower*, who after divers Experiments recommended them to the Neighbouring County. The Waters of it have been found very helpfull in curing the Scurvy, Asthma, Chlorosis, and other Diseases of the like Nature. Besides these, there are several other Medicinal Waters, tho' not of so great Esteem as the former, yet little, if at all, inferior in Strength, such as those of *Puckwell* at *Ainho*, at *Prestoncapes*, *Halston*, *Thrup* and *East-Farndon*. The Wells of S. *Lewis*, of S. *Loys-Wedun*, S. *Lawrence* at *Peterborough*, and those at *Longthorp*, *Castle-Ashby*, *Yardley-Hastings*, *Creaton*, *Brixworth* and *Hellidon*, (which were called *Holy-Wells*, and were supposed tinctured with Holiness) are all or most of them stopped up, and in that one great Cure is wrought, *viz.* Curing the Vaulgar of Superstition.

But as usefull and profitable as the River *Nen* is, (for a Noble River 'tis) or might be, it is made by the Neglects of the People as destructive, for beneath *Peterborough* after a Course of forty-five Miles from its Spring, being increased by a Multitude of Rivulets, and Land-floods, it divides it self into several Branches, and by that means finding no Current spatious enough to receive its Stream, diffuses its Waters all over the Plain Country, and over-flows it far and near in Winter, nay, sometimes the greater Part of the Year, so that it seems a Kind of Ocean, with here and there an Island appearing above the Surface of the Water: Of this destructive Inundation the Neighbouring Inhabitants alledge the Cause to be, that of the three Channels thro' which such a vast Deal of Water used to be conveyed, the first that went to the Ocean by *Thorney-Abbey*, and thence aside by *Clowscrost*, and *Crowland*, the second also by the Cut made by Dr. *Morton*, Bishop of *Ely*, called the *New-Leam*, which passes by *Wisbich*, have a long Time been neglected and are almost landed up, upon which Account the third, which holds its Course down by *Horsey-Bridge*, *Whittlesey-mere*, *Ramsey-mere*, and *Salters-load*, is not able to contain so much Water, so that it breaks out with great Violence upon the Flats, wherefore the Country thereabouts complains of a great Injury done them, as well by those who have neglected to keep open and clear the Channels, as by others who have diverted the Waters to their private Uses; for they say, as the *Reatines* in *Tacitus* speak, *That Nature herself hath well provided for Man's Use, in giving all Rivers their Issues, Courses and their Endings, as well as their Springs*: This doubtless was a just Complaint in Mr. *Cambden's* Time, or that good and learned Man would not have mentioned it, but since his Time such Care has been taken in embanking and draining, especially since the Act of Parliament made 15 *Car.* II. that the said Lands are now seldom or never overcharged with Water, and the Occupiers are more fearful of Injuries from Drought, than extream Wet: They now account that the more these Lands are flooded, the richer they are, for by the greatest Floods the Cattle are not quite driven out of these Fens, and 'twas never known that their own home-bred Sheep were seized by the Rot, but those that are brought hither from the Uplands do not fare so well.

The Earth or Soil of this County, being reckoned eminently fruitful almost in every Kind, it would be an Injury to it, not to give a full Account of it, which we shall do by considering the superficial Product, and then the Subterraneous Store: As to the first, there is no County that answers the Husbandman's Labour and Charge better than this, in yielding an Abundance of all Sorts of such Grains, as are suitable to the Soil, which are chiefly Wheat of divers Sorts, Barley and Pease, and in some Places Rye and Beans:

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Beans; It can't be denied, but this County has its barren Parts as well as others, but neither ſo common nor extenſive, as to be any Blemiſh to its Fruitfulneſs, no more than a Mole to a Beauty. A Demonſtration of the Product of this County in this kind is this, that the Farmers and Corn-Factors ſend out great Quantities of the Corn raiſed here, into all the Counties round it, as to *Wiſbech*, and *Spalding* Eaſtward, to *Bedford* Southward, into *Warwickſhire* Weſtward, and to *Darby* Northward, and yet have great Plenty at home. 2. As to Paſturage the People of this County ſeemed at one Time to be ſo fond of their gainful Tillage, that they had little or no Paſture, which they in Time finding the Inconveniency of, by their Want of Cheeſe, Butter and Fleſh, ſet about Incloſures, and other Contrivances to advance Paſturage, by which means it now comes to paſs, that moſt of the Lordſhips have not only their proper Incloſures, and Lays of Green Sod between their Lands, but many of them, eſpecially the larger ones, have a Common or uninclo-ſed Paſture for their Cattle, in the Outskirts of their Fields, and a Valley of Fruitful Meadow adjoining to ſome Brook or River, which in Summer yields them a Stock of Hay, and ſerves at other Times to feed their Horſes, Cows and Sheep; of theſe laſt the Meadows on the Banks of the *Nyne* and *Weland*, are particularly famous, as being not only ſpatious and rich, but affording great Quantities of Hay peculiarly excellent, and even of their Upland Paſtures there is a very rich Knot, beginning at *Stanford* upon *Avon*, and extending itſelf to *Cotteſbrook*, beſides the Paſtures of *Watford* and *Dadford*, which are found by the Graſiers to be of ſingular Uſe to top their Fat-Beaſts for *London* Markets.

3. Wood is another Product of this Country, which indeed is reported to be a ſcarce Commodity, but 'twill hardly be believed, when we ſee in ſo ſmall a County three ſuch large Foreſts, as, *Rockingham-Foreſt* 14 Miles long and 5 Miles broad, 2. *Sacy-Foreſt*, a Mile and half in length, and a Mile in breadth. 3. *Whittlewood*, or *Whittle-bury Foreſt*, which is counted 6 Miles in length, and 3 in breadth, but is really 9 Miles long, and 3 Miles broad in ſome Places, tho' not ſo much in others, beſides the Wood in Chaſes Parks, and about the Towns in the Hedges of their Incloſures, all which certainly will bear the Name of Plenty of Wood, at leaſt in thoſe Parts where the Foreſts are, and if any other Parts of the County have not ſo much growing, yet it cant be dear, except at *Northampton*, which is complained of on that account by Travellers, but without Reaſon, for 'tis not Want of Wood, but honeſt Dealing in the Inn-keepers, that makes Fuel ſo dear in that Town.

4. Another plentiful Product of this County may be reckoned Water, for there are Plenty of Brooks, and Rivers in it, and it is very obſervable, that they all riſe within its own Bounds and not one of them comes out of any other County, tho' many that riſe in this County water others, for the *Weland* riſeth at *Sibertoft* in *Rothwell*-Hundred. 2. The *Nen*, or *Nyne* which is a very large River, and runs quite croſs the County, comes from two Heads, the one at *Staerton* and the other at *Naſeby* in the Hundreds of *Fauſley* and *Rothwell*: This River is fed by many Brooks, but all riſing from Springs within the County. 3. The *Ouſe*, which runs on the South-Side of the County, and goes into *Buckinghamſhire* and *Bedfordſhire*, riſes at *Syſam* in *Sutton* in *Sutton*-Hundred, and is augmented by the *Tove*, which riſes near *Towceſter*. 4. The *Charwell*, which after it has taken its Courſe upon the Out-borders of *Sutton*-Hundred, enters *Oxfordſhire* with a large Stream, hath its Spring-Head at *Fauſley*, and is increaſed by another Spring near *Byfield* in *Warden*-Hundred. 5. The *Leam* ariſes at *Hellidon* in *Fauſley*-Hundred, and the Leſſer *Avon* at the Mountains between *Naſeby* and *Sulby*, and when they have gone a little Way in this County, enter *Warwickſhire*, and unite about *Warwick*, ſo that for Water this County lends much but borrows none.

2. We come now to the Subterraneous Store of this County, (leaving our Account of Phyſical Herbs, (which pro-

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perly enough would come in here) to the laſt Place, (according to our Method in the former Counties,) which is anſwerable to the Superficial, as plentiful, and as uſeful in their Kind, as 1. Such Earths as are fit for Rural Uſes, and the Improvements of Land leſs fertile and worn out, as a Marly-Earth, at *Adſton*, a Clayie-Earth at *Deſborough*, a Slatty-Clay at *Eaſt-Farndon*, a ſoft White Earth at *Chadſton* and *Woodnewton*. 2. Such as are proper for Mechanic Uſes as Loams of divers Sorts, at *Thrup* and elſewhere for Bell-Founders, Penny-Earth in many Places, which makes Floors as durable almoſt as Plaiſter of *Paris*, and *Jarſey*-Combers Combpots, Lamb-Earth for earthen Floors at *Lilford*, &c. Brick-Clay at *Eaſt-Farndon* and *Kettering*; Tobacco-Pipe-Clay, an excellent Sort, (inferior to none, but what is brought from the Iſle of *Wight* and *Pool* in *Dorſetſhire*) in the Outmoſt Eaſtern Part of *Northampton*-field, and Potters Earth at *Oakly-Bank*. 3. Such as are uſeful in colouring and painting, as Yellow and Purple Ochres found at *Thingdon*, and other Kinds at or nigh *Kettering*, and Red Ochre at *Clipſton*. 4. Such as are medicinal of which Nature is the Pipe-Clay, which Dr. *Plot* ſays, is *Sigillo digna*, and is as good as any Foreign *Terra ſigillata*, the Purple Ochre at *Thingdon* is as aſtringing as *Bole*, and perhaps as great a *Sudorifick*, the White Earth of *Chadſton* is as good as *Ceruſſe* in Excoriated Caſes, and particularly in Stanching Blood. 5. Such as is uſed for Fewell for Fires, as Peat, or Turfe, a Bituminous Earth, dug up in the Eaſtern Part of this County, as in the Fens of *North-holm*, *Eye-cramove*, *Eye-Edgerly*, *Burrow Great Fen*, and in thoſe Parcels of Land called the Severals, Lots and Four-hundred Acres. It is found 12 or 16 Inches under the under-turfe Soil, and ſometimes proves ſix Foot Deep, and at other Time ſcarcely one. 6. A conſolidated Earth which we call Stone fit for Building, and other Uſes, found uſually in Quarries, as the Gravel-ſtone at *Eeton*, Free-ſtone at *Eydon*, *Hilſton*, &c. Limeſtone at *Eaſton* near *Stamford*, and *Cortenhall*, ſo called becauſe though it is ſolid enough for Building, yet is often burnt into Lime; Ragſtone, which is of ſo Fine a Grain and firm Contexture, being taken out of *Rance* or *Welden*-Quarry, that it might deſerve the Name of Marble for Beauty und Luſtre, if it were wrought to the Smoothneſs it is capable of. 7. Slate-ſtone uſeful for the Covering the Roofs of Houſes, which are digged at *Piſford*, *Weſton-Flavel*, *Collingtree*, &c. 8. Marble, which differs ſo little from the Ragſtone above, yet we need add no more of it.

As to Phyſical Herbs, Dr. *Bowl*, a famous Botaniſt, commends the Heath near *Stamford*, for as fine a Place for Variety of rare Plants, as ever he ſaw, and he was very inquiſitive after them, as well beyond Sea as at Home. Mr. *Ray* gives us this Specimen of rare Plants in this County *viz.* *Eryngium vulgare*, Common *Eryngo*; *Gentiana Concava*, hollow-leaved *Gentian*, *Gnaphallum montanum*, Moutain-Cudweed or Catsfoot, *Pulſatilla Anglica purpurea*, Common Paſque Flower, *Millefolium paluſtre*, Water *Milfoil*. Mr. *Morton* adds ſeveral more rare Plants to Mr *Rays*, *viz.*

1. *Eryngium Mediterraneum*, *ſeu campeſtre* the *Mediterranean*, or Field *Eryngo*, beſides *Watlingſtreet* near *Daventry* and *Brockhall*, it ſtill grows in *Norton-field* juſt by.

2. *Spongia Fluviatilis ramoſa fragilis*, The Brittle branched River-Sponge, in the River *Nyne* under *Burnwell-Bridge*, and below *Thrapſton-Mill*, &c.

3. *Equiſetum Sylvaticum*, Wood Horſe-Tail in a Mooriſh-place in *Naſeby-field*, &c.

4. *Biſtorta Major*, the greater *Biſtort* or *Snakeweed* in the Meadows by the *Ouſe* near *Coſgrove*.

5. *Sonchus Lævis muralis* Ivy-leaved Southiſtle, on Willows between *Weekly* and the Water-mill.

6. *Virga Aurea*, Golden Rod in *Badby-Wood*.

7. *Carduus Stellatus*, the Star-thiſtle near *Oundle*.

8. *Lactuca agnina*, Lamb-Lettice, or Corn-ſallet, at *Culworth* in the Limeſtone Ground.

9. *Selinum ſis Foliis*, Corn Parſly in *Orenden*.

10. *Aſperula*, Woodroofe in *Sulp Woods*.

11. *Cyno-*

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11. *Cynoglossa folio virenti*, the lesser Green-leaved *Hounds-tongue* in *Geddinton-Chace*.

12. *Serpillum Citratum*, Lemon-Thyme, in the Barren Pasture near *Kettering*.

13. *Millefolium Aquaticum foliis fœniculi*, Fennel-leaved Water Crowsfoot in the Rivers *Ouse* near *Cosgrave* and *Nyne*, just above *Peterborough*.

14. *Lilium Convallium*, Lilly of the *Convallis*, or May-Lilly in the Woods by *King's-Cliff*.

15. *Gentiana fugax minor*, Dwarf autumnal *Gentian*, by *Easton* near *Stamford*.

16. *Barbarea muralis*, Wall-cresse, or Tower-Mustard in the Slate-Pits at *Colly-Weston*.

17. *Tythymalus Characias Amygdaloides*, Wood-spurge in *Sulby-Woods*.

18. *Catanana liguminosa*, Crimson Grass *Vetch*, about a Mile from *Oundle*.

19. *Lychnis Silvestris alba*, wild white *Catchfly*, at *Haringworth* and *Wackerly*.

20. *Allium Silvestre latifolium*, Ramsons, In the Grove of *Fausley*.

21. *Orchis Pannonica*, Little purple-flowered *Orchis*, betwixt *Doddington* and *Stamford*.

22. *Gramen Arundinaceum panicula spadicea*, Reed, or Bush-grass, with a Pappous Panicle, by *Wilmore* Park-side and in the *Gorsy* Grounds near *Radston*.

This County hath given no Title to any of our Nobility, and therefore we shall here add only the Baronets and Gentlemen of Note, who have lived, or do live in it.

	N°
Lewis Tresham of *Rushton* Esq; created *May* 22. 1611	47
Thomas Brudenel of *Dean* Esq; created *Ditto*, created since Earl of *Cardigan*. 12 *Car.* II.	48
Erasmus Dryden of *Cannons-Ashby* Esq; created *Nov.* 16. 1619.	114
Sir *Lewis Watson* of *Rockingham* Kt. created *June* 23. 1621. created Lord *Jan.* 28. 1645. and Earl by his present Majesty King *George*.	151
Robert Brown of *Walcott* Esq; created *Sept.* 21. 1621.	156
Sir *John Isham* of *Lamport* Kt. created *May* 30. 1627.	232
Sir *Thomas Cave* Jun. of *Stamford* Kt. created *June* 30. 1641.	308
Sir *Christopher Yelverton* of *Easton-Mauduit* created Viscount *Longueville*. *Anno* 1690. Kt. *Ditto*.	309
Sir *John Norwich* of *Brampton* Kt. created *July* 24. 1641.	322
Francis Nichols of *Hardwick* Esq; created *July* 28. *Ditto*.	327
William Farmer of *Easton-Neston* Esq; created Lord *Lemster* in 1670. created *Sept.* 6. *Ditto*.	353
William Andrew of *Donton*, or *Dodington* Esq; created *Dec.* 11. *Ditto*.	357
James Eryan of *Flower* Esq; created *April.* 9 1642.	378
Samuel Danvers of *Culworth* Esq; created *March* 2. *Ditto*.	427
Sir *Jeffrey Palmer* of *Carleton* Kt. Attorney General to his Majesty King *Charles* II. created *June* 7. 1660.	473
Sir *John Langham* of *Cotesbrook* Kt. Alderman of *London* created *Ditto*.	475
Oliver S. John of *Woodford* Esq; created *June* 28. 1660.	509
George Buswell of *Clipston* Esq; created *July* 7. *Ditto*.	520
William Dudley of *Clopton* Esq; created *August* 1. *Ditto*.	541
Thomas Samuel of *Upton* Esq; created *Dec.* 22, 1675.	819

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A Gentleman of Note of this County, but of what Place is not known.

Lawrence Tomſon, Scholar, and Fellow of *Magdalen-College*, *Oxford*, which laſt having reſigned when he became Maſter of Arts, he attended Sir *Thomas Hoby* in his Embaſſy into *France*. How he after lived we can give no Account but what we fetch from his Tomb-ſtone in the Pariſh-Church of *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, where he is ſaid to have travelled thro' *Swedeland*, *Ruſſia*, *Denmark*, *Germany*, *Italy*, and *France*, to have underſtood twelve Languages, to have been skilful in Divinity, Civil and Common Law, and all Sorts of polite Learning, a Perſon of a ſharp Wit, a ſubtle Diſputant, an excellent Orator, and a virtuous and pious Man, famous for being Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* Tongue at *Geneva*, for accurately tranſlating the New Teſtament, (written in *Latin* by *Theodore Beza*,) a Politician while Secretary *Walſingham* lived, but living in Privacy ever after at *Lalham* in *Middleſex* twenty Years, where he died *Mar.* 27. 1608, *Æt.* 70, but the People of *Chertſey* ſay, he died at his Houſe there.

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County.

Peterborough, a Place a long Time famous for its wealthy Monaſtery, endowed with many Privileges, and among others this, That the Abbot was Parliamentary, and ſat among the Peers in the Houſe of Lords, at the Diſſolution of the Abbies by King *Henry* VIII. ſuffering the like Fate; but upon that King's Reſolution to make the Church Amends for the Loſs of ſo many religious Houſes, by erecting ſix new Biſhopricks, this Place had the good Fortune to be in his Mind, and ſo of a Monaſtery he turned it into a Biſhop's See, ordaining by his Letters Patent, that the Chapter ſhould conſiſt of a Dean and ſix Prebendaries, that the Dioceſe ſhould contain the Counties of *Northampton*, (in which *Peterborough* ſtandeth) and *Rutland*, in which are 293 Pariſhes, that the Abbey Church ſhould be the Cathedral, the Abbot's Houſe the Biſhop's Palace, and the Revenues, which were very great, he divided into three Parts, aſſuming one third to himſelf, which was then let out to divers Tenants at the yearly Rent of 733 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.* ¼; another third he ſettled

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tled upon the Biſhop, upon Condition, that he ſhould make an annual Acknowledgment to his Majeſty, by a Payment of 33 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.* and the laſt third he aſſigned to the Dean and Chapter, with all ſuch Places as were ſubſervient to them, appointing, that the laſt Abbot, *John Chambers*, ſhould be the firſt Biſhop of it. Biſhop *Godwin*, in his Catalogue of Biſhops of this See, thus deſcribes him, that he was the firſt Biſhop of this new-erected See, and laſt of the Abbots of *Peterborough*, that he was a Doctor of Phyſick, Fellow of *Merton-College*, *Oxford*, and ſome Time a Dean of the College of St. *Stephen*, *Weſtminſter*, who was conſecrated *Octob.* 23. 1541, and died in 1556. But the learned Biſhop was miſtaken greatly; for the *John Chambers*, who was a Doctor of Phyſick, and Dean, tho' he was a Man of great Worth and Learning, yet he never was a Biſhop, and died in 1549. This *John Chambar*, or *Chambers*, was a Benedictine Monk, and if ever he ſtudied in *Oxford* did much more and longer in *Cambridge*; in which Univerſity he was (as it ſeems) admitted to the Reading of the Sentences, and in 1528 was made Abbot of *Peterborough* (the Town where he was born) upon the Deceaſe of *Robert Kirton*, the preceding Abbot. He lived to ſee his Monaſtery diſſolved, and was by the Favour of King *Henry* VIII. nominated the firſt Biſhop of that Place, when the ſaid King by his Charter, dated *Sept.* 4. 1541, erected an Epiſcopal See there. The Temporalties of it were delivered to him at the ſame Time, and he was conſecrated *Octob.* 23. following. He died in *December*, 1556, having preſided fifteen Years, and was ſucceeded in his See by *David Pole*, or *Pool*, a Perſon nobly deſcended, yet who ſubmitted to a learned Education, and became Fellow of *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*, and having commenced Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law, became Archdeacon of *Salop*, Dean of the Arches, (being in great Eſteem for his Skill in thoſe Laws) Archdeacon of *Derby*, and Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. At length, upon the Death of *John Chambers*, he was nominated by Queen *Mary* I. to the See of *Peterborough*, and conſecrated *Aug.* 15. 1557, confirmed by the Bull of Pope *Paul* IV. (which is recited in *Gunton*) and had the Temporalties delivered to him *Jan.* 28. enſuing. Upon the Acceſſion of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Throne in 1559 he did refuſe to acknowledge her Supremacy, and was thereupon deprived of his Biſhoprick, at the ſame Time being eſteemed a grave and quiet Subject. However, he was committed to Priſon for a little Time, but was ſoon releaſed, and living upon his own Eſtate died full of Years in *June* 1568, as Biſhop *Andrews* (*Tortura Torti*, p. 146.) aſſures us. All his Books of Law and Divinity, which were at *London* and *Peterborough*, he gave to the Library of *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*; and in the See of *Peterborough* he was ſucceeded by

Edmund Scambler, Doctor of Divinity, a Native of *Greſſingham* in *Lancaſhire*, and Chaplain to *Matthew Parker*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who was conſecrated *Jan.* 16. 1560. He held *in Commendam* with his Biſhoprick, becauſe the Revenues were ſmall, the Prebend of *Wiſtow* in the Church of *York*, and the firſt Canonry in the ſixth Stall in the Church of *Weſtminſter*, for the Space of two Years or more. He was a learned Man, and a zealous Oppoſer of Popery, as is evident from the Articles, (Numb. 23.) which he preſcribed to the Dean and Canons of his Church, requiring their Subſcription to them; but is ſaid to have impaired the Honour, Privileges, and Revenues of this Biſhoprick, by paſſing away quite the Hundred of *Naſſaburgh*, and the Liberties thereof, the Gaol and Manor of *Thirlby*, the Manor of *Southorpe*, *&c.* by the Grants of ſome of which to a great Man he is ſaid to have obtained his Tranſlation to a better See ſoon after; for upon the Tranſlation of Dr. *Edmund Freke* to *Worceſter* in 1584, this Biſhop was tranſlated into the See of *Norwich* in his Room, and was ſucceeded in this See by

Dr. *Richard Howland*, Maſter of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*. He was the Son of *Richard Howland* of *London*, baptized *Sept.* 26. 1540, and being educated in *Peter-houſe*, *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow, was afterwards elected Maſter of *Magdalen-*

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Magdalen-College, and then of St. *John's* in the ſame Univerſity. He was made Biſhop of *Peterborough* in 1584, and continu'd ſo ſixteen Years, dying in 1600. In his Time happened the Execution of the Queen of *Scots* at *Fotheringhay-Caſtle*, *Feb.* 8. 1587, of which Mr. *Gunton* gives us a full Account, *pag.* 73, —— 80. Her Body was buried in the Cathedral here; but when her Son, King *James* I. came to the Throne, was removed to *Weſtminſter*, and there repoſited in a Tomb before prepared, ſuitable to her Greatneſs. His Succeſſor was

Thomas Dove, Doctor of Divinity, of *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*, Dean of *Norwich*, and Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, who ſo much admired his Preaching, that when ſhe had heard one of his Sermons, ſhe openly ſaid, That this *Dove*, unleſs he were inſpired by that Spirit, who heretofore took on him the Shape of a Dove, could not have ſpoken with ſo much Eloquence. Upon the Account of this his Excellency in preaching, and his reverend Aſpect and Deportment, the Queen nominated him to this See, which he held thirty Years, and dying in the 75th Year of his Age, he was buried in the North Iſle of the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*, over whoſe Grave was a comely Monument ſoon after erected with a large Inſcription thereon; but it was levelled with the Ground by the Rebels in 1643. He left behind him a Son, named *Thomas*, who appears to have been Archdeacon of *Northampton* upon the Death of Dr. *John Buckridge*, *Anno* 1618. After this Biſhop's Death,

William Pierce, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Peterborough*, was promoted to this See, but before he had ſat two Years was tranſlated to *Bath* and *Wells*, and ſo did nothing memorable in this See. To him ſucceeded

Auguſtin Lindſel, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of *Houghton in the Spring* in the County-Palatine of *Durham*. He was born at *Bumpſtead* in the County of *Eſſex*, and bred a Scholar and Fellow of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where he became well ſtudied in *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, and all Antiquity. Being removed from the College to *Houghton*, he was made Dean of *Litchfield* upon the Death of Dr. *Walter Curle* in 1628, and not long after, *viz.* in 1632, was elected Biſhop of *Peterborough*, and had a Reſtitution of the Temporalties *Feb.* 20. of the ſame Year; but neither did he continue long in it; for the next Year he was tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Hereford*, then vacant by Dr. *Juxon's* Removal to *London*. Upon which

Francis Dee, Doctor of Divinity, was choſen into his See. He was the Son of *David Dee* of *Shropſhire*, who is ſaid to have been Rector of Great St. *Bartholomew's* Church in *London*, and he the Great Grandſon of the great *Bede Dee*, of an ancient Family in thoſe Parts. Being educated in Learning he became Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*, and afterwards took his Maſter of Arts Degree, being then Miniſter of *Allhallows* in *Lombard-ſtreet* in *London*, and ſoon after Chancellor of the Church of *Salisbury*, and in 1630 Dean of *Chicheſter*. At laſt he was elected Biſhop of this See in 1634, and being inſtalled by Proxy had the Temporalties thereof given him ſoon after. He was at this time eſteemed a Perſon of a pious Life and Converſation, and a very affable Behaviour. He died *Octob.* 8. 1638, and was buried at the upper End of the Choir belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*, near the Biſhop's Seat; but a little before his Death gave to the Maſter and Seniors of St. *John's* College aforeſaid the impropriate Parſonage of *Pagham* in *Suſſex*, held by Leaſe of the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*, for the maintaining of two Fellows, and two Scholars therein for ever, to be elected out of *Peterborough* School. Upon his Death,

Dr. *John Towers* obtained this See. He was a *Norfolk* Man born, and being bred in *Queen's* College, *Cambridge*, was ſome Time Fellow of it, but afterwards became Chaplain to *William* Earl of *Northampton*, who conferred on him the Rectory of *Caſtle-Aſhby* in *Northamptonſhire*. He was made Dean of *Peterborough*, when Dr. *William Pierce* was promoted to the Epiſcopal See thereof in 1630, and was inſtalled in the ſame See in 1638, when by the Encouragement of ſome leading Members of the Long Parliament, the Mob gathered in great Companies, and would not ſuffer

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fer the Bishops to attend upon the House of Lords in their Place, he was one of the twelve Bishops who drew up a Protestation against all such Orders, Votes, Laws, Resolutions, and Determinations, as should be passed or done in their Absence, from *Decemb.* 7. 1641, declaring them to be null and of no Effect; whereupon he with other eleven were sent Prisoners to the Tower, and kept there about four Months. Being at length released, this Bishop finding he could not live quietly at *Peterborough*, whither he first went, retired to the King at *Oxford*, and remained there till that Garrison was surrendered to the Use of the Parliament, when most of the Loyal Party being put to their Shifts, he went to *Peterborough*, and there lived some Years, and died in a poor Condition, *Jan.* 10. 1648, yet in this happy, that he did not live to see his Sovereign brought to the Block, tho' he departed but twenty Days before him. He was buried the Day following in the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*; and in 1660 four Sermons, of which one was preached at the Baptism of *James* Earl of *Northampton*, and the other at the Funeral of *William* Earl of *Northampton*, were published in *Octavo*. In his Bishop's Time, *viz.* on *Aug.* 5. 1640, the great Commission for Draining the Fens began to be holden in this City of *Peterburgh*, the Commissioners sitting in the Bishop's great Hall, till *Aug.* 11. what they determined is known by the Name of the *Peterburgh* Laws. This See, as all the rest, was vacant from his Deprivation till King *Charles* the Second's Restoration; and then

Benjamin Laney, Doctor of Divinity, and Master of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, was consecrated to this See. He was the 4th Son of a wealthy Merchant in *Ipswich*, named *John Laney* Esq; who sparing for nothing that might advance his Education, after he had given him all necessary School Learning, caused him to be admitted a Student of *Christ*'s College, *Cambridge*. There he made great Proficiency in his Studies, and being removed to *Pembroke-Hall* became Fellow, and at length Master of that House. He was cotemporary there with *Ralph Brownrigg*, afterwards Archbishop, and having been Vice-Chancellor of the University, he was made Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles* I. and Prebendary both of *Winchester* and *Westminster*, but held not these long, for in 1642, or thereabouts, he was put out of his Mastership of *Pembroke-hall* for his Loyalty, and thereupon retired into the King's Quarters, where he was employed in his Majesty's Service at the Treaty of *Uxbridge*, being then looked upon as a learned and able Divine. After the Death of his Royal Master he went over to King *Charles* II. being in Exile, and in a most dutiful Manner waited upon him, enduring many Calamities, as many other Royalists did. Upon his Majesty King *Charles* the Second's Return to his Kingdoms, he was restored to his Mastership, and in Recompence of his Sufferings made soon after Dean of *Rochester*, and Bishop of *Peterborough*, with a Liberty to hold his Mastership with it *in Commendam*. But he stayed not long here; for in 1663 he was translated to *Lincoln*, and in 1667 to *Ely*, which he held to his Death, which happened in the latter End of the Year 1674. While he was Bishop here he gave an hundred Pounds towards the Repairing one of the great Arches in the Church Porch, which were fallen down in the late Times. He had five Sermons preached before the King, printed *Lond.* 1668-9, and some Observations upon a Letter written by Mr. *Hobbs* to the Duke of *Newcastle*, about Liberty and Necessity, published *Lond.* 1676. In this See of *Peterborough* he was succeeded in the Year 1663 by

Joseph Henshaw, Doctor of Divinity. He was the Son of *Thomas*, who was the Son of *William Henshaw* of *Sussex*, descended from the Family of that Name in *Cheshire*, but born in the Parish of St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*, *London*, educated in *Merchant-Taylors* School, and admitted a Commoner in *Magdalen-hall*, *Oxford*, where having taken one Degree in Arts, he was admitted into Holy Orders, and became Chaplain to Sir *John Digby* Earl of *Bristol*. In 1634 he was Parson of *Stedham* with *Hayshot* in *Sussex*, Preacher at the

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Magdalen-College, and then of St. *John's* in the ſame Univerſity. He was made Biſhop of *Peterborough* in 1584, and continu'd ſo ſixteen Years, dying in 1600. In his Time happened the Execution of the Queen of *Scots* at *Fotheringhay-Caſtle*, *Feb.* 8. 1587, of which Mr. *Gunton* gives us a full Account, *pag.* 73, —— 80. Her Body was buried in the Cathedral here; but when her Son, King *James* I. came to the Throne, was removed to *Weſtminſter*, and there repoſited in a Tomb before prepared, ſuitable to her Greatneſs. His Succeſſor was

Thomas Dove, Doctor of Divinity, [illegible] *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*, Dean of [illegible] *wich*, and Chaplain to Queen [illegible] who ſo much admired his Preach[illegible] when ſhe had heard one of h[illegible] ſhe openly ſaid, That this D[illegible] were inſpired by that Spiri[illegible] fore took on him the Sh[illegible] could not have ſpoken [illegible] quence. Upon the A[illegible] Excellency in preach[illegible] Aſpect and Depor[illegible] minated him to [illegible] thirty Years, ar[illegible] of his Age, [illegible] Iſle of the [illegible] *rough*, ove[illegible] Monume[illegible] Inſcrip[illegible] with [illegible] He [illegible] w[illegible] *Hist.* has picked up an ill Character of him from ſome of his Dioceſe; but he tells us not whether they were Friends or Enemies, and ſo we omit it. To him ſucceeded

William Lloyd, Doctor of Divinity, ſome Time of St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, and then Biſhop of *Landaff*. He was confirmed in this See, *May* 17. 1679, and tranſlated to the See of *Norwich* in 1685, of which he was deprived as is above ſhewn. In this See he was ſucceeded by

Thomas White, Doctor of Divinity, of *Oxford*. He was Chaplain to the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, and in *Auguſt* 1683 inſtalled Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, and be-

[illegible] to attend upon the Houſe there with Ri[illegible] Place, he was one of Archbiſhop [illegible] drew up a Pro[illegible] cellor of the Univerſity, he was [illegible] Orders, Voces, Chaplain in Ordinary to King [illegible] terminations, and Prebendary [illegible] in their Abſ[illegible] Weſtminſter, but held not [illegible] declaring in 1642, or thereabouts, he was [illegible] where of his Maſterſhip of Pembroke-hall for [illegible] Loyalty, and thereupon retired into the [illegible] King's Quarters, where he was employed [illegible] in his Majeſty's Service at the Treaty of [illegible] Biſhop, being then looked upon as a [illegible] and able Divine, after the Death [illegible] Royal Maſter he went over to King [illegible] in Exile, and in a mat[illegible] other [illegible] endu[illegible]

[illegible] and Supremacy to [illegible] and his Queen *Mary* II. Whereupon

Richard Cumberland, Doctor of Divinity, of *Cambridge*, was nominated by their Majeſties Biſhop of *Peterborough*, and conſecrated thereunto in the Church of St. *Mary le Bow*, *London*, *July* 5. 1691. He was bred in *Magdalen-College*, *Cambridge* where he commenced Maſter of Arts, and was Fellow ſome Years. He at length was created Doctor of Divinity, and ſoon after publiſhed his Book, which rendered him famous, *viz. De legibus Naturæ diſquiſitio philoſophica, in quâ earum forma — & obligatio è rerum Naturâ inveſtigantur, quinetiam Elementa Philoſophiæ* Hobbianæ, *cum moralis, tum civilis conſiderantur & refutantur.* It was chiefly deſigned in Confutation of Mr. *Hobs*'s Maxims of Morality and Politicks, and was eſteemed very well done. He alſo publiſhed an Eſſay towards the Recovery of the *Jewiſh* Meaſures and Weights, &c. *Lond.* 1686. He was Biſhop here near thirty Years, and dying in

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5. *William Latimer*, D. D. came in his Place. In his Time a certain Peer begged the Cathedral of Queen *Elizabeth*, to build himſelf a Manſion-Houſe, becauſe it was ruinous and unfit for God's Service; but this Dean informed the Queen better, and preſerved it for its ſacred Uſe.

6. *Richard Fletcher*, D. D. ſucceeded him. He was Dean when the Queen of *Scots* was executed in *Fotheringhay-Caſtle*, and at the Deſire of the Commiſſioners prayed with her before her Death; but ſhe did not regard him, praying by her ſelf in her Portuary. He was made Biſhop of *Briſtol* in 1589; and

7. *Thomas Nevil*, D. D. Maſter of *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, was placed in his Room. In 1590 he built *Nevil's-Court* in that College, and died in 1598.

8. *John Palmer* D. D. ſucceeded him, and held it ten Years. After which

9. *Richard Clayton*, D. D. Maſter of St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, was preferred to it, but held it but four Years, and then left it to

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11. *Henry Beaumont* ſucceeded him. He was deſcended of the noble Family of the *Beaumonts* in *Leiceſterſhire*. He died in 1627, and was buried at *Windſor*, being then Dean thereof.

12. *William Pierſe*, D. D. was his Succeſſor in 1622. He obtained the Biſhoprick of *Peterborough* in 1630, and of *Wells* in 1632.

13. *John Towers*, D. D. obtained his Place in 1630. He alſo became Biſhop of *Peterborough*, as is above ſhewn. After him,

14. *Thomas Jackſon*, D. D. Preſident of *Corpus*, *Oxford*, was preferred to it by the Favour of Dr. *Laud*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, 1638. He was a Perſon almoſt beyond Compariſon for Holineſs and Devotion, as well as Learning, as his excellent Works ſatisfy. He died in 1640, and was buried in the inner Chapel of his College.

15. Dr. *John Coſins*, Maſter of *Peter-Houſe*, *Cambridge*, ſucceeded him, but enjoyed little Profit by it, the Iniquity of the Times falling heavy upon him in the firſt Place. He was, after King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration, made Biſhop of *Durham*, but having always a Regard to this Church, he gave not only 40 *l.* for erecting a Monument for his Wife, who was buried there, but 100 *l.* to the Dean and Chapter, to be kept at Intereſt for an yearly Diſtribution of 5 *l.* to the Poor.

16. *Edward Rainbow*, D. D. and Maſter of *Magdalen-College*, *Cambridge*, upon King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration, was raiſed to this Deanery, *Jan.* 9. 1660. He enjoyed it about four Years, and then was removed to the See of *Carliſle*, leaving the Deanery to

17. *James Duport*, D. D. in 1664. He was Maſter of *Magdalen-College*, *Cambridge*, and *Greek* Profeſſor in that Univerſity, of whoſe Knowledge in that Language there

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Charter-House, and Vicar of St. *Bartholomew's the Little* in *London*. In 1639 he commenced Doctor of Divinity, being then Prebendary of *Chichester*, and much in Renown for his admirable Way of Preaching. When the Civil Wars broke out, he was plundered of all his Goods, stript of his Preferments, and suffered so much for the Royal Cause, that he escaped as a Brand snatch'd out of the Fire; for having yet some temporal Estate left, he was forced to compound for it at the Rate of 177 Pounds, which severe Usage, tho' it reduced him to great Straits, and rendered it almost of no Use to him, yet produced Pity: for the Lady *Pawlet* received him into her House at *Chiswick*, and kindly entertained him for some Time. But though he endured much he lived to see the End of his Troubles; for upon the Restoration of King *Charles* II. he recovered some of his Preferments, and soon obtained more, being made Chanter of *Chichester*, *July* 12. 1660, and in a few Months after Dean of the same Church. In 1663 upon the Removal of Dr. *Laney* to *Lincoln* he was elected Bishop of this See, and consecrated *May* 28. He died at *London Mar.* 9. 1678-9. He published two Books of Meditations, the one intitled, *Horæ successivæ*, or spare Hours of Meditations, and the other, *Daily Thoughts*, or *Miscellany Meditations*. He was buried at *East Lavant* near *Chichester*, in the Church, near his Wife, whose Parents lived there. Mr. *Wood* has picked up an ill Character of him from some of his Diocese; but he tells us not whether they were Friends or Enemies, and so we omit it. To him succeeded

William Lloyd, Doctor of Divinity, some Time of St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, and then Bishop of *Landaff*. He was confirmed in this See, *May* 17. 1679, and translated to the See of *Norwich* in 1685, of which he was deprived as is above shewn. In this See he was succeeded by

Thomas White, Doctor of Divinity, of *Oxford*. He was Chaplain to the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and in *August* 1683 installed Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, and being nominated Bishop of *Peterborough* in the End of *July* 1685, was consecrated thereunto in the Archbishop's Chapel at *Lambeth*, *Octob.* 25 following. This Bishop, who was born in *Kent*, and educated in St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, was one of those six Bishops, who, with Dr. *Sancroft*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, were committed to the Tower of *London*, *June* 8. 1688, for subscribing and delivering a Petition to his Majesty King *James* II. wherein they shewed the great Averseness they found in themselves to the distributing and publishing in all their Churches his Majesty's then Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, &c. because it was interpreted by such as were about the King libellous and seditious; but soon after coming to their Trial in *Westminster-Hall* on the 25th Day of the same Month, they were acquitted, to the great Rejoicing of the Generality of the People. After the Prince of *Orange* came to the Crown, and by Act of Parliament was made our Legal King, he was one of those Bishops, who, together with the Archbishop before-mentioned, were deprived of their respective Sees, for not taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to him and his Queen *Mary* II. Whereupon

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1721, or thereabout, was ſucceeded in this See by

White Kennet, Doctor of Divinity, of *Oxford*. He was many Years Miniſter in *London* of *Aldgate*, and other Places, Chaplain to his Majeſty King *George*, and Dean of *Peterborough*, before he was made Biſhop. He is a Perſon indiſputably of great Learning, and excellently well verſed in our *Engliſh* Hiſtory and Antiquities, as ſeveral of his Writings prove. He is yet living.

Having alſo obtained a Catalogue of the Deans of this Church, we thought it not amiſs to ſubjoin them, *viz.*

1. *Francis Abree*, who at the Diſſolution was the laſt Prior of the Abbey of *Northampton*, and made the firſt Dean here.

2. *Gerrard Carleton*, B. D. who ſucceeded in 1543.

3. *James Curtop*, M. A. who obtained this Deanery about the Beginning of Queen *Mary* the Firſt's Reign, and was one of the Examiners of *John Philpot* the Martyr, about certain Articles of Religion, ſome Time before his Suffering. He died in 1557.

4. *John Boxal*, made Dean by Queen *Mary*. He was one of the prime Preachers in her Reign that was appointed at St. *Paul*'s Croſs to revive Popery, then almoſt expiring. He ſtaid here but a few Months before he was made Dean of *Norwich*. And in 1560,

5. *William Latimer*, D. D. came in his Place. In his Time a certain Peer begged the Cathedral of Queen *Elizabeth*, to build himſelf a Manſion-Houſe, becauſe it was ruinous and unfit for God's Service; but this Dean informed the Queen better, and preſerved it for its ſacred Uſe.

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are several Proofs by his Writings in it. He settled 20 *l. per Annum* on *Magdalen-College*, to be paid to the Dean and Chapter of this Church, *viz.* 10 *l.* for the Augmentation of the Schoolmaster's Salary, and 10 *l.* for two Scholars sent from that School to *Magdalen-College*. He died in 1680; and

18. *Simon Patrick*, D. D. became his Successor. He was made Bishop of *Chichester* in 1689. His Writings prove him a learned Divine, orthodox and pious Christian, and sound Churchman.

19. Dr. *White Kennet*, now Bishop of *Peterborough*.

The Monasteries of this County are,

1. *Ashby-Canons*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, but the Founder is not known. The *Pincheni's*, or *Pinkneys*, an ancient Family of Renown, whose Seat was at *Wedon* in this County, were great Benefactors to these Monks; for *Henry de Pinkney*, who flourished in the Reign of King *Henry* III. gave to these Canons free Pawnage for 40 Hogs in his Woods at *Wapenham*, and *Henry* his Great Grandson, who lived in the Reign of *Edward* I. not only confirmed the Grant aforesaid, but added a Freedom for Pawnage for eighty Hogs more in the said Woods. Others of the same Family gave the said Canons divers Lands in *Wedon*, commonly called from them *Wedon-Pinkney* and *Weston*, with Commonage for 100 Sheep, eight Oxen, five Cows, and five Mares in their Pastures at *Wapenham*. *Emeline* also, the Widow of *Hugh de Lacy*, after her second Marriage to *Stephen de Longespe*, did, for the Health of her own Soul, and the Soul of the said *Stephen* her Husband, acquit the Canons of *Asbby* (written also *Essehy*) from any Suit or Service to the Hundred of *Sutton*, for all their Lands lying within the Precincts thereof, which we have Reason to think were considerable, tho' we can find no particular Mention of them, for *Wedon* and *Weston* are in other Hundreds. This Monastery at the Dissolution was

Valued at 119 *l.* 4 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 127 *l.* 19 *s. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

2. *Brackley*, an Hospital, founded by the famous *Robert* Earl of *Mallent* and *Leicester*, of whom *Hen.* of *Huntington* gives this Character, that he was the wisest Man betwixt this Place and *Jerusalem*. He, towards the latter End of his Days, became a Monk in the Abbey of *Preaux*, where he died 18 *Hen.* I. 1118, and was buried all but his Heart, which was according to his Order brought to this Hospital to be kept in Salt. *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, his Son, (for he made his second Son *Waleran* Earl of *Mallent*) gave to *Solomon* the Clerk, and his Successors, one Acre of Land in *Brahole*, (i. e. *Brackley*) in the Love of God, and Honour of St. *John* the Apostle and Evangelist, to build an House thereon for the Receipt and Entertainment of poor People. This Grant was confirmed afterwards by *Robert* his Son and Heir, which Father and Son endowed the said Hospital with divers Lands, to hold in Frank-Almoigne. *Hugh* Bishop of *Lincoln* confirmed the Foundation of this Hospital, with all the Lands and Liberties given and conferred upon it. The like did King *Henry* III. in the 12th Year of his Reign. *Maud*, or *Matilda*, the Widow of *John* Lord *Lovel*, 6 *Hen.* V. granted her Manors of *Bagworth* and *Thornton* in *Leicestershire*, to certain Trustees and their Heirs, ordering them to allow

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allow to *Thomas Colton*, and several others, then Members of this Hospital, Pensions for Life; and by another Deed, dated 8 *Hen.* V. she declared her Intention and Will to be to change this Hospital into a Priory of Friars Preachers, consisting of twelve Persons and a Prior, a Licence for that Purpose being first obtained by her; after which the said Trustees enfeoffed her and her Heirs with the said Manor, that she might convey it back again to them with proper Alterations.

Catesby, a Nunnery of the *Cistercian* Order, but the Founder is not known. *John* Lord *Vaux* gave his Lordship of *Botendone* to these Nuns, 41 *Hen.* III. And the same King *Henry*, *Reg.* 57. recited and confirmed to the Nuns of *Catesby* the Church of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* of *Catesby* (to whom and the Apostle St. *Thomas* their House was dedicated) with the Chapel of *Helidene*, the Church and divers Lands in *Great Esseby*, and several other Revenues given them by divers Benefactors, all which were confirmed to the said Nuns by the Bull of Pope *Gregory* VIII. At the Suppression the Revenues were

Valued at 132 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 145 *l.* 6 *d. per Ann. Sp. ex Lel.*

Chaucomb, a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. *Augustin*, founded and partly endowed by Sir *Hugh de Anaf* Kt. Lord of *Chaucomb* in the Conqueror's Time; but others will have the Foundation to have been later, *viz.* 32 *Hen.* II. erected by Sir *Hugh de Awresey*, and *William Knowles*, and dedicated to the Apostles St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. *Annabil*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Robert de Chaucomb*, Relict of *Gilbert de Segrave*, 38 *Hen.* III. ratify'd the Grants of her Ancestors to the Canons of this House, and of her own Gift bestowed on them an hundred Shillings of yearly Rent, issuing out of her Lordships of *Chaucomb* and *Dauby*. King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 2. recited and confirmed all their Gifts, which, being computed together at the Dissolution, were

Valued at 83 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Dugd.* 93 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Cotherstoke, or *Cotterstock*, a Collegiate Church, founded the 12th Year of King *Edward* III. in this Manner. The said King granted his Licence to *John Giffard* Clerk, *Reg.* 22. 1347, to give and assign the Manor of *Cotherstoke*, and divers other Revenues to a *Præpositt* and twelve Chaplains, secular or religious, for the Maintenance of them and two Clerks, daily celebrating in the said Church, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual Alms, discharged and quit of all secular Exactions. We find not when this College was dissolved, nor what the Revenue was, when it was suppressed.

St. David's, a Priory of Canons of St. *Augustin*, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and the Virgin *Mary*, mentioned in *Speed's* Catalogue, without any further Account of it.

Daventry, a Monastery of *Cluniac* Monks. This Priory was founded at *Preston* by *Hugh de Leicester*, (called the Viscount) but that Place being found inconvenient, it was by a Licence from *Simon de S. Liz* the elder, Earl of *Northampton*, removed to this Place, where he built a Monastery in Honour of St. *Augustin* the Apostle of the *English*, and endowed it with these several Churches all in this County, *viz. Foxton*, *Lubenho*, *Scaldford*, *Guthmundley*, *Bitlesbroc*, and *Braybroc*. King *Henry* II. confirmed the Liberties and Franchises granted by King *Henry* I. to St. *Mary of Charity*, (which is the Capital House of this Order beyond Sea) and to St. *Augustin* of *Daventry*, and the Monks there. Many were the Benefactors of this House, as *Maud de S. Liz*, *Richard de Foxton*, whose Daughter was married to *Alan Basset* of *Luphenham* in *Rutlandshire*, *Stephen de Welton*, and *Henry de Braybroc*. In the Reign of King *Henry* V. by Reason of the War between the Kings of *France* and *England*, the Monasteries of *England*, which depended on Foreign Houses, being forbid all Intercourse with them, this Monastery at *Daventry*, took out a new Foundation-Charter, and united it self with *Lenton* in *Nottinghamshire*. This House at the Dissolution was

Valued at 236 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.* 238 *l. Stev.*

Finsheved or *Finshed*, a Priory of Canons Regular of S. *Augustine*, dedicated

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to S. *Mary* the Virgin, was founded by *Richard Engain* Lord of *Brotherwick*, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. at a certain Place about a Mile distant, Eastward from *Blotherwick*, called at that Time *Hymel-Castle*, but afterward *Finisheved*, and endowed it with divers Lands, and Possessions. *John Engain* afterward gave divers Lands in *Blatherwick* and *Saxton* to the Canons of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* at *Finnisheved*, for the Maintenance of two Chaplains in the Chapel there, and two more in the Chapel of *Blatherwick*. At length in the Year 1367, 41 *Ed.* III. the Male Heirs of the *Engains* failing, their Estate came to be divided among three Sisters, married into the Families of *Goldington*, who had *Joyce* the eldest of them, *Pabeyham*, who had *Elizabeth* the second, and *Barnack*, who had *Mary* the Youngest, who confirmed the Gifts of their Ancestors to this House. At the Suppression the Revenues were

Valued at 56 *l.* 10 *s.* 11 *d.* ½ *per Annum.* 62 *l.* 16 *s. per ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Fodringhay, a Collegiate Church, dedicated to S. *Mary* and *All Saints*, founded by *Edmund* of *Langley* Duke of *York*, with the Licence and Assistance of King *Henry* IV. *Reg.* 13. *Speed* out of *Leland* tells us, that this College was founded in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and that King *Henry* IV. and Queen *Joanne* his Wife were Benefactors to it 13 *Hen.* IV. for one Master, 12 Chaplains, 8 Clerks, and 13 Choristers, upon six Acres of Land in the Lordship of the said *Edmund* Duke of *York* at *Fodringhay*, and the said King incorporated them by Name of the Master, and College of the Master, and *All-Saints* of *Fodringhay*, *&c.* and granted them the Profits of the Alien Priories of *Newent* and *Anebury*, during his Wars with *France*; and exempted and discharged this College from all Tolls and Taxes, of what Nature soever, as well for their Goods as Lands given by the said King, or any other Benefactors, and granted them Frank-Pledge, Felons Goods, with an Abundance of other Liberties and Franchises. King *Hen.* V. *Reg.* 3. granted to his beloved Cosin *Edmund* Duke of *York* above-mention'd, Liberty to enfeoff *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*, *Thomas* Bishop of *Durham*, Sir *Walter Hungerford* Kt. *Roger Flore* of *Okham*, and others, with his Castle, Manor and Town of *Fodringhey*, and several other Manors and Lordships which he held of the Crown in *Capite*, for carrying on and compleating the Buildings and Charges of this College. *William Horwod* of *Fodringhey*, indented with *William Wolston* Esq; and *Thomas Peckham* Clerk, Commissioners of the Duke of *York*, to make up a new Body of the Church joining to the Quire of the College of *Fodringhey*, of the same Height and Breadth with the said Quire, to be fourscore foot in Length. A Porch on the South-Side twelve Foot in Length, another Porch on the same side adjoining to the Cloister, and in the West-end of the said Body, a Steeple fourscore Foot in Height from the Ground-Table Stone, twenty Foot Square within the Walls, and the Walls to be six Foot thick, the Duke to find Carriage and Stuff, for which well and duly to be made, the said *Horwode* to have 300 *l.* Sterling, which Indenture bears date 13 *H.* 6. King *Henry* V. and the said *Edmund* Duke of *York* were also Benefactors to this College 2 *Hen* 5. The Revenues of it at the Dissolution in our Abridgment of the *Monasticon* we suppose by Mistake were

Valued at 19*l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* ¼ *per Annum. Dugdale* 419 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* ½ *per Annum, Speed ex Lel.*

Gare, an House of *Benedictine* Nuns, dedicated to S. *Mary Magdalen*, mentioned by *Speed* out of *Leland*, but with nothing more of it.

Higham Ferrers, a College founded by *Henry Chicheley* (who was born there) Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to pray for the Souls of himself and his Parents, by a Licence granted him from King *Henry* V. *Reg.* 10. *Anno* 1422. for eight Chaplains, of whom one to be Master, and four Clerks, One of which Chaplains or Clerks to teach *Grammar*, and another Singing, and for six Choristers, whom the said King incorporated by the Name of the Master and College of the blessed Virgin *Mary*, S. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, and S. *Edward* the *Confessor* of *Higham-Ferrers*, and granted Licence to endow the same with Lands, which he did accordingly in his Life-Time

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Time in part, and after his Death by his Bretheren *Robert* and *William*, Aldermen of *London* his Executors, very largely, so that at the Dissolution by King *Henry* VIII. the Revenues were

Valued at 156 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d. per Annum. Dugd.* and *Speed ex Lel.*

The said Archbishop at the same Time erected an Hospital at *Higham Ferrers*, for the continual Maintenance of certain poor People, who were obliged to receive and entertain Travellers and Strangers and endowed it with sufficient Revenues for that Purpose; he also procured many Privileges for this his Native Place.

Irtlinburg, a College erected by the Abbot and Convent of *Peterburgh*, and *John Pyel*, by a Licence granted them by King *Edward* III. for six secular Canons, of whom one of them to be Dean, and four Clerks, in the Parish Church of S. *Peter* of *Irtlinburgh*, the Right of Presenting to the said Canons Places, to be in the Abbot and Convent of *Peterburgh*, and the said *John* by Turns, but the said *John* dying before this Foundation was perfected; King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 11. for twenty Marks paid by *Joan* his Widow and Executrix, granted her a Licence to compleat the same. This College at the Dissolution was

Valued at 64 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.* ½ *per annum. Dugd.* and *Speed ex Lel.*

Kingsthorp, an Hospital built upon the Lands belonging to the Priory of S. *Andrew* at *Northampton*, for the Relief of Travellers and poor People, by *Walter* Prior of that House, with the Assent of his Convent. He gave two Yard-Lands and a Messuage, &c. in *Thorp*, for the Support of it, constituting several Orders for the Government of the said Hospital, and among others that there should be three Rows of Beds placed at length before the Chapel, so that the Poor, and especially Sick People might most conveniently hear Mass; subjecting the said Hospital to the Prior of S. *Andrew's* at *Northampton*, and the Abbot of *Sulby*; this Deed bears Date *Anno* 1200, being the second Year of King *John*; it was dedicated to S. *David*, and at the Suppression was

Valued at 24 *l.* 6 *s. Speed ex Lel.*

Luffield, a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *Robert de Bellomont* Earl of *Mallent* and *Leicester*, and by him liberally endowed with Lands and ample Revenues, to maintain a certain Number of Monks, who where to pray for the Souls of King *William* I. Queen *Matilda*, himself, Children, &c. King *Henry* I. his Daughter *Maud* the Empress, and King *Edward* I. were Benefactors to this House, and Pope *Alexander* III. granted to *Ralph*, the Prior of St. *Mary* at *Luffield*, his Bretheren and their Successors, divers Privileges by his Bull dated 1174. *Ralph de Kaineto* or *Keynes*, gave the Church of *Dodford* to the Monks of this House, *Hugh de* S. *Martin* also and others gave them divers Churches and Tithes, King *Henry* the IIId. also *Reg.* 56. by a Deed, reciting the Priory of *Luffield* to have been founded by his Predecessors, Kings of *England* granted to the Prior and Monks there, Free-Chiminage in his Forrest of *Whittlewood* for five Years next ensuing; this Monastery was dissolved in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, and the Occasion of its Dissolution was the Smallness of the Income, the Convent not being able to maintain above three Monks; whereupon Pope *Eugenius* by his Bull gave it to that King, towards the endowing the Chapel and Hospital he was founding at *Windsor*, but performed at *Westminster*,

The Value of this Priory at the Suppression was under 20 *l. per Annum.*

Near the Side of this Convent stands an old Chapel, now converted into a Dwelling-House, it was heretofore dedicated to S. *Thomas* of *Becket*, and, with some Lands about it, given to this Convent by the *Dayrels* Lords of *Lillingston-Dayrell*, which Family has flourished almost ever since the Conquest for eighteen Generations, at *Lillingston* aforesaid.

Mr. *Stevens* having given us a Catalogue of the Priors of this House collected by *Brown Willis* Esq; a great Antiquary,

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tiquary, we have thought fit to oblige the Curious with it.

1. *Malgerus*, appointed by the Founder the Earl of *Leiceſter*.

2. *William*, in whoſe Time Pope *Eugenius* III. and *Alexander* granted divers Privileges to this Monaſtery.

3. *Ralph* made *Anno* 1174.

4. *John* appointed by King *Henry* II.

5. *William*, who granted to *Robert Demeurry*, the *Chantry*-Chapel of S. *Lawrence* in *Thornborough*.

6. *Roger*, who was Prior in 1229.

7. *William de Bnabele* who dyed in 1262.

8. *Ralph de Silveſton*, or *Luffield*, who reſigned 1274.

9. *William de Eſteneſton*, who reſigned, 1279.

10. *Adam de Herred*, who quitted his Place *Anno* 1287.

11. *John de Houton*, who governed two Years, and then

12. *Peter de Shaldeſton* ſucceeded, and was depoſed for ſome Miſmanagements, *Nov.* 4. 1293, and

13. *William de Brackley* was choſe ſoon after, and ruled *Anno* 1308. but when he dyed we find not, but

14. *John de Weſtbury*, was Prior in 1322. and dyed in 1343.

15. *William de Skelton* ſucceeded, and ſcarce ruled ſeven Years.

16. *William de Holmwood* was Prior in 1350. In his Time Sir *Henry Green* of *Greens-Norton* gave one hundred Marks to new Roof the Choir with Lead, &c. on which Account the Convent began to ſay Maſſes daily for the Good Eſtate of himſelf and Family while they lived, and for their Souls after their Deceaſe: He being aged reſigned his Office 1381, to

17. *John Pyry*, or *Pery*, who dyed in 1394.

18. *John Horwood*, who was firſt admitted a Monk on the Recommendation of the aforeſaid Sir *Henry Green*, he was Prior 27 Years, and dyed in *Auguſt* 1419.

19. *John Hals* came into his Place, and held it 22 Years, and dyed in 1442, when he was ſucceeded by,

20. *John Rinchbeck*, He was Prior in 1460, but how long after we find not, but it appears that,

21. *William Rogers* was Prior 1467, when he made a Rental of all the Lands and Manors belonging to his Houſe, and had the Excellent Regiſter tranſcribed.

22. *Thomas Rowland* was the laſt Prior, who in 1494 quitted this Houſe, and retired to *Abbingdon*, where he dyed Prior in 1504, and the Monks went to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, on which their Revenues were ſettled: Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that the Monks died all of the Plague, and left the Houſe Empty, but without any good Grounds, as we have Reaſon to think: The Priory-Church was uſed as Parochial, till the Diſſolution, when it was demoliſhed with the Priory and the Bells, as 'tis ſaid, removed to *Pauls-Pury*.

S. *Mary de Pree*, or *de Pratis*, *i. e.* in the Meadows near *Northampton*, was a Priory of *Cluniac* Nuns, founded by *Simon de S. Liz*, Earl of *Northampton*, which Foundation, and all the Lands given thereunto, as well by the ſaid *Simon* as others, were all at large recited and confirmed by the Charter of King *Edward* III. in the 2d Year of his Reign, which is found in the Monaſticon at large, p. 1011 to 1019. *Milo Beauchamp* of *Eaton*, with the Conſent of *Pagus Beauchamp* his Heir, gave a Rent of three Shillings *per Annum* to this Nunnery, which the Bretheren of S. *John*'s Hoſpital at *Northampton* had uſually paid him, for certain Lands called *Hirkſale*. *William de Vipont* alſo gave certain Lands in *Hardiſthorne*, to the Nuns here. *Agatha* alſo the Widow of *William de Albini*, gave to theſe Nnus four Oxgangs of Land, two in *Brandſtone*, and two in *Falclive*. At the Diſſolution it was

Valued at 119*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* ¼ *per annum*. *Dugd.*

Northampton being a large Town, had divers Monaſteries in it, which were diſtinguiſhed either by the Saints, to whom they were dedicated, (which was moſt uſual) or by the Sexes profeſſing a Religious

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gious Life, as Monks, and Nuns, viz.

S. *James*'s a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtine*, dedicated to the Apoſtle S. *James*, founded and endowed by *William Peverel*, who being in Favour with the Conqueror, had 44 Lordſhips given him in this Shire. King *Henry* II. confirmed all the Donations of this Monaſtery, and further granted the Monks divers Liberties, which they enjoyed till the Diſſolution, when it was

Valued at 175 *l.* 8 *s.* 2 *d.* ¾ *per annum. Dugd.* 213 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* ½ *per annum Speed ex Lel.*

S. *Andrew*, a Priory of *Cluniac* Monks, founded in the eighteenth Year of *William* the Conqueror, by *Simon de S. Liz* the elder, the firſt Earl of *Northampton*, who came into *England* with that King; he married the Daughter and Coheir of *Waltheof* Earl of *Huntington*, with whom he had the Honour of *Huntington*, *Alice* the other Daughter was married to *Ralph de Tony*, with an 100 *l. per annum* in Land (*centum librarum terræ*, as the Deed expreſſeth it) out of the ſaid Honour. In the Reign of King *Henry* I. this *Simon* made a Voyage into the *Holy-Land*, and in his Return dyed at the Monaſtery of the Bleſſed *Mary* of *Charity* in to which Monaſtery he had made this Priory a Cell, *Hugh* Biſhop of *Lincoln* confirmed the Churches and Tithes, given to this Priory by divers Benefactors, among which were the Churches of *Ryal*, and *Exton* in *Rutlandſhire*. King *Henry* I. added his Royal aſſent to that Confirmation, and granted the Monks many Liberties and Franchiſes. This Priory was made Denizen in the ſixth of King *Henry* IV. At the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. it was

Valued at 263 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* ¼ *per annum. Dugd.* 334 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d. per Ann. Speed ex Leſ. Stev.*

S. *Francis*'s Priory, an Houſe of Monks of the *Franciſcan* Order, dedicated to S. *Francis* an Holy Man of *Italy*, canonized by Pope *Gregory* IX. One *Diggs* (Anceſtor of Sir *Dudley Diggs*) ſettled them firſt at *Canterbury*, where he bought them an Houſe. They afterwards ſpread all over *England*. The Founder of this Monaſtery is not known, but we find that *Br. Richard Ingworth* and *Henry* of *Devon*, two of thoſe *Franciſcans*, that firſt brought this Order into *England*, after they had been at *Oxford*, proceeded to this Town, and being received into a certain Hoſpital, built them an Houſe in the Pariſh of S. *Giles*'s, whoſe firſt Guardian was one *Peter* a *Spaniard*. The Ground was given them by the Town, and therefore the the Inhabitants were generally reckoned the Founders. It was at length one of the largeſt and fineſt of the Mendicants Monaſteries, but the Revenues of it were but ſmall, being at the Diſſolution

Valued at no more than 6 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum. Speed ex Lel.*

John Windlow the laſt Warden, and ten Bretheren ſurrendred this Houſe to King *Henry* VIII. *Oct.* 20, 1539. *Reg.* 30.

S. *Mary*'s a Prior of *Carmilite*-Friers, founded and endowed by *Simon Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*, *Anno* 1271. 51 *Hen.* III. *Thomas Chitwood* Kt. was a Benefactor to it. At the Diſſolution this Monaſtery was

Valued at 10 *l.* 10 *s. per annum. Speed ex Lel.*

S. *Dominick*'s, a Priory of Black-Friers or *Dominicans*, dedicated to S. *Dominick* a *Spaniſh* Saint. They were ſettled firſt at *Oxford*, but were moſt richly endowed in *London*, where *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent* beſtowed his Palace, now called *White-hall*, upon them, and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and Mayor of *London* lodged them in two Lanes on the Bank of the *Thames*, ſtill called Black-Friers, and endowed them with great Privileges, ſome of which the Inhabitants ſtill retain; their Houſe here found but few Benefactors, being at the Diſſolution

Valued at no more than 5 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d. per annum Speed ex Lel.*

S. *Mary de Pratis*, a Nunnery of Black Nuns or *Dominicans*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, founded by *Simon de* S. *Liz* aforeſaid,

Valued at the Diſſolution at 119 *l. Stev.*

S. *Auguſtine*'s, a Priory founded by *John de Longaville*, *Anno* 1322. 16 *Edw.* II. for Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtine*: Both of them in *Speed ex Lel.* without any more.

Peter-

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Peterborough, one of the most famous Abbies of *England*, as this short Account may in Part manifest. This Monastery was first begun by *Peada* the Son of *Penda*, the first Christian King of *Mercia*, by and with the Assistance of a Great and eminent Man, and Earl, called *Saxulphus*, who afterward became the Abbot of it. The Place where it was built, was in those Times called *Medeshamstede*; he did not live to finish his Pious Work, because he was taken off by the wicked Arts of *Alkfled* his Wife, in the Celebration of *Easter*, (as *Bede* in his *Hist. Angl. lib.* 3. *c.* 24. tells us) but *Robert de Swapham* an Author of good Antiquity, and Esteem, (as Mr. *Speed* quotes him) saith, that he was brought to his End by the evil Practices of his Mother, and so left this Abbey unperfect.

Wulfhere, his Brother succeeded him, and was at first so far from compleating what *Peada* had begun, that he was a zealous promoter of the Heathen Superstitions, and put his two Sons *Walfale* and *Ruffinus* to Death, for no other Reason but because they were Christians, however God so changed his Heart, that he repented of his inhumane Murders, became himself a Christian, and destroyed all those Temples wherein his Heathen Gods had been Worshiped, converting them all into Christian Churches, and Religious Monasteries, and to redeem so henious a Crime, undertook the finishing of the Monastery of *Medeshamstead*, or *Medeswell-Hamsted*, of which his Brother had laid the Foundation, which he accordingly performed, dedicated it to the Apostle S. *Peter*, confirmed what had been given by his Brother and Predecessor, and enriched it largely with many Lands and Possessions, being assisted and much furthered in this Work by his Brother *Ethelred*, who in the Minority of his Son reigned, and his two Sisters *Keneburgh* and *Keneswith*, who (as *Malmesbury* says) are both of them buryed in that Church. *Sexulphus* abovementioned (who was afterwards Bishop of *Litchfield*) having much promoted the Building and Endowment, was made the first Abbot of it. *Anno* 663.

This Monastery after this flourished about two hundred Years, but at length, when the ravaging *Danes* under the Command of *Hungar* and *Hubba* invaded this Island, laying all Waste with Fire and Sword, and sparing neither Palaces nor Temples, Persons, Sex, or Age, this Monastery with divers others was laid level with the Ground, and their Votaries, as well Monks as Nuns, murdered with their cruel and barbarous Swords, except some few that escaped their Hands by Flight, *Anno* 870. *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, *Morcar Tolius*, a Lay-Brother of *Crowland*-Abbey, (who had been a famous Soldier, before he took on him the Monks Habit) *Hardingus* of *Reihale*, and many of the Inhabitants of *Stamford*, who had listed themselves under him, made a brave Opposition to them, and at first conquered the Pagans, but they being soon reinforced with a greater Power came to a second Battle, and overthrew the Christians with a grevious Slaughter, burnt down the Abbey of *Crowland*, and Marching to *Medeshamstead*, slew the Abbot and all the Monks being in Number 84, and utterly destroyed the Church, and all the Buildings thereto belonging, in which Ruins they lay near an hundred Years.

In the Year 970, *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, a great Admirer of the Monastick Life, began to build a Monastery at *Oundle* in this County, but being informed that this Place was much more convenient, he turned the Building he he had erected into a Parish Church, and went about to rebuild the Monastery of *Medeshamstead*, and at a great Charge fully restored it, giving such large Possessions to it, that almost all the Country round about belonged to it, and willing that from thenceforth it should be called the Borough of S. *Peter*. Being thus restored King *Edgar Anno* 972 by his Charter granted many other Lands and Privileges. And Pope *Agatha* added to these last considerably, and procured their Confirmation in a Convocation of twenty-five Bishops, assembled in a Place called *Eastfield*, *Anno* 980. *Adulphus* King *Edgar*'s Chancellor, being greatly afflicted, because

cauſe he and his Wife had in their Sleep ſmothered their only Son, an Infant, beſtowed all his Wealth in re-edifying this Monaſtery, and forſaking the World became Abbot of it. Theſe Grants, Liberties, and Privileges were in ſucceeding Times confirmed by King *Edward* the Elder, King *Ethelred*, King *Canute*, *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *William* the Conquerer.

Godiva, a Widow, but afterward the Wife of *Siward* Earl of *Northumberland*, gave for the Health of her Soul (with the Conſent of King *Edward* the Confeſſor) to this Abbey of *Peterborough*, two fair Lordſhips, *viz.* *Righale* and *Beolmeſthorp*; but after her Death the Earl obtained the Lordſhip of *Righale* by an Agreement with the Monks, to hold during his Life, and then to return to the Abbey. *Ernulf* alſo, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and many others were liberal Benefactors to it, inſomuch, that it was famous for Riches and Privileges to the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. when it was diſſolved, but turned into a Biſhoprick, this County and *Rutlandſhire*, being taken from the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, and put under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of this Place, to be called ever after the See of *Peterborough*, and appointed a Chapter of a Dean and ſix Prebendaries. Moſt of the foregoing Particulars of this Hiſtory were curiouſly painted in the Windows of the Cloiſters belonging to this Abbey, with *Engliſh* Verſes under each Picture, explaining the Story, which may be ſeen in the *Monaſticon*, and *Gunton's* Deſcription of this Church. The Revenues of this Monaſtery at the Diſſolution were

Valued at 1721 *l.* 14 *s.* 3. *per Ann. Dugd.* 1972 *l.* 7 *d.* 2. *per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Mr. *Stevens*, in his Addition to the *Monaſticon*, *Vol.* I. *pag.* 469. has given us a Catalogue of all the Abbots of this Monaſtery, in whoſe Lives, ſince we meet with many Things worth our Notice, we ſhall take a brief View of them in their Order, *viz.*

1. *Saxulphus*, who aſſiſted *Peada* in building this Abbey, and founded *Thorney* in *Cambridgeſhire*.

2. *Cuthbald*, who was ſo famous for Piety and Prudence, that ſeveral other Abbies choſe their Governors by his Recommendation, as *Thorney*, *Biccleſworth*, *Bredune*, &c. In his Time King *Ethelred* granted, that the Abbot of *Medeſhamſtead* ſhould be the Chief of all the Abbots on that Side the *Thames*, and have the firſt Place in all Eccleſiaſtical Aſſemblies; and Pope *Agatho* granted, that the Viſitors of St. *Peter's* Church here ſhould have the the ſame Benefits as thoſe that viſited St. *Peter's* at *Rome*.

3. *Egbald*. 4. *Puſa*, 5. *Benna* or *Beonna*. 6. *Selred* or *Celred*.

7. *Hedda*. In his Time the *Danes* deſtroyed this Monaſtery, *Anno* 870, after which it lay in Ruines 96 Years, till it was reſtored by *Adelwold* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, by the Help of King *Edgar*, who added much to the Revenues, and gave it the Name of St. *Peter's Burgh*, which Name it ſtill keeps. This Abbot was ſlain by the *Danes*, with 84 of his Monks, and being left unburied, *Godrick* Abbot of *Crowland*, cauſed a Pit to be made in the *Minſter-Yard*, and there buried them all together, erecting over their Bodies a Monumental Stone, three Foot high, three long, and one thick, engraven with their Figures, which ſtill remain in the *Minſter-Yard*.

8. *Adulphus*, who cut down the Woods about it, and having built Manors and Granges let the Lands out to Farm at certain Rents. He governed this Abbey 20 Years.

9. *Kenulph*.

10. *Elfin*, or *Elſius*. He was a great Writer, as appears by the large Catalogue of his Books in *Pitz*.

11. *Arwin*, or *Earwin*.

12. *Leofricus*, or *Lewicus*. He was of the Blood Ropal, and being in great Favour with *Edward* the Confeſſor held this Abbey, and four more, *viz.* *Burton*, *Coventry*, *Croyland*, and *Thorney*. He redeemed *Fiskerton*, *Fliton*, and *Burleigh*, and ſettled them on the Abbey. In his Time *William* the *Norman* ſubdued the Kingdom, which *Leofric* being grieved at ſickned and died.

13. *Brando* ſucceeded him, and addreſſed himſelf to *Edgar Atheling* for his Confirmation, as the right Heir to the Crown of *England*, which, when King *William* heard, he was ſo incenſed, that he was forced to give him forty Marks to be confirmed. He alſo gave many Lands to

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his Monaſtery, as *Muſcham*, *Holme*, &c. and created his Nephew *Hereward le Wake*, a Knight.

14. *Thorold*, a *Norman*, who alienated ſixty-two Hides of Land from this Church.

15. *Gedrick*, in whoſe Time the Monaſtery was robbed by certain Foreigners, who carried away a Golden Croſs, ſet with Jewels, two Chalices and Patens, a gold Candleſtick, &c. the Robbers were taken, but the Goods falling into King *William Rufus*'s Hands could not be recovered; for that Prince made no Conſcience of robbing the Church.

16. *Matthias*, who being promoted in 1103, died a Twelvemonth after.

17. *Ernulphus*, who was a good Man, a Lover of Monks, and in Favour with the King and his Nobles. He built a new Dormitory and Neceſſary, finiſhed the Chapter-Houſe, and began the Refectory, and obtained many Privileges for his Abbey. In his Time Churches and Chapels were built on the Abbey-Lands, and a Maintenance aſſigned the Miniſters out of the Profits of the Monaſtery. He was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter* in 1114.

18. *John* of *Salisbury*, in whoſe Time Part of the Monaſtery was burnt.

19. *Henry* of *Anjou*, who, coming over into *England* to gather Peter-Pence, begged this Abbey of the King. In his Time were ſeen and heard all *Lent*, in the Woods between *Stamford* and *Peterborough* in the Night, Hunters with Horns and Dogs, all of them of black and ugly Complection, riding on black Horſes and Goats. They had all ſtaring Eyes, and rode twenty or thirty in a Company.

20. *Martin de Vecti*. He repaired the Buildings of the Monaſtery, and had the Church conſecrated by *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*. He governed 22 Years, and died *Anno* 1155.

21. *William de Waterville*. He built the Cloiſter, and covered it with Lead, and erected a Priory and Nunnery, and the Church of St. *Michael* at *Stamford*. He did many good Things for his Monaſtery, but was depoſed by the King's Order, for receiving his Brother *Walter*, who had taken Arms againſt him.

22. *Benedict*. He finiſhed *Thomas à Becket*'s Chapel, begun by his Predeceſſor, built the great Gate of the Monaſtery, and the Chapel of St. *Nicholas* over it. He was much in Favour with King *Richard* I. and when that Monarch was taken Priſoner by the Emperor, he cauſed the Chalices of his Church to be ſold to redeem him, which the King requited by his Grants of ſeveral Lands, and a Fair to the Town, &c. He was a great Collector of Reliques, and among others made this Abbey famous for St. *Oſwald*'s Arm, which was preſerved here ſome Hundreds of Years uncorrupted, (as was ſaid) and ſhewn with great Veneration. He purchaſed a 4th Part of *Whittleſeymere*, and gave it to his Houſe.

23. *Andreco*, who gave the Monks *Alvaſton* and *Fleton* for the Augmentation of their Commons.

24. *Acharius*, who much enriched his Church, and added 22 Monks, which made them 72.

25. *Robert de Lindſey*, who beautified above thirty of the Church Windows with Glaſs, which before were ſtuffed with Straw. He procured of the King to diſforreſt the Hundred of *Naſſaburgh*, which coſt him 1320 Marks. He built a Lavatory, and added eight Monks to the former Number.

26. *Alexander de Holderneſs*. He furniſhed his Church with a Chriſtal Veſſel, to keep *Thomas à Becket*'s Blood in, and gave divers Relicks.

27. *Martin de Ramſey*. He in 1228 obtained the Privilege from Pope *Gregory* IX. that whenever the Land lay under an Interdict, the Monks of this Abbey might perform Divine Service with their Doors ſhut, without ringing Bells, and with a low Voice.

28. *Walter St. Edmund*. He entertained King *Henry* III. twice, and gave him 60 Marks towards the Marriage of his Daughter *Margaret* to *Alexander* III. King of *Scots*. He added 30 Monks, which made their Number 110. He died in 1245, 30 *Hen.* III.

29. *William de Hotot*. He procured of King *Henry* a Charter for a Fair at *Oxney*, on

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on the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, to continue eight Days, and would let no Lands, or make any Orders without the Conſent of his Monks. In his 2d Year there was a Subſidy of 7 *d.* in the Pound given to Pope *Innocent* IV. which amounted to 9 *l.* for the Lands of this Abbey. He gave a great Bell to the Church, and made two memorable Statutes, *viz.* 1. That when a Monk had been four Years in the Monaſtery, he ſhould have a Caſſock and Tunic out of the Chamber. 2. That every Monk ſhould for a whole Year after his Deceaſe be allowed his full Corrody, to be diſtributed to the Poor by the Almoner. He reſigned his Place on St. *Nicholas*'s Day, 1249; and

30. *John de Caleto* obtained it. He was made one of the King's Chief Juſtices, and rode the Circuit about the Kingdom, to execute Juſtice, yet took Care of his Monaſtery, and built an Infirmary for Sick and Impotent. He ruled twelve Years, and died in 1262.

31. *Robert de Sutton.* He joined with the rebellious Barons againſt King *Henry* III. but paid ſoundly for his Diſloyalty, being fined and plundered on the one Side and t'other to the Value of above 4323 *l.* He went to the Council of *Lyons* under Pope *Gregory* X. and died in his Return from it. His Body was buried in a Monaſtery near *Bononia*, and his Heart at *Peterborough* before the Altar of St. *Oſwald*, *Anno* 1274, 2 *Ed.* I.

32. *Richard* of *London.*

33. *William* of *Woodford.* He gave the Monks the Manor of *Southorp.*

34. *Godfrey* of *Croyland.* He was ſo famous for worthy Actions, as none was like him before or after. He entertained the King and his Court twice, the Prince once, much increaſed the Buildings of his Monaſtery, and paid divers Taxes and Contributions to the King. He died in 1321.

35. *Adam de Bootbby.* In his firſt Year *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* made War againſt King *Edward* II. and *Adam* aided the King with 133 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and after contributed 200 *l.* towards his Expedition into *Scotland.* He alſo entertained that King nobly, and paid him ſeveral other Contributions, in Return for which the King granted him the Tenth of all the Game killed for his Uſe or by his Authority throughout this Shire. He died in 1338, and was buried magnificently beyond Parallel, which to prove we ſhall here preſent the Reader with a Bill of Expences of his Funeral Feaſt, the like not met with in Hiſtory, *viz.*

In Wax for Lights, 250 *l.*

Wheat to be given the Poor, forty-five Quarters.

Herrings for the ſame, 1000 to each ſix.

Wheat made into Bread, twenty Quarters.

Malt for Beer, forty Quarters.
Wine, one Pipe and one Hogſhead.
Herrings for the Funeral, 8500.
Large Pikes, 100.
Codlings, twelve Seme.
Haddocks, one Seme.
Sparlings, one Seme.
Salmons, twenty-four.
Milvelles, a hundred and twenty.
Dogdrouts, a hundred.
Plaiſe, ten Seme.
Congre, one.
Welks, five Seke.
Large Eels, five Eſtike.
Small Eels, ſeventy Eſtike.
Sturgeon, one Barrel.
Linen Cloth for the Tables, 200 Ells.
Plates and Garniſhes, 1400.
Trows, twenty-five.
Bowls, four.
Cups and Pots for Wine, 300.
Baskets, five.

36. *Henry Moricot.* In his Time King *Edward* III. being about to paſs into Foreign Parts, borrowed of this Abbot a Croſs of Silver, richly gilded, and ſeveral large ſilver Flaggons and Cups, gilded alſo, and gave his Receipt for the ſame, promiſing either to reſtore them, or their Value. Dated *June* III. 12 *Ed.* III. 1338.

37. *Robert Ramſey*, who preſided eight Years.

38. *Henry de Overton.* He inſtituted an Anniverſary for the Soul of *William Courtney*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and appointed 15 *l.* out of the Manor of *Thurlby* to defray the Expence of the ſame. In his

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Abbot's Time, *viz. Anno* 1379, being 2 *Ric.* II. there was a great Tax laid upon all the Clergy, wherein every miter'd Abbot paid as much as an Earl, *viz.* six Marks and a Noble, and moreover Pol-Money for every Monk in his Monastery. He was Abbot near thirty Years, and died in 1391.

39. *Nicholas Elmstow.* He died in 1396.

40. *William Genge*, the first miter'd Abbot of this House.

41. *John Deeping.* He was made Abbot in 1408, and having ruled thirty Years resigned his Place, accepting a Corrody for his Life, which was but one Year more.

42. *Richard Ashton*, upon the Resignation of *John*, succeeded, and was Abbot 33 Years. In his Time were several Visitations of this Monastery made, to inquire into the Discipline of the Monks, by several Bishops, and the Abbots of other Monasteries, on the Occasion of which this Abbot took much Pains in the Regulation of Divine Service in this Monastery, and drew up a Customary out of the ancient Usages of the Church, for all the *Surdays* from the *Octaves* of *Whitsuntide* to the first *Sunday* in *Advent*, by which the Monks were directed how to sing their Offices longer or shorter every Day. They are still extant in two Volumes in the *Lambeth* Library, before which is prefixed the Ecclesiastical Kalendar. Further, in the second Year of this Abbot, *Anno* 1439, King *Henry* VI. by his Charter, dated *July* 14. *Reg.* 17. granted to this Abbot and his Convent a Fair at *Peterborough* on St. *Matthew*'s Day, and the Days before and after, now called *Brigg-Fair.* This Abbot was summoned twice to sit in the Parliaments at *Westminster* and *Coventry*, and at the last Place took the Oath of Allegiance to the King. Moreover, during this Abbot's Presidency, there happened such a Mortality among his Monks, that whereas there was sixty-four at his Entrance and some Time after, 32 or more of his chief Monks died, so that the Divine Service could not be performed, according to the Statutes then made, till their Number was increased.

43. *William Ramsey.* He with *John Malden* erected the Brazen Standard, with the displayed Eagle on the Top, which still remains in the Church, and serves for the Bible to lie upon for reading the Lessons. In the Year 1481 the Church of *Oundle* was appropriated to this Abbey, and in 1486 the Church of *Bringhurst* in *Leicestershire.* He died in 1496.

44. *Robert Kirton.* In his 4th Year, *viz.* 1496, the Church of *North Collingham* was appropriated to this Monastery, and in his 19th Year, *viz.* 1515, *William Atwater*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, visited this Monastery, and rectify'd many Things out of Order, *viz.* That *John Waldpool*, one of their Monks, had robbed St. *Oswald*'s Shrine of divers Jewels, &c. 2. That the Monks haunted a Tavern near the Monastery, and sing and danced in the Dormitory till Ten or Eleven a-Clock at Night. 3. That at the Funeral of the late Abbot *William*, the usual Allowance of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to a Priest, and 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to a Monk was with-held from them. He died in 1428.

45. *John Chambers* succeeded the same Year. In his first Year Cardinal *Wolsey* kept his *Easter* at *Peterborough*, went in Procession on *Palm-Sunday*, and on *Maunday-Thursday* washed and kissed the Feet of fifty-nine poor People, and gave them 12 *d.* each, three Ells of Canvas for a Shirt, a Pair of Shoes, and a Portion of Herrings. In his 7th Year *Katharine*, the first Wife of King *Henry* VIII. and Mother of Queen *Mary*, died at *Kimbolton-Castle* in *Huntingtonshire*, and was buried in the Church of this Abbey. At the Dissolution this Abbot kept himself in the King's Favour, by resigning his Abbey under their Common Seal into the King's Hands, by which Means he was made sure of 260 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*, during his Life, and when the said King two Years after resolved to establish a Bishoprick here, he was made the first Bishop, and the Chapter consisted of a Dean and six Prebendaries, for whom the King had made this Provision out of the Revenues of the Abbey, *viz.* he divided the Possessions of the

the Abbey into three Parts, one valued at 733 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.* ¾. *per Ann.* he took to himself, another he settled on the Bishoprick, paying into the Exchequer 33 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.* annually, as an Acknowledgment, and the last for the Dean and Chapter, valued at 811 *l.* 16 *d.* 1 *d.* ½.

Peykirk, a Monastery of Benedictine Monks, of which the Account we find is, that in the Year 1048, one *Wulgatus*, then Abbot of the Monastery in this Town, lost his Abbey, and the Land thereunto belonging to the Abbot of *Peterborough*, who claimed the same, as Parcel of his Estate. And this was done by Judgment given in the Court of King *Hardicanute*. So that this Monastery was dissolved before the Conquest.

Pipwell, a Monastery of *Cistercian* Monks, founded first in 1143, by *William* and *Robert Botevilley*, Brothers, and by them dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, from whom it was at first called, *Santta Maria de Divisis*. It was situated among thick Woods, which in After-Times were destroyed. In 1323 the Monks of this House were dispersed to other Habitations thro' Poverty. One *Robert Botevilley*, descended from one of the Founders, did many Unkindnesses to these Monks, contrary to the Nature of a good Patron, which he should have been to them. *Hugh S. Liz*, and *Emma* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Heirs of the Lord *Braybrock*, gave to the Monks of this Monastery divers Lands and Tenements in *Braybroc*, which were confirmed to them by the Capital Lord of the Fee, *Simon de Foxton*; and these seem to be as it were second Founders. King *Henry* III. granted to these Monks Pasture on *Benefield-land* for 150 Sheep. *Roger de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, gave to these Monks the Lordship of *Causton* in *Warwickshire*. It seems, that the Abbot of this House had a Privilege of Wardship in these Parts; for he recovered the Wardship of *Alice* and *Christian*, the Daughters and Coheirs of *Wischard de Braybroc*, 25 *Hen.* III. 1241, and sold their Marriages to *Ermentrude* their Mother, who passed them to *John de Haya*, to be Wives for his two Sons; but they married themselves to Sir *William* and Sir *John Latimers*. This Monastery was well endowed, for at the Dissolution the Revenues were considerable, being

Valued at 286 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Dug*, 347 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Rothwell, a Nunnery, dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, but by whom it was founded we can't discover. It was but a small one, and had but few Benefactors, being at the Dissolution by King *Henry* VIII.

Valued at no more than 10 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Sewsby, or *Sewardesley*, an House of Benedictine Nuns, to which *Robert de Pinkney*, and *Simon de Pinkney*, gave certain Lands in this Village. *William de Sancto Johanne* was a Benefactor to these Nuns. It was dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalene*. At the Dissolution it was

Valued at 12 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Dugd.* 11 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* *per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Stanford, a Nunnery, mentioned by Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*, but without Founder, Dedication, or Value, which the *Monasticon* hath nothing of.

Sulby, a Monastery of White Canons, called *Præmonstratenses*, tho' some will have them to have been Black Canons, or Canons Regular of St. *Augustin*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. It was founded by Sir *William de Wodevile*, or *Widevile* Kt. in the Reign of King *Stephen*. It was at first called the Abbey of St. *Mary de Welleford*, and afterward the Abbey of *Suleby*, the Place of its Situation. *Robert de Paveley* Kt. granted them this Manor of *Suleby*, to hold of the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, being Lords of the Fee, at the yearly Rent of 10*2* Shillings, and of him the said *Robert*, by the Payment of one Pound of Cummin-Seed yearly at the Feast of *Easter*, for all Services and Demands whatsoever. *Robert*, called *Bossu*, Earl of *Leicester*, a great Promoter of the Monastick Life, granted to the Canons of *Sulby* Fewel for their Fire out of his Wood called *Ighey*, as much as they could carry with one Cart twice every Day from *Easter* to *Michaelmas*, with Freedom of Toll for whatsoever they should buy or sell in the Market at *Leicester*. *Robert de Mowbrey*,

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Mowbrey alſo, Earl of *Northumberland*, gave all his Lands in this Place and *Welford* to the Canons of this Abbey; and *Richard* Earl of *Clare* acquitted them of all manner of Toll for whatſoever they might buy or ſell in his Market of *Rowell*. Divers other Benefactors gave other Lands in this County and elſewhere, among whom were *John de Lacy*, Conſtable of *Cheſter*, Sir *Robert Ramſey* Kt. *Ralph Baſſet*, &c. which were all recited in and confirmed by the Deed of Grant of King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 9. This Abbey at the Diſſolution was

Valued at 258 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d. per Ann. Dug.* 305 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Towceſter, a College founded by *William Sponte*, Doctor of Divinity, and Parſon of *Towceſter* in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. It was at the Diſſolution

Valued at 19 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Wedon-Pinkney, a Monaſtery of Benedictine Monks, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and founded after this Manner. *Gilo de Fincheni* in the Reign of King *Henry* I. gave certain Lands lying in his Manor of *Wedon* to the Monks of St. *Lucian* at *Belvare* in *France*, and having erected them a convenient Habitation, they tranſplanted a Part of their Convent to *Wedon*, and made it a Cell to their Monaſtery. To *Gilo* ſucceeded *Ralph*, who gave ſome other Lands to the Monks of *Wedon*, and left for his Heir *Gilbert*, who ratify'd to the Monks of St. *Lucian* all the Grants, which *Gilo* his Grandfather and *Ralph* his Father had made to them of their Lands in *Wedon*. *Henry* his Son confirmed his Father's Grant, and moreover gave to the forementioned Monks all the Tithes of his Demeſnes in *Wapenham*, *Stains*, *Morton*, *Miggeham*, *Huggelai*, and *Dachet*, in *Bucks*; as alſo the Tithes of the Aſſerts of his Demeſnes at *Ruteberthe* and *Heſtlea* in *Dachet*. To this *Henry* ſucceeded *Robert* his Son, who, for the Health of his own and his Wife *Egline's* Souls, as alſo of *Henry* his Son, and *Philippa* his Daughter, then deceaſed, gave other Lands in *Wedon* to the Monks of this Houſe. In the Reign of King *Richard* II. *Anno* 1392, the Abbot and Convent of St. *Lucian* conveyed their Priory at *Wedon*, and all the Eſtate thereunto belonging, to the Abbot and Convent of *Bittleſden* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and their Succeſſors, in Conſideration of a Sum of Gold received, and the yearly Penſion of ten Marks, to be paid to the Abbot and Convent of St. *Lucian*, and their Succeſſors, in the Church of St. *Mary* at *Calais*, on the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*. The Value at the Diſſolution we find not.

Wyrthorp, or *Wythorp*, a Nunnery of Benedictines, of which *Thomas de Holland*, and *Joan* his Wife, a Kinſwoman of King *Edward* III. were Patrons in the 28th Year of that King's Reign. At which Time this Houſe was ſo much impoveriſhed and decayed by Reaſon of the Peſtilence, and other Cauſes, that there was but one Nun remaining in the Houſe. Whereupon, by the King's Licence the ſaid Nunnery and Church of *Wythorp*, with all its Poſſeſſions, were by the Biſhop for ever united and annexed to the Nunnery of St. *Michael's* by *Stanford*, and the Nun there remaining was removed thither.

We find the Names of ſome other religious Houſes, ſaid to be in this Shire, but the Place where is not named, *viz.*

St. Leonard's, an Hoſpital, valued at the Suppreſſion at 10*l. per Ann.*

St. John, an Hoſpital, valued at the Suppreſſion at 25 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 *d.* ½. *per. Ann.*

All-Saints, a College, valued at the Diſſolution at 1 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

St. Michael's, a Priory of Black Monks. No Value.

Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland.*

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The MARTYRS of this County.

THIS County being ſmall in it ſelf, yet the greateſt Part of the Dioceſe of *Peterborough*, affords us no Number of Martyrs, probably becauſe the Biſhop of it, *David Pool*, a pious and meek Man, as well as learned, gave no Encouragement to ſuch a bloody Zeal in his Juriſdiction. His Moderation in his Government was no Argument that he was not hearty in the *Marian* Religion, becauſe he delighted not in the *Marian* Flames; for he loſt his Biſhoprick in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, becauſe he would not acknowledge her Supremacy; but we may rather ſuppoſe, that he rather believed, that a perſecuting Spirit did not become Chriſtianity, ſince our Lord had ſo ſmartly rebuked it in his beſt-favour'd Diſciples. But tho' he skreened many from Suffering he could not ſecure all from the Rage of thoſe Times; for

John Curd, a Shoemaker of the Pariſh of *Syrſam*, or *Syſam*, in this County, was burnt at *Northampton*, *Sept.* 20. 1557, as an Heretick. *William Binſley*, Doctor of Civil Law, Chancellor to the Biſhop of *Peterborough*, and afterwards Archdeacon of *Northampton*, having cauſed him to be apprehended, examined him about the Popiſh Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation, which becauſe *John* denied, he procured him to be impriſoned at *Northampton*, where having lain near a Year he was brought before the Chancellor, who hoped the Hardſhips of a Priſon might have brought him to a Recantation, and a Submiſſion to the Judgment of the Church, tho' contrary to his own, but finding him ſtill ſettled in the ſame Faith, the Archdeacon pronounced a Sentence of Death upon him in the Church of *All-Saints* at *Northampton* in *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1557. and in *September* following he was delivered to the ſecular Power, to bring him to Execution. Sir *Thomas Treſham* Kt. was then High Sheriff of the County, and according to his Office led him by his Officers without the North Gate of *Northampton*, where he was burned in the Stone-Pits. One *John Rate*, a Popiſh Prieſt, and Vicar of St. *Giles's* Church in that Town, was ſtanding by when *Curd* was preparing for the Fire, and declared to him, that if he would recant he was authorized to give him his Pardon, and ſo he might eſcape the Flames, but he anſwered him, that he had his Pardon by *Jeſus Chriſt*, and needed none from him, or any other, and ſo was burnt, as is aforeſaid.

Auguſtine Dudley, Parſon of *Caſtor*, (as Dr. *Fuller* tells us in his Worthies of this Shire) was at leaſt a notable Confeſſor in the *Marian* Days, and ſuffered very much for the Proteſtant Doctrines, but he ſays his Sufferings did not amount to Loſs of Life, as he found upon a diligent Enquiry. Whether this Information be to be depended on is a Queſtion, becauſe, he ſays, ſome of his Family (and 'tis probable they beſt knew) did aſſure him, that he was martyred. Mr. *Fox* indeed ſpeaks nothing of him; but 'tis very probable, that, as diligent as he was, this Man and ſome others might eſcape him, and be no leſs a Martyr than others he mentions.

Next to the Martyrs in Queen *Mary's* Reign may juſtly be reckoned many of thoſe Perſons in this Shire (who are ſaid to be an Hundred) who ſuffered in the late rebellious Times for their Loyalty to King *Charles* I. and the preſent Eſtabliſhment in Church and State, which was then oppoſed, and at length deſtroyed for a Time.

Dr. *John Towers*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*, of whom we have given ſo full an Ac-

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count above among the Bishops, that it is needless to repeat any Thing here.

Dr. *John Cosins*, Dean of *Peterborough*, Master of *Peter-house* in *Cambridge*, Archdeacon of the *East-Riding* in *Yorkshire*, Prebendary of the 10th Stall in *Durham*, and Rector of *Branspeth* in that Bishoprick, a Living of 300 *l. per Ann.* He was a very learned and pious Person, but being a zealous Man for the Rites of the Church and Monarchy was one of the first Persons that the Enemies of the Hierarchy and Civil Constitution fell upon, by voting him an unfit Person to enjoy any Ecclesiastical Promotions, and having sent for him as a Delinquent, sequestering him the first of all the Clergy from all his Preferments, *Jan.* 22. 1640-1. After this more Troubles came upon him daily. He was accused to the House of Commons for seducing a young Man to Popery, and committed to the Serjeant at Arms, to keep him till the House would call him to an Hearing. He was thus imprisoned fifty Days at 20 *s.* a Day, and upon hearing his Defence released, but without Costs. Being dispossess'd of his Places, and plundered of all he had, he fled into *France*, where he remained till the Restoration of King *Charles* II. by whom he was made Bishop of *Durham*, and died possess'd of that See, *Anno* 1671-2.

William Halls, M. A. fifth Prebendary of *Peterborough*, and Rector of *Glafton* in *Rutlandshire*. He was sequester'd from his Living, but served it two Years, in Hopes of obtaining the Pay of a Curate, but cou'd get nothing, and was at length forced to retire with his Wife and Children. His Books and Houshold-Goods were several Times seized on by divers Parties of Horse, and three Times bought again by his Wife's Friends; but the last Party carried all away clear, leaving only his Children (as they said) in lieu of their Fifths, which were never paid but by one Mr. *Philips*. He lived to the Restoration, and got Possession of his Living by the voluntary Resignation of the said Mr. *Philips*, who became Curate of *Elton*.

Joseph Bentham, A. M. and Rector of *Broughton*, sequester'd in 1643 for his Loyalty and Conformity. He was a Person of so unblameable a Life, that none could charge him with any Immorality, which did him no Service; for the Committee told him, that by his Example he did more Harm than twenty other Men to God's Cause, and therefore he should fare the worse. He, tho' an infirm Man, was forced to lie abroad in Haycocks, to avoid being thrust into a Dungeon, as divers of his Neighbours were. His Wife and five Children were turned out of his Parsonage, with this barbarous Circumstance, that she could not be allow'd to carry a Peck of Corn with her to make her Children Bread. He was restored to his Living in 1660, and died possessed of it in 1670.

Mr. *Bunning*, or *Bunny*, Rector of *Grafton-Regis*, to which he was presented by the Lady *Crane*, but by the *Classis* of *Northampton* was hindered from the Enjoyment of it. He being in *Grafton-House*, when it was taken by Major General *Skippon*, was stript and drove to *Alderton*, a neighbouring Town, where he was cloathed by the Royal Party, but being drove back again to *Grafton*, he was again stript, insomuch that being offered Cloathing a second Time he refused to accept them. From *Grafton* he was driven to *Lond.n*, and there imprisoned. What became of him afterwards we know not.

Anthony Fawkner, M. A. Rector of *Bulwick* and *Sowtree-Maynes* in *Huntingtonshire*. He was Chaplain to Sir *Lewis Watson* of *Rockingham* in this County; but being in Danger of being murdered in his own Church at the very Altar by some of the Parliament Soldiers, he was forced to fly to the King's Army, where he became Chaplain to the Lord *Capel*. His only Crime was Loyalty, for which he lost not only his Livings, but was disinherited by his Uncle of an Estate so considerable as to qualify a Family in *Rutlandshire* for Parliament Men. He was a Man of so great Parts and Learning, as that he was promised a Bishoprick if he had outlived the Usurpation. He hath several Sermons in Print.

Thomas Haywood, Vicar of *Badby cum Newnham*. He was in 1646 dragged out of his Pulpit, plundered, and imprison'd.

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He had at the Time of his Sequeſtration a Wife and ſix Children, two of them ſmall, and for the Maintenance of them and himſelf, was driven to all Extremities. He was forced to go a begging from one Royaliſt to another, while ſhe and her Children depended wholly upon the Relief of her good Neighbours, Mr. *Lance* of *Dodford* her Brother, Mr. *Onely*, and Sir *Richard Shugborough*, whoſe Charity kept them from ſtarving. However, he lived to be reſtored to his Vicarage, and died in the Poſſeſſion of it.

Mr. *Holway*, Rector of *Kiſlingbury*, a Living of 300 *l. per Ann.* Value, of which and a good Temporal Eſtate, he was deprived by Sequeſtration, becauſe he would not take the Covenant, held Correſpondence with the King, and avowed the Lawfulneſs of having two Wives, which laſt he was falſly accuſed of. He was ſixty Years old, and had twenty Children, but never could get any Fifths, tho' he had ſeveral Succeſſors in his Living.

Mr. *Jones*, Vicar of *Wellingborough*, an aged Man, but treated after a moſt barbarous Manner by the Rebel-Crew. In 1642 a Rabble of 300 Watermen coming to *Wellingborough*, after they had ranſack'd the Town, carried away many Priſoners, and among them this Mr. *Jones*, who had been Vicar here forty Years, and was then ſeventy Years of Age, lame, and ſickly. Being in their Power they abuſed him with Scoffs and Jeers, and forced him to go on Foot (which was a Torment to him) to *Northampton*; and becauſe he could not go ſo faſt as they would have him, they let a Bear (which they had taken from a Barber, whom they had killed at *Northampton*) ruſh upon him, to ſee whether Fear would make him haſten his Pace; but the ſavage Bear, as if his Nature was changed, went between his Legs, and carry'd him quietly, to the Aſtoniſhment of all that ſaw it. This did not pleaſe the Rebels, and therefore they removed him to an Horſe, which was as much Uneaſineſs for him to ride, as it had been to go on Foot; and one of the Rebels, who had an Hand in killing the Barber, got upon the Bear, ſuppoſing it would as quietly carry him as it had Mr. *Jones*; but it proved to him a fatal Miſtake, for the Bear preſently reſumed its Nature, and ſo tore and mangled him, that he ſoon after died of the Hurts. Mr. *Jones* was brought to *Northampton*, and being put in Durance three Months, underwent many Hardſhips for Want of good Diet and Warmth, it being Winter; but God enabled him to go thro' them, till by ſome Means he obtained his Releaſe. Being returned home, his Zeal would not ſuffer him to be idle, but keeping to the Rules and Orders of the Church, and preaching againſt Rebellion, he was apprehended and carried again to *Northampton* Goal, where he was ſtarved.

Many other Inſtances of the like Nature might be given, but theſe are ſufficient to prove the Patience and Conſtancy of thoſe Loyal Sufferers in the late rebellious Times, and do much outweigh the Hardſhips of the Non-Conformiſts by the *Bartholomew-Act*, who having taken their Livings under a Commonwealth could expect to hold them no longer than the Power of Parliament held, and the Church being then truly Militant, as the Epiſcopal Men were ſequeſter'd and deprived, if they would not ſubmit to the Parliament Qualifications, ſo 'twas eaſy to foreſee, that the Presbyterians muſt be outed the Livings they had, if they poſſeſſed any belonging to the Epiſcopal Men, or would not conform to the old Conſtitution, when the King and Biſhops were reſtored.

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The Charity-Schools of this County are

AINOE, a Charity-School for teaching the poor Children of the Place.

Alwinkle, a School for nine Children, taught to read and say their Catechism, supported by a Legacy of 3 *l. per Ann.*

Attleborough, alias *Irthlingborow*, a School for educating thirty Children in reading, knitting, spinning, &c. This School deserves to be made an Example to other Places; for by the Assistance and Direction of two charitable Persons, one dwelling in the Place, and the other at *London*, and the Care of a good Mistress, who was able to teach to knit and spin as well as read, this School is from a small Beginning at a Penny a Week, to teach each Child to read, become a considerable Work-house, in which the Children cloath themselves by their own Industry, and pay their Mistress for their Learning out of their Labours, viz. those that knit three half-pence *per* Week, and the Spinners Two-pence a Week.

Ashton in the Parish of *Oundle*, a School for the Teaching of thirty or forty Boys, for which Purpose it is endowed with an Estate of 20 *l. per Ann.* Mrs. *Jemima Creed*, some Time since deceased, built a School and Chapel, for the Use of these Children, which were opened at *Midsummer*, 1708.

Barnwell, a School for fifteen Children, who are all cloathed, as well as taught to read, and repeat their Catechism.

Brackley, a School for six Boys, who are taught to read and say their Catechism. They are all cloathed at the Expence of a private Person. Thus it stood in 1706; how it is increased since we know not, but 'tis probable pretty much, because it is a Market-Town, where we hope Charity is as plentiful as poor Children.

Brigstock, a School for thirty poor Children, who are taught to read, say their Catechism, and at a proper Age put out to Husbandry or Trades.

Brington Magna, a School for thirty poor Boys, set up in the Year 1691, at the Charge of a noble Lord deceased, which hath been continued ever since by his Heir and Successor in that Honour, and a noble Lady of the same Family.

Castle-Ashby, a School for twelve Girls, which are cloathed and maintained at the Charge of a Lady of Quality as well as taught to read and knit.

Creke, a School for the Teaching of some poor Children of both Sexes, supported by an Income of about 10 *l. per Annum.*

Dainton, a School for fifty Boys, carried on chiefly by the Care and Industry of the Minister, who procures Contributions to support it. In the Year 1714 there was but thirty taught; but the Number was increased to fifty in 1718.

Daventry, a School but for eight Boys, but besides their Teaching they are also maintained in Cloaths.

Disworth, a School for twenty Children, supported by an Endowment of 11 *l. per Annum.*

Findon, alias *Thingdon*, a School erected for twenty Girls, who are cloathed, lodged, and dieted, and moreover taught to read, write, and work. They are obliged

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to go to the Parish Church daily to Prayers. It is supported chiefly by an annual Subscription of 30 *l.* They have an House built for them, and some arable Land annexed to it towards finding the Children Bread, which the Farmers of the Town plough *gratis*. They spin Jersey-Yarn, which is made into Serge for cloathing the Children of several Charity-Schools in *London*, and so make up by their Labour what is wanting in the Subscriptions towards their Maintenance.

Geddington, a School, erected for the Teaching of twenty Children, and supported by a Person of Quality, who gives it 12 *l. per Ann.*

Green-Norton, a School for the teaching of twenty poor Children, upheld by the Care and at the Charge of the Minister.

Haringworth, a small School for some poor Children of the Place, at the Charge of a Gentlewoman, who gives 40 *s.* a Year for that Use.

Hemmington and *Luddington*, a School erected for the teaching of ten Children of both Parishes, but all Boys.

Houghton Parva, a School erected for the Teaching of the Children of the Parish, and maintained by 12 *l.* a Year, given by a private Person in the Year 1669.

Kettering, a School established for the Teaching, Cloathing, Lodging, and Dieting of twenty Girls, who go constantly to Prayers in the Parish-Church. It is chiefly maintained by a Subscription of 40 *l. per Ann.* They spin Jersey, and what they earn that Way goes toward their better Maintenance.

Northampton, a School for thirty Boys and ten Girls, all cloathed, endowed with a Rent of 80 *l.* a Year, *viz.* the *George* Inn and Appurtenances, being Part of the Estate left to pious Uses by *John Dryden* Esq; deceased.

Oundle, a School for thirty Boys, who are all cloathed, and another for twelve Girls, maintained by the Contributions of the Inhabitants and others.

Peterborough hath two Charity-Schools, one for twenty poor Boys, who, having been taught to read and write, are all to be put out Apprentices. This School was set up by one Mr. *Thomas Deacon*, a Gentleman of this City, who hath appropriated a good House to this Use, and settled an yearly Allowance for the Master, and given a good Estate in Lands to the School to uphold it for ever.

The other School is erected for the Teaching forty poor Children to spin and read, the Charge of whose Learning is chiefly defray'd by their own Labour.

Polebrooke, a small School for four Children.

Preston, a School erected for the Teaching of twenty Children, and to that End endowed with a Revenue of thirty Pounds a Year.

Rance, a School for the poor Children of the Parish, maintained by the Interest of an hundred Pounds, left for that Purpose.

Rockingham, a School erected for the Instruction of twelve Boys in Reading and Writing to fit them for Trades.

Scaldwell, a School maintained by a Settlement of twelve Pounds *per Ann.* for ever, left some Time since for the Teaching of poor Children.

Seyrsham, an unknown Person hath given fifty Pounds to this Town, and by the yearly Interest of it six poor Children are taught.

Stow, a School erected for the Teaching of the poor Children of the Place to read, spin, and knit, upheld by the Contributions of the Parishioners and others.

Walgrave, a School erected for the Teaching of twenty Children, and maintained by an Endowment of twelve Pounds a-Year, settled upon it for ever by a Servant in a noble Family, some Time since deceased.

Warkton and *Weekly*, a School erected for the Teaching of ten Children out of the two Parishes, maintained by the Contributions of the Ministers and others.

Wellingborough, a School for the Teaching forty Children of both Sexes, but most of them are Girls. They are maintained, cloathed, and taught to read,

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write, and work. This School was much encouraged by the late Lord *Brooke*.

Weſton-Favil, here is a good Houſe, built on Purpoſe for a School, and a Dwelling-Houſe for the Maſter, and Endowment of Land ſettled to pay him for teaching a certain Number of poor Children, and to put them out Apprentices. The whole Benefaction was performed, and given by one Family.

Whiſton, where twelve poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Miniſter's Wife, her Husband, who erected it, being deceaſed, as we ſuppoſe.

Whitfield, the ſame unknown Perſon, who gave fifty Pounds to *Seyrſham*, hath alſo given forty Pounds to this Town, by the Intereſt of which eight poor Children are taught. Alſo a Gentleman, lately deceaſed, hath left ten Pounds *per Annum* to charitable Uſes, of which eight Pounds *per Annum* is appropriated to the Putting out of Apprentices in this Place.

Woodford, ſix Children taught at the Charge of the Miniſter.

Yelvertoft, a School for ſixteen Children, and more of ſuch poor Children as their Parents will ſend to be taught. They have a School erected at the Charge of the Miniſter, and ſome other Benefactors, which is endowed with ſix Pounds *per Annum* for ever, by two private Gentlemen, beſides other voluntary Contributions and Subſcriptions, which not only pay the Maſter to Satisfaction, but provide the poorer Sort of Children with Cloaths, Bibles, &c.

Divines of Note born or inhabiting in this County, whoſe certain Place of Reſidence is not known.

THOMAS *Brasbridge*, a Native of this County, bred at *Oxford*, where he was Probationer-Fellow of *All-Souls*, and afterwards Fellow of *Magdalene-College*. He reſigned his Fellowſhip in 1574, and entered upon a Spiritual Cure, or School, or both at *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, where it ſeems he practiſed Phyſick, though he had chiefly applied his Mind to Divinity, while he was in the Univerſity. He wrote ſome Books, of which theſe only are come to our Knowledge, viz. *The Poor Man's Jewel*, being a Treatiſe of the Peſtilence; to which he has annexed a little Tract of the Virtues of *Carduus Benedictus Angelica*, &c. *Lond.* 1578 and 1591. *Queſtiones in Officia* M. Tul. Ciceronis, &c. *Oxon.* 1615. Dedicated to Dr. *Laurence Humphrey*, Preſident of *Magdalene-College*, *Anno* 1586. When he died we find not.

Ephraim Paget, the Son of *Euſebius*, mentioned in our Account of *Cranford* in *Hixloe* Hundred, was a Native of this County. He was educated at *Oxford*; but it doth not appear that he took any Degree there, being forced poſſibly to make his Way into the World for a Maintenance too early. Many petty Employments he paſſed through before he gained a Settlement; but at length became Parſon of the Church of St. *Edmund*.

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mund in *Lombard-ſtreet*, *London*, where he continued many Years. Upon the Breaking out of the War between the King and Parliament, he was ſo moleſted, and troubled, that merely for Quietneſs Sake he was forced to relinquiſh his Charge in his old Age, being then commonly called, *Old Father Ephraim*. He retired to *Deptford*, and there ſpent the ſhort Remainder of his Days in Solitude and Devotion, dying *April* 1647, and was buried in the Pariſh Church-yard there, according to his Will. He is the Author of theſe Books, *viz.*

Chriſtianographia, or a Deſcription of the ſundry Sorts of Chriſtians in the World not ſubject to the Pope. Printed at *London* 1635, and ſeveral Times after.

A Treatiſe of the Religions of the ancient Chriſtians in Britain. Printed with ſome Editions of the former Book.

Hæreſiographia, or a Deſcription of the Hereſies of theſe later Times. Printed *London* 1645, and ſeveral other Times; the laſt Edition being in *Quarto*.

A Sermon, called *The Myſtical Wolf*, on *Matth.* vii. 15. *Lond.* 1645.

John Fairclough, or *Featly*, educated in *All-Souls-College*, *Oxon*, but leaving it, when he had taken one Degree in Arts, went to St. *Chriſtopher's* in the *Weſt-Indies*, where he had the Honour to be the firſt Preacher of the Goſpel in that Colony. How long he continued there we find not; but upon his Return he became beneficed in *Surrey*, Chaplain to King *Charles* I. and Prebendary of *Lincoln*. In the Beginning of the late Rebellion he loſt all, but was Curate a little Time after at *Acton*, for his Uncle, Dr. *Featley*, who being alſo ſequeſter'd, he, with his Wife, Children, and Servants, *June* 1643, ſhipped themſelves over to St. *Chriſtopher's*, and there continued ſeveral Years. After the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. he returned into *England* again, became one of his Majeſty's Chaplains, was inſtalled a Chantor of *Lincoln*, created Doctor of Divinity, and ſoon after obtained the Vicarage of *Edwinſtow* in *Nottinghamſhire*, by the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*. He died at *Lincoln* in 1666, and was buried in one of the Chapels belonging to the Cathedral. He hath written and publiſhed divers Sermons. One to the *Weſt-India* Company, on *Joſh.* i. 9. *Lond.* 1629. Another at a Viſitation, on *Heb.* xiii. 17. *Lond.* 1656. *A ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Life and Death of Dr.* Daniel Featley, *Lond*, 1660. *A Divine Antidote againſt the Plague, contained in Soliloquies and Prayers*, Lond. 1665. *The League illegal*, compoſed by the Doctor, but publiſhed by him, with a Dedication to the Earl of *Clarendon* in 1660.

Immanuel Bourne, a Miniſters Son of this County, educated in *Chriſt's-Church*, *Oxford*, where he took his Degrees in Arts, and was ſoon after, by the Favour of Dr. *Piers*, Rector of St. *Chriſtopher's* behind the *Exchange*, made Preacher of that Church, and was much encouraged in his Studies and Calling by Sir *Samuel Tryon* Kt. Inhabitant of that Pariſh. In 1622 he was made Rector of *Aſhover* in *Derbyſhire*, and held that Living ſeveral Years, through a Compliance with the Presbyterian Impoſitions, but being moleſted here by the Loyal Party, he removed to *London*, and became Miniſter of St. *Sepulchre's* Church, where he was much admired. Under *Oliver's* Protectorſhip, in 1656, he obtained the Rectory of *Waltham* in *Leiceſterſhire*, which he held after the Reſtoration, becauſe he conformed, and in 1669 was inducted into the Rectory of *Ailſton* in the ſame County, where he died *December* 27. 1672, and was buried in the Chancel there. He was a learned Man, being well read in the Fathers and Schoolmen, and has publiſhed, 1. Several Sermons on *Gen.* ix. 13. preached at St. *Paul's*-Croſs, *Jam.* v. 13. 1 *Cor.* v. 17. and *Rev.* xx. 11. at an Aſſize at *Derby*. 2. A Light from Chriſt leading to Chriſt, *Lond.* 1645. 3. A Defence of the Scriptures, *Lond.* 1656. 4. A Vindication of the Honour due to Magiſtrates, Miniſters, &c. 5. A Defence of Miniſters Maintenance by Tithes, Infant Baptiſm, &c. *Lond.* 1659. 6. A Gold Chain with

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twenty Gold Links of Love, *Lond.* 1669. Dedicated to *John* Lord *Ross*.

John Barrow, of St. *Edmund's Hall*, *Oxford*. He went Chaplain to Sir *William Temple* of *Sheen* in *Surrey* Bar. his Majesty King *Charles* the Second's Ambassador into *Holland*, and after his Return was made Lecturer of St. *Michael's* in *Cornhill*, *London*, and Curate to Dr. *Hooper* at *Lambeth*, while the Doctor waited upon the Princess of *Orange* in *Holland*. Afterwards he became Vicar of *New-Windsor* in *Berkshire*; and in 1682 was installed Canon of *Windsor*. While he was in the University he was esteemed a Man of polite Parts, a good Poet and Orator. He died in 1684, and hath left in Print a Sermon preached at the Triennial Visitation of Dr. *Seth Ward*, Bishop of *Sarum*, on *Phil.* 1. 15—18. *Lond.* 1683.

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ABB.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Abbington	Spelhoe	R. Haddon	20 0 0 0
Achurch	Navisford	R. Oundle	14 16 1 0
Addington Magna	Huxlow	V. Higham	7 12 0 0
Addington Parva	Huxlow	R. Higham	10 12 8 ½
Adſton	Norton		
Aldrington	Cleley	R. Preſton	12 0 0 9
Aleſworth	Navisford		
Althorp	Newbottle-grove		
Althorp	Towceſter		
Althorp	Norton		
Apethorp	Willibrook		
Apethorp	Willibrook		
Archeſter	Higham Ferrers	V. Higham Ferrers	8 0 0 0
Ardingworth	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	12 2 8 ½
Armeſton	Polbrook		
Artleborough	Huxlow	R. Higham	8 6 8 0
Aſhby Cannons	Norton		
Aſhby Caſtle	Wimerly	R. Preſton	17 9 6 0
Aſhby Caſtle	Wimerly		
Aſhby Cold	Guillesborough	V. Haddon	6 0 4 0
Aſhby Ledgers	Fauſley	V. Daventry	6 13 4 0
Aſhby Meers	Hamfordſhoe	V. Rothwell	4 13 7 0
Aſhley	Corby	R. Weldon	17 0 0 0
Aſhley	Fauſley	R. Preſton	10 0 0 0
Aſhton	Cleley		
Aſhton	Naſſaburgh		
Aſhton	Polbrook		
Aſhton in the Wall	Warden	R. Brackley	9 9 5 0
Aſhwell	Sutton		
Ayno-Hall	Sutton		
Ayno on the Hill	Sutton	R. Brackley	25 5 5 0
Badby	Fauſley	V. Daventry	14 0 0 0
Bamburgh	Bamburgh		
Barbic	Fauſley	R. Daventry	30 2 9 0
Bardwell	Huxloe		
Bardwell Caſtle	Polbrooke		
Barfoot	Rothwell		
Barnack	Naſſaburgh	R. Peterborough	28 10 0 9
Barnwell All Saints	Polbrooke	R. Oundle	15 6 8 9
Barnwell St. Andrews	Polbrooke	R. Oundle	13 1 11 9
Barton	Hamfordſhoe	V. Rothwell	10 0 0 0
Barton Seagrave	Huxloe		
Baynton	Naſſaburgh		
Benefield	Polbrooke		
Benefield	Polbrooke	R. Oundle	35 9 5 0
Benefield Overthorp	Polbrooke		
Billing Magna	Spelhoe	R. Haddon	19 10 0 0
Billing Magna	Spelhoe		
Billing Parva	Spelhoe	R. Haddon	10 2 9 0
Blakeſley	Norton	V. Brackley	9 17 0 0

Bletherwick

Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Corby	R. Weldon	14 11 1 0
Corby		
Wimerly	R. Preston	20 8 9 0
Warden		
Warden	R. Brackley	20 0 0 0
Huxloe	R. Haddon	20 9 5 0
Huxloe		
Rothwell	R. Rothwell	15 4 1 0
Higham Ferrers	V. Higham Ferrers	8 0 0 0
Bombrough		
Norton	R. Brackley	14 6 8 0
Wimerly	V. Preston	6 13 4 1
Corby	R. Weldon	21 6 8 0
Newbottle-grove		
Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	25 19 5 0
Corby		
Fausley	R. Daventry	31 2 10 0
Corby	V. Weldon	11 17 0 0
Corby		
Willibrooke		
Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	40 0 0 0
Newbottle-grove		
Orlington	V. Rothwell	14 15 8 0
Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	13 0 0 0
Orlington	R. Rothwell	21 9 5 0
Guillesborough	R. Haddon	30 11 8 0
Spelhoe		
Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	34 0 0 0
Corby	R. Welton	18 7 1 0
Towcester		
Nassaburgh		
Nassaburgh		
Huxloe	R. Higham	29 10 0 0
Warden	R. Brackley	28 0 0 0
Towcester		
Corby	R. Weldon	12 16 1 0
Corby		
Nassaburgh	R. Peterborough	52 12 7 0
Nassaburgh		
Fausley	V. Daventry	10 0 0 0
Higham Ferrers		
Wymerly		
Sutton	R. Brackley	7 17 0 0
Sutton		
Fausley	R. Daventry	20 8 9 0
Higham Ferrers		
Sutton		
Higham Ferrers		
Warden	R. Brackley	28 10 0 0
Guillesborough	R. Haddon	9 19 10 0

Clendon

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CLE.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Clendon	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	8 0 0 0
Cliff King's	Willibrook	R. Oundle	13 16 1 0
Cliff Lodges	Willibrook		
Clipſton	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	11 12 8 0
Clipſton	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	6 0 0 0
Clopton	Navisford	R. Oundle	17 3 9 0
Clopton Hall	Navisford		
Clutchmarch	Naſſaburgh		
Cogenhoo	Wymerly	R. Preſton	17 0 0 0
Collingtree	Wymerly	R. Preſton	16 10 5 0
Collyweſton	Willibrook	R. Peterborough	12 9 5 0
Corby	Corby	R. Weldon	13 16 1 0
Coſgrave	Cleley	R. Preſton	14 11 1 0
Cotterſtock	Willibrook	R. Oundle	42 15 11 0
Cottesbrook	Guillesborough	R. Haddon	26 0 9 0
Cottingham	Corby	R. Weldon	23 7 4 ½
Cotton-End	Wymerly		
Courten Hall	Wymerly	R. Preſton	12 10 10 0
Craneſley	Orlington	V. Rothwell	8 5 0 0
Cranford	Huxloe	R. Higham	12 0 0 0
Cranford	Huxloe	R. Higham	9 9 6 ½
Creton	Guillesborough	R. Haddon	11 1 6 0
Crick	Guillesborough	R. Haddon	32 13 0 0
Croughton	Sutton	R. Brackley	15 3 8 0
Culworth	Sutton	V. Brackley	10 0 0 0
Daddington	Hamfordſhoe		
Darlington	Newbottle-grove	V. Northampt.	6 15 8 0
DAVENTRY ☞	Fauſley		
Dean	Corby	R. Weldon	24 3 5 0
Dean	Corby		
Deanthorp	Corby		
Denford	Huxloe		
Denſhanger	Cleley		
Denton	Wimerly		
Depingate	Naſſaburgh		
Desborough	Rothwell	V. Rothwell	8 0 0 0
Dingley	Corby	R. Weldon	9 9 4 ½
Dodford	Fauſley	V. Daventry	10 0 0 0
Dodington	Willibrooke	V. Rothwell	8 13 4 0
Draughton	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	12 2 11 0
Drayton	Fawſley		
Duſton	Newbottle-grove	V. Northampt.	6 8 10 0
Eaſtfield	Naſſaburgh		
Eaſton	Willibrooke	R. Peterborough	19 8 9 0
Eaſton-Mawduit	Higham Ferrers	V. Higham Ferrers	6 0 0 0
Eaſton-Mawduit	Higham Ferrers		
Eaton	Spelhoe		
Eſton	Higham Ferrers	R. Rothwell	21 8 0 ½
Edgecote	Warden	R. Brackley	12 0 0 0
Ellisfield	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	8 3 6 0

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ELV.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Elvesham	Odiham	R. Basingstoke	7 17 2 0
Elston	Cleley	V. Preston	8 0 0 0
Elston	Cleley		
Eton	Nassaburgh	R. Peterborough	9 9 9 0
Evenley	Sutton	V. Brackley	7 0 0 0
Everdons	Fausley	R. Daventry	24 2 9 0
Eydon	Warden	R. Brackley	16 16 1 0
Farndish	Higham Ferrers		
Farndon	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	13 1 0 ½
Farthingston	Fausley	R. Daventry	13 8 10 ¼
Favel Weston	Spelhoe		
Fausley	Fausley	V. Daventry	7 9 5 0
Fawcet	Sutton		
Fawcet-House	Sutton		
Faxton	Orlington		
Feminghq	Sutton	R. Brackley	16 0 0 0
Finshead Abby	Corby		
Flower	Newbottle-grove	V. Haddon	14 0 0 0
Fotheringhay Castle	Willibrooke		
Furthoo	Cleley	R. Preston	7 0 0 0
Gayton	Towcester	R. Brackley	15 5 1 0
Geddington	Corby	V. Weldon	5 11 0 0
Glapthorn	Willibrooke		
Glen	Rothwell		
Glinton	Nassaburgh		
Grafton	Cleley		
Grafton	Huxloe	R. Higham	12 16 1 ½
Grafton-Regis	Cleley	R. Preston	9 9 4 0
Gravesnorton	Norton		
Gretton	Corby	P. Weldon	21 13 1 0
Gretton	Corby	V. Weldon	19 6 3 0
Grymscott	Towcester		
Gryndon	Towcester	V. Preston	8 0 0 0
Grytworth	Warden	R. Brackley	9 0 5 0
Guillesborough	Guillesborough	V. Haddon	17 3 4 0
Gunthorp	Nassaburgh		
Hackleton	Wimerly		
Haddon East	Newbottle-grove	V. Haddon	15 0 0 0
Haddon West	Guillesborough		
Hanging Houghton	Orlington		
Hardingstone	Wimerly	V. Northampt.	13 4 10 0
Hardwick	Orlington	R. Rothwell	6 17 5 0
Hargrave	Higham-Ferrers	R. Higham Ferrers	13 6 8 0
Harrington	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	15 9 5 0
Harrington	Rothwell		
Harringworth	Corby	V. Weldon	11 15 10 0
Harleston	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	20 9 5 0
Harpole	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	18 13 4 0
Harrendon Magna	Orlington	V. Rothwell	13 3 8 0
Harrendon Parva	Orlington		

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HAR.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation
Hartwell	Cleley	Ch. Preſton	7 0 0 0
Haſſelbech	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	19 14 9 0
Havington	Orlington	R. Rothwell	10 11 1 ½
Hawkſley	Morpeth Wa.		
Heathencote	Cleley		
Hellendon	Fauſley		
Helmedon	Sutton	R. Brackley	13 10 11 0
Helpeſton	Naſſaburgh	V. Peterborough	8 0 4 0
Hemmington	Polbrooke	V. Oundle	6 9 5 0
Hemmington Hall	Polbrooke		
Hewthorp	Rothwell		
Heyford Nether	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	8 10 4 0
Heyford Upper	Newbottle-grove		
Higham Cold	Towceſter	R. Brackley	10 0 0 0
HIGHAM FERRERS ○=	Higham Ferrers		
Higham Park	Higham Ferrers		
Hilham	Orlington	R. Rothwell	15 0 0 0
Holdenby	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	20 2 9 0
Holdenby	Newbottle-grove		
Holywell	Guillesborough		
Hoothorp	Rothwell		
Horton	Wymerly	V. Preſton	7 17 0 0
Houghton Parva	Wymerly	V. Preſton	6 9 0 ½
Hulcot	Cleley		
Hynton	Sutton	R. Brackley	10 0 0 0
Hynton-Houſe	Sutton		
St. James	Newbottle-grove		
Imley	Sutton		
Iſlip	Huxloe	R. Oundle	15 6 8 0
Kellermarſh	Rothwell		
KETTERING ○=	Huxloe	R. Higham	34 13 4 0
Killesby	Fauſley	P. Daventry	14 0 0 0
Killesby	Fawſley	V. Daventry	7 0 0 0
Killingbury	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	18 9 0 0
Kilſoy	Fauſley		
King-Sutton	Sutton		
Kirkby	Corby		
Lamport	Orlington	R. Rothwell	48 2 5 0
Lamport Hall	Orlington		
Luxton	Corby		
Lilford	Huxloe	V. Oundle	7 12 2 0
Loddington	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	14 4 3 0
Longthorp	Naſſaburgh		
Longthorp	Naſſaburgh		
Luddington	Polbrooke	R. Oundle	8 8 9 0
Luffwick	Huxloe	R. Oundle	16 18 11 0
Luffwick	Huxloe		
Lutton	Willibrook	R. Oundle	21 11 5 0
Lyfden	Navisford		
Lyfield	Navisford		

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LYL.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Lylborn	Guillesborough	V. Haddon	6 0 0 0
Lytchbarrow	Fausley	R. Daventry	16 9 7 0
Maidford	Norton	R. Brackley	8 8 9 0
Maidwell	Rothwell	V. Rothwell	4 17 0 0
Maidwell	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	33 9 5 0
Mandevillthorp	Sutton	R. Brackley	10 2 9 0
Marham	Naſſaburgh	R. Peterborough	9 2 2 0
Marſton-Laurence	Sutton	V. Brackley	20 0 0 0
Marſton-Truſſell	Sutton	R. Rothwell	15 2 11 0
St. Martin's	Naſſaburgh		
St. Martin's	Naſſaburgh		
Maxey Caſtle	Naſſaburgh	V. Peterborough	10 0 0 0
Midleton-Cheny	Sutton	R. Brackley	31 11 1 0
Milton	Wimerly		
Morton-Pinkney	Norton		
Moulton	Spelhoe	V. Haddon	14 3 8 0
Moulton-Park-Lodge	Spelhoe		
Muriot-End	Guillesborough		
Narborough	Naſſaburgh	R. Peterborough	10 19 5 0
Naſeby	Guillesborough	V. Haddon	8 0 0 0
Naſſington	Willibrooke	V. Oundle	7 13 4 0
Newark	Naſſaburgh		
Newbottle	Newbottle-grove		
Newbottle	Sutton	V. Brackley	10 0 8 0
Newnham	Fauſley		
Newton	Corby		
Newton	Higham Ferrers	R. Higham	8 3 8 0
Northampton	Spelhoe	V. Allhallows	15 9 2 0
		V. St. Giles	7 19 0 0
		V. St. Michael	0 16 7 0
		V. St. Edmund	9 18 2 0
		V. St. Sepulchres	6 1 0 0
		St. Mary	2 10 4 0
		R. St. George	2 13 4 0
		R. St. Peter	34 2 10 0
Norton	Fauſley	R. Brackley	38 0 0 0
Nunns	Naſſaburgh		
Ockley Magna	Corby		
Ockley Parva	Corby	R. Weldon	7 7 6 0
Oldwincle	Corby	R. Oundle	12 4 2 0
Oldwincle St. Peter	Corby	R. Oundle	11 6 1 0
Onley	Fauſley		
Orlingbury	Orlington	R. Rothwell	20 7 2 ½
Orton	Rothwell		
Overcot	Fauſley		
Overton	Spelhoe	V. Haddon	12 16 1 0
Old	Rothwell	Rothwell	18 10 7 0
Oundle	Polbrooke	V. Oundle	13 6 8 0
Oxenden Magna	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	13 8 2 0
Oxney	Naſſaburgh		

Paſſenham

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PAS.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation
Paſſenham	Cleley	R. Preſton	20 0 0 0
Paſton	Naſſaburgh		
Patteſhall	Towceſter	V. Brackley	13 3 8 0
Pauleſpury	Cleley	R. Preſton	24 4 4 0
Peakirk	Naſſaburgh	V. Peterborough	18 3 10 0
Peterborough	City	V. Peterborough	15 13 4 0
Peterborough Palace	Naſſaburgh		
Pilleſgate	Naſſaburgh		
Pilton	Navisford	R. Oundle	11 0 0 0
Pipwell	Corby		
Piſford	Spelhoe	R. Haddon	17 19 5 0
Pitchley	Orlington	R. Rothwell	30 1 1 0
Polbrooke	Polbrooke	V. Oundle	29 3 5 0
Potterſpury	Cleley	V. Preſton	8 6 0 0
Preſton	Wymerly	V. Preſton	7 0 0 0
Preſton Capes	Fauſley	V. Daventry	8 0 4 0
Preſton Parva	Fauſley		
Pyddington	Wymerly		
Quinton	Wymerly	V. Preſton	11 3 4 0
Radſtone	Sutton		
Ravenſthorp	Spelhoe	V. Haddon	11 13 4 0
Raunds	Higham Ferrers	V. Higham Ferrers	11 9 5 ½
Relloſy	Tindall Ward		
Ringſted	Higham Ferrers		
Ritherſthorp	Wymerly	V. Preſton	5 9 4 0
Rock Hall	Bambroug W.		
ROCKINGHAM	Corby	R. Weldon	10 2 1 ½
Rockingham Caſtle	Corby		
Rode	Cleley		
ROTHWELL	Rothwell	V. Rothwell	7 8 11 0
Ruſhden	Higham Ferrers	R. Higham Ferrers	12 16 1 0
Ruſhton All Saints	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	10 12 0 ½
Ruſhton Hall	Rothwell		
Ruſhton St. Peter	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	14 13 2 ½
Scaldwell	Orlington	R. Rothwell	14 0 10 0
Shuttlehanger	Cleley		
Silverton	Norton		
Slapton	Norton	R. Blackley	9 10 10 0
Slipton	Huxloe	V. Oundle	5 12 2 2
Southorp	Naſſaburgh		
Spratton	Spelhoe	V. Haddon	15 0 0 0
Stanford	Guillesborough	V. Haddon	9 10 5 0
Stanford Hall	Guillesborough		
Stanwick	Higham Ferrers	R. Higham Ferrers	12 9 4 ½
Stany-one	Corby		
Staverton	Fauſley		
Stone	Sutton	R. Brackley	5 9 5 0
Stone Hall	Sutton		
Stoke Albony	Corby	R. Weldon	13 6 8 0
Stoke Albony	Corby		

Stoke—

STO.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Stoke-Beverne	Cleley	R. Brackley	30 0 0 0
Stoke-Dale	Navisford	R. Oundle	20 2 9 0
Stow	Fausley	R. Daventry	18 0 0 0
Strixton	Higham Ferrers	R. Higham	7 0 0 0
Stuttesbury	Sutton	V. Northampt.	3 6 8 0
Sudborough	Huxloe	R. Oundle	10 5 8 0
Sulsby	Guillesborough		
Sulford	Spelhoe	V. Haddon	8 0 0 0
Sulgrave	Warden	V. Brackley	9 17 0 0
Suly Lodge	Nassaburgh		
Suthwick	Willibrook	V. Oundle	8 7 5 0
Sutton	Nassaburgh		
Sutton-Basset	Corby		
Sybbertoft	Rothwell	V. Rothwell	6 4 9 0
Syersham	Sutton	R. Brackley	13 0 0 0
Sywell	Hamfordshoe	R. Rothwell	11 1 5 0
Tansover	Willibrook	R. Oundle	13 12 9 0
Thenford	Sutton	R. Brackley	10 0 0 0
Thingdon	Huxloe	V. Higham	10 17 0 0
Thornby	Guillesborough	R. Haddon	13 0 0 0
Thorny	Nassaburgh	V. Newark	4 7 6 0
Thornhaw	Nassaburgh	R. Peterborough	17 1 1 0
Thorp	Towcester		
Thorp Lubnam	Rothwell		
Thorp Melsworth	Rothwell	R. Rothwell	11 14 1 0
Thorp Underwood	Rothwell		
THRAPSTON ○=	Navisford	R. Oundle	14 5 5 0
Thurning	Polbrooke		
Tichmarsh	Navisford	R. Oundle	45 0 0 0
Tiffield	Towcester	R. Brackley	9 9 5 0
Tindall	Huxloe		
Titon	Newbottle-grove		
TOWCESTER ○=	Towcester	R. Brackley	44 6 8 0
Twiwall	Huxloe	R. Oundle	8 19 11 0
Ufford	Nassaburgh	R. Peterborough	26 13 4 0
Upton	Nassaburgh		
Upton	Newbottle-grove		
Waddenhoe	Navisford	R. Oundle	11 0 0 0
Wakerley	Corby	R. Weldon	11 12 5 0
Wakerley Hall	Corby		
Walgrave	Orlington	R. Rothwell	22 4 2 ½
Walmesford	Nassaburgh		
Walton	Nassaburgh		
Wappenham	Sutton	R. Brackley	21 9 8 0
Warkton	Huxloe	R. Higham	18 6 1 0
Warkworth	Sutton		
Warmington	Polbrooke	V. Oundle	13 6 8 0
Warmington	Willibrooke		
Warmington Hall	Polbrooke		
Watford	Guillesborough	V. Haddon	11 7 8 0

Weeke

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WEE.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Weeke-Dive	Cleley	V. Preſton	9 12 10 ½
Week-Hamon	Cleley	V. Preſton	5 8 11 0
Weedon	Norton	V. Brackley	6 17 4 0
Weedon-Beck	Fauſley	V. Daventry	11 0 0 0
Weekly	Corby	V. Weldon	9 0 4 0
Weldon Magna	Corby	V. Weldon	13 6 8 0
Weldon Parva	Corby		
WELLINGBOROUGH	Huxloe	V. Rothwell	24 1 8 0
Welton	Fauſley	V. Daventry	7 0 0 0
Werington	Naſſaburgh		
Weſton	Corby	V. Weldon	11 17 0 0
Weſton	Norton		
Weſton-Favil	Spelhoe	R. Haddon	16 16 1 0
Weſtrop	Sutton		
Whilton	Newbottle-grove	R. Haddon	12 16 1 0
Whiſton	Wimerly	R. Preſton	14 11 0 0
Whitfield	Sutton	R. Brackley	8 15 0 0
Whittlebury	Norton		
Whittlewood	Norton		
Wickins	Cleley		
Wickley	Cleley		
Wickley Houſe	Cleley		
Wigeſthorp	Huxloe		
Wilbaſton	Corby	V. Weldon	7 17 0 0
Wilby	Hamfordſhoe	R. Rothwell	13 19 4 0
Wilford	Guillesborough		
Winwick	Guillesborough		
Winwick	Polbrooke	R. Haddon	15 6 8 0
Wittering	Naſſaburgh	R. Peterborough	8 0 9 ½
Wolthrop	Naſſaburgh		
Woodcroft	Naſſaburgh		
Woodend	Norton		
Woodford	Huxloe	R. Higham	11 8 0 ½
Woodford	Huxloe	R. Higham	11 4 1 ½
Woodford	Warden	V. Brackley	6 10 0 0
Wood-Newton	Willibrooke		
Woolaſton	Higham Ferrers		
Wotton	Wimerly	R. Preſton	21 14 10 0
Yardley Gobyons	Cleley		
Yardley Haſtings	Wymerly	R. Preſton	13 6 0 0
Yarwell	Willibrooke		

Nor-

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE *With some Continuing Towns*	Peterborough	Northampton	Towcester	Grafton	Daventree	Wellingboro	Higham Fer.	Ketering	Thrapston	Holmeby	Oundle	Fotheringay	Collyweston	Stanford	Maxey Cast	Brackley	Rockingham	Burley	Brigstock	Cast. Ashby	Cliffe	Banbury	Newport	Buckingham	Yaxley
Harborow *N.*	26	15	21	22	15	15	16	8	15	12	17	18	17	19	24	28	8	20	11	18	15	28	26	20	25
Stony *Stratford NE*	40	22	7	5	16	16	19	22	24	16	30	32	37	39	43	9	28	38	26	11	33	16	5	5	15
Yaxley *NE*	5	28	35	44	35	20	17	19	13	29	8	7	12	13	10	43	16	11	15	25	10	40	32	40	10
Buckingham *N*	43	15	8	7	17	20	23	25	28	18	35	37	40	43	46	6	32	43	30	15	37	13	10	45	
Newport Pag. *W*	36	12	10	7	10	14	16	20	21	17	28	29	34	36	38	14	27	36	24	9	30	20	45		
Banbury *SW*	50	28	12	14	13	26	30	28	34	18	40	41	44	46	50	8	34	46	34	23	42	59			
Cliffe *NE*	11	24	30	30	28	17	15	13	10	23	4	3	4	8	9	38	7	6	7	22	66				
Cast. Ashby *NW*	28	6	10	9	15	5	8	11	13	10	20	21	26	28	31	18	18	28	16	62					
Brigstoke *NE*	16	16	24	23	22	10	9	5	5	16	7	8	10	13	17	31	4	13	72						
Burleigh *NE*	9	30	36	36	34	23	20	18	15	28	9	7	3	1	5	41	12	70							
Rockingha. *NE*	18	18	25	35	22	14	9	7	9	17	8	9	9	12	16	33	66								
Brackley *SW*	46	15	8	9	14	22	26	26	30	17	36	38	41	43	47	52									
Maxey Cast. *NE*	7	33	40	39	38	26	23	22	15	33	10	9	7	6	69										
Stanford *NE*	10	29	36	36	33	23	20	18	15	28	10	8	3	73											
Collyweston *NE*	11	27	34	33	32	22	18	16	13	26	8	6	70												
Fotheringay	9	24	30	30	30	15	13	13	8	24	2	63													
Oundle *NE*	10	22	20	28	28	15	12	12	7	23	64														
Holmeby *NW*	33	5	10	11	6	11	14	11	17	58															
Thrapston *NE*	16	16	23	22	23	8	5	7	58																
Ketering *N*	22	11	18	18	16	7	7	60																	
Higham Fer. *NE*	20	12	18	17	20	4	52																		
Wellingboro *NE*	24	9	15	13	17	50																			
Daventree *W*	38	6	10	12	63																				
Grafton *S*	37	8	3	50																					
Towcester *SW*	38	7	52																						
Northampton	32	55																							

NORTHAMPTON sends IX Members to Parliament has XI Market Towns, and 326 Parishes: is divided into Hundreds, containing 550000 Acres; and, 24808 Houses; and about 148848 Inhabitants: in Compass 120 Miles.

Higham Ferrars.

Brackley.

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NORTH HUMBERLAND
by
Robt. Morden
1. Caer-Verran or ye Weltown.
2. Tuerton
3. Horston
4. Busygape
5. Walwickfort
6. S. Oswald
7. Winchester
8. Haselridge
9. Ogle Castle
10. Balsey Castle
11. Langley C.
12. Wilam C.
13. Aydon C.
14. Haworth C.
15. Bromridg
16. Neverin
PART OF
SCOTLAND
English Miles
Barwick upon Twede
Holy Iland
Farne I.
Cheswick
Norham
Tillmouth
Fennik
Elswick
Learmouth
Howburn
Wooller
Newton Kirk
Bewick M.
Roseden
THE OTTADINI
Brandon
Alnham
Alnewick
Rothbury
Allenton
Harbottle
REDES DALE
Rochester
Ellesdon
Newbiggin
Crosenside
TYNDALE
Bellingham
Lee hall
Kirkwhelpinton
Morpeth
Kirkharle
Swinborn
Bar risford
Haughton
Stanington
PORCOVICUS
SEGEDUNUM
Bingfield
Dissmon
Harlow
N. Gosford
S. Gosford
Corbridge
Newcastle
Tinmouth C.
Sunderland
Hexham
AXLEODUNUM
Haltwesell
Brampton
Belstingham
Fetherston haugh
Whitfield
Lamley
Knaresdale
Allenton
Kirk haugh
Alsten-more
CORSTOPITUM
PROCOLITIA
Dunkefield
Willington
Elmeley
Shotley
Ridam hope
Blankland
PART OF THE
BISHOPRICK OF DURHAM
PART OF
LAND
The Wall of the Picts
VALLUM SEVERI
CUMBER
Liddesdale
Castelton
Woolly
Kelso
Highton
Tweed R.
Twede R.
Bowbent R.
Coket R.
Rodes
Troughwhen
Farset
Whitchester
Dale C.
Troutback R.
Thirlewall
Lowes
Hunnum
Morele
Simonburn
Newburg
Hayden
Bellister Cast.
Lamley
Tyne R.
Wallow R.
Alon R.
Ridland R.
Bellingham
Kirkwhelpinton
Bothal Castle
Bedlington
Horton
Seaton
Hartley
Whit
Tynemouth C.
Tyne R.
Wheeler
Wallsend
Sunderland
BRITISH SEA
Degrees West

Northumberland.

NORTHUMBERLAND, taken in its proper Signification, and as it was called by the *Saxons*, Nopþan-Humbep-lonb, *i. e.* The Land, or Country lying on the North-ſide of the River *Humber*, or the *Eſtuary of Abus*, was then of much larger Extent than now it is, for the Counties of *York*, *Durham*, *Lancaſhire*, *Weſtmorland* and *Cumberland*, were all contained within the Limits of *Northumberland*, as well as the County that now bears that Name, of which we are at this time about to give an Account. How it came to be divided into ſo many Parts, or Shires, we ſhall endeavour to ſhew according to the beſt Light we can get from our Hiſtories, in our Deſcription of it as a particular County, as follows.

Northumberland is a Maritime Northern County, bordering upon *Scotland*, of a triangular Form, but not equilateral: On the South it is bounded with the wideſt Part of the River *Tine*, which empties it ſelf into the Sea at *Tinmouth*, and the River *Derwent*, which riſing near *Kelloplaw-Hill*, runs into the *Tine* near *Wluckham*, both dividing this County from the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. On the Eaſt-ſide it is waſhed all along with the *German* Ocean, and on the Weſt with Part of *Cumberland*, viz. from *Garry-gill* in the Head of *Alſtenmore-Down*, to the River *Kirſop*, and from thence with Part of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, from which it is ſeparated by the River *Tweed*. It is a large County, being 152 Miles in Circumference, containing about 1 Million 370 Thouſand Acres, 22 Thouſand 741 Houſes, Six Wards, viz. *Iſlandſhire* Ward, *Coquet-dale* Ward, *Morpeth* Ward, *Caſtle* Ward, *North Tindale* Ward, and *South Tindale* Ward, and in them 46 Pariſhes, but thoſe ſo large, and having moſt of them ſeveral Chapels of Eaſe, that they may be eſteemed Cluſters of Pariſhes joined in One; and Eleven Market Towns, the chief of which is *Newcaſtle upon Tine*.

The old *Britains*, who inhabited this Part of the Iſle, were called (as *Ptolemy* tells us) *Ottalini*, *Ottadeni*, and *Ottadini*, in thoſe Copies Mr. *Cambden* had; but Dr. *Gale* ſays, That in all the Copies he peruſed, they were read with a ſingle *T*, or *t*, and Mr. *Selden*'s MS. call them *Otadni*. Mr. *Cambden* would willingly have theſe People called *Ottatini*, that the Word might ſignify beyond, or upon the River *Tine*; becauſe then the Name of the Inhabitants would exactly agree with the Situation of their Country, being ſeated beyond the *Tine*: For ſince our modern *Britains* in *Wales* call the Country beyond the River *Conway*, *Uch-Conway*, it is probable the ancient *Britains* might Name the Country abut the *Tine*, *Uch-Tine*, which the *Romans* by an eaſy change mollified into *Ottadini*. But this Name ſeems not to be general, or common to all the *Britains* that liv'd above the *Tine*; for *Xiphiline* reports, out of *Dio Nicæus*, that the *Britains* that dwelt near the Wall, or Rampire, were called *Maatæ*, or (as the Additions to *Cambden* will have it) *Naatæ*. Both theſe People were very uneaſy under the *Roman* Government, and therefore in the Reign of

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the Emperor *Severus* they conſpired with the *Caledonians* to revolt, which provoked him ſo, that when he had got his Army together to reduce them, he gave his Soldiers particular Orders to give no Quarter to the *Britains*; but his Death prevented his Deſign (for he died in the midſt of his Preparations) and the *Britains* were left Maſters of this Province, till *Theodoſius* a good while after came over, and recovered it out of their Hands, and gave it the Name of *Valentia*, in Honour of the Emperor *Valentinian*.

This was the Condition of theſe *Britains* while the *Roman* Power govern'd; but that being withdrawn, and the *Britains* forced to call in the *Saxons* to aſſiſt them againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, this Part of the Iſle put on a new Form, for the *Saxons* having vanquiſhed the Enemies of the *Britains*, made Room for themſelves, and crowding them into a Corner of it, *Wales*, eſtabliſhed themſelves in Seven Kingdoms, of which this of *Northumberland* was one of the moſt conſiderable. It was at firſt brought under the *Saxon* Yoke by *Offa*, the Brother of *Hengiſt*, and his Son *Jebuſa*, and was for ſome time under the Government of Dukes, who were Homagers to the King of *Kent*. Afterwards it was divided into two Provinces by the *Saxons*, *viz. Deira*, containing all the Country between the *Humber* and the River *Tees*, *viz.* the Counties of *Yorkſhire* and *Lancaſhire*, according to our modern Diviſion; and *Bernicia*, which included the Counties of *Durham*, *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, beſides this Shire which retains the Name. Each of theſe Provinces had their ſeveral Kings for ſome time, *viz.*

Ella King of *Deira*, and *Ida* King of *Bernicia*, of whom the one began his Reign, *Anno* 547, and the other 559. Theſe Princes Reigned peaceably ſome few Years together, but having a numerous Offſpring, were ambitious of enlarging their Territories for the Honour of their Families. The Scuffle laſted but a few Years, *viz.* about 30 Years (and in them there were 6 Kings of *Bernicia*, viz. *Adda*, *Elapea*, *Theodwald*, *Brathulfe*, and *Thedrick*) for in the Year 589 *Ethelrick*, the Son of *Ida*, became Governor of both Provinces, and ſo *Northumberland* became one Kingdom, of which

Ethelrick, the Son of *Ida*, was the firſt King, for King *Ella* leaving *Edwin* his Son, and Heir of his Kingdom, an Infant, *Ethelrick* took the Advantage of his Minority, and ſeizing his Dominions, became ſole Monarch of *Northumberland*. Hiſtorians report of this Prince, that he ſpent his Youth in a vicious Obſcurity, and coming to the Throne of his Father, beyond Expectation, in his old Age, where he render'd himſelf infamous by the Uſurpation, was not worthy of Remembrance, but becauſe he was the Father of

Ethelfrid, a valiant Prince, who being ambitious of Honour, and much Power, made greater Conqueſts over the *Britains* than any of his Predeceſſors, diſpoſſeſſing them of their Countries, and peopling them with his *Saxons*. *Edenaden*, King of *Scotland*, was afraid leaſt being emboldened with Succeſs, he ſhould make ſome Attempts upon his Kingdom, and thinking to put a ſtop to his Arms in time gathered an Army to oppoſe him, and came to a Battle with him at *Degſaſton*, but was overcome, tho' with no ſmall Loſs to *Ethelfrid* himſelf; for *Theobald* his Brother was ſlain, and that Part of the Army which he commanded was vanquiſhed and deſtroyed. The *Scotch* Kings after this were quiet a long time, but *Ethelfrid* encouraged by this Victory, preſently recruited his Forces, and marched againſt the *Britains* at *Cairlegion* (or *Weſt-Cheſter*) who gathered as ſtrong a body of Men as they could to defend themſelves; but truſted more to the Prayers of the Monks, who in great Numbers accompanied their Hoſt, than to their Arms. *Ethelfrid* was ſurpriz'd at ſuch an unarmed Company, and inquired who they were, and for what purpoſe they attended the *Britiſh* Army? and when he underſtood that they were Religious Perſons, who by Faſting and Prayer begged God's Aſſiſtance againſt him and his Army, he forthwith joined Battle with the *Britains*, and having diſcomfited their Hoſt, fell upon the Monks and ſlew 12 Hundred of them. But God did not let this barbarous Maſſacre go unrevenged long; for *Edwin*, the Son of King *Ella*, whom his Father had deprived

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of the Kingdom of *Deira* in his Childhood, being now grown up, began to aſpire to his Right, and having made *Redwald*, the King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, his Friend, obtained an Army of him to vindicate his Quarrel, and meeting *Ethelfrid* in the Field, near the River *Idle*, ſlew him, and poſſeſſed his Kingdom in the Year of Chriſt 617, when he had Reigned 23 Years.

Edwin being thus reſtored to his Right, was by the Inhabitants made King of *Northumberland*, and ſoon after, by the Death of *Redwald*, the Eighth Monarch of the *Engliſhmen*. He was the greateſt King of all the *Saxons* of his Time, for he ſubdued all the Coaſts of *Britain* adjoyning to his Kingdom, and added the *Mevian* Iſlands, *i. e.* the *Hebrides* unto his Dominions, which he peopled with the *Engliſh*. Having married *Ethelburga*, the Daughter of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, who was trained up in the Chriſtian Religion, upon condition, that ſhe ſhould not only enjoy her Chriſtian Profeſſion, but have ſuch Chriſtian Attendants about her, as ſhe pleaſed both Men and Women; *Paulinus* a Biſhop, and an honourable Retinue of Chriſtians, were entertained in King *Edwin*'s Court, where having lived ſome time in great Sanctity, King *Edwin* was ſo prevailed upon to become a Chriſtian, that having adviſed with his Council, He, and a great Part of his Nobility were baptized on *Eaſter* Sunday, *Anno* 627. The Goſpel being thus Eſtabliſhed in theſe Northern Parts, (for the People ſoon followed the Example of their Prince and Great Men) *Edwin* ruled ſome Years in great Peace, Proſperity and Honour; but at length his Greatneſs and Glory ſuffered an Eclipſe; for *Penda*, the ſtout King of *Mercia*, envying his Happineſs, and *Cadwallo*, the *Britain*, ſeeking to recover his Own, joyned againſt this Monarch, and coming with a great Army againſt him, met him in a large Plain called *Hethfield*, where, after a long and bloody Battle, King *Edwin* was ſlain, with Prince *Offrid* his Son, and his whole Army, either killed or put to flight, *Anno* 633, after he had Reigned 17 Years. After his Death, the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians* was again divided, and

Oſrick, the Son of *Alfrid*, *Edwin*'s Uncle, ſucceeded in the Province of *Deira*, and *Eanfrith*, the Son of *Ethelfrid*, in the Province of the *Bernicians*. Theſe Princes, in the Reign of King *Edwin*, having lived in Baniſhment among the *Scots*, and *Redſhanks*, were become Chriſtians, and had been baptized, but being returned to their own Country, relapſed into their former Superſtitions, which Apoſtacy was ſoon after puniſhed on them; for *Cadwallador*, King of *Britain* (as *Bede* tells us) with wicked Force, but juſt Vengeance, ſlew them both the next Summer, before they had Reigned a Year, and

Oſwald, the Son of *Ethelfrid*, and Brother of King *Eanfrith*, Reigned over the *Northumbrians*. He had received the Chriſtian Religion in *Scotland*, and being in his Brother's Court when he was ſlain, gathered a ſmall Army together to recover the Kingdom out of *Cadwallador*'s hands; The Croſs was his Banner, and his Prayers and Faith his only Confidence; with his little Army he falls upon *Penda* and *Cadwallador* ſuddenly, and after a ſharp Fight, ſlew *Cadwallador* and all his *Britiſh* Army, and ſo ſettled himſelf in the Kingdom of the *Bernicians*. He was a very Religious Prince, and being ſolicitous, as well for the Salvation of his Subjects, as for their temporal Proſperity, ſent into *Scotland* for *Aidan*, a Chriſtian Biſhop, to inſtruct his People in the Goſpel of Chriſt; and becauſe that Biſhop could not ſpeak the *Engliſh* Language, the King himſelf became his Interpreter to the People, and their godly Labour produced ſo great an Increaſe, that in ſeven Days Space fifteen thouſand received Baptiſm and became Chriſtians. At this Time (*Oſwald* being choſen the ninth Monarch of the *Engliſhmen*) the whole Iſland flouriſhed both in Peace and Plenty, and acknowledged their Subjection to him, and tho' he was advanced to ſo Royal a Majeſty, he was lowly to All, gracious to the Poor, and bountiful to Strangers; but his Fame and Goodneſs ſtirred him up a fierce Enemy. *Penda*, the *Mercian* King, who could not bear ſuch radiant Glory, but raiſing War againſt him, ſlew him in a bloody Battle at a Place called *Maſerfield* (and

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afterward *Oſwaldſtree* from him) in *Shropſhire*, and not contented therewith, tore his Body into ſmall Pieces. He left a Son *Ethelwald*, but he being young, his Uncle

Oſwy, the illegitimate Son of *Ethelfrid*, ſucceeded him in the Kingdom of the *Bernicians*. At his Entrance, *Oſwine*, the Son of *Oſrick* (who was ſlain by *Cadwallador*) Reigned in *Deira*, and ruling his Province in Plenty and Peace, was greatly envied by *Oſwy* of *Bernicia*, who never let him reſt quiet, till he had got him into his Power and ſlain him, by which means he became ſole King of *Northumberland*, and was ſoon after choſe the tenth Monarch of the *Engliſhmen*. But ill gotten Eſtates are rarely enjoyed quietly. *Penda*, the Heathen King of *Mercia*, with whom joyned *Ethelwald*, the Son of King *Oſwald*, vexed him with continual Invaſions; inſomuch, that he was forced to ſue to him for Peace, with Offers of infinite Treaſures and Jewels of great Value, but could not prevail; wherefore having no help but God, he made his zealous Supplications to him, and vowed his young Daughter *Alfled* to perpetual Virginity, promiſing to erect a Monaſtery for her, and give 12 Farms to it, and ſo prepared himſelf for Battle with *Penda*, tho' his Forces were very much inferior to his. The Battle was fought near the River *Inwet*, which at that Time overflowed its Banks, and *Oſwy* being the Conqueror, more of *Penda*'s Men were drowned in their Flight than were ſlain with the Sword, and *Penda* himſelf loſt his Life. After this Victory King *Oſwy* reigned in great Glory for 3 Years, and added *Mercia* to his Dominions a while, till he gave it with his Daughter to *Peada*, *Penda*'s Son. He decided the long Controverſy about the Celebration of *Eaſter*, and founded the Cathedral Church of *Lichfield* for a Biſhop's See; but *Wulfere*, *Peada*'s Brother, ſucceeding him in the *Mercian* Kingdom, rebelled againſt *Oſwy*, and as he begun his Reign in Troubles, ſo he ended it, *Anno* 670, when he had governed 28 Years

Egfrid, his eldeſt Son, ſucceeded him in the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, *Anno* 671. He was a Prince of an unquiet Temper, always in Wars, firſt with *Ethelred* King of *Mercia*, who generally had the better of him, but he would not deſiſt till his Brother *Elfwine* was unfortunately ſlain, to the great Grief of both Kings, whereupon they came to a Reconciliation. But *Egfrid* could not lie ſtill, whereupon he made War next upon the *Iriſh*, an harmleſs, ſilly People, who (as *Bede* ſays) had been great Friends to the *Engliſh*. Earl *Bithric*, who ruled *Northumberland* at this Time under King *Egfrid*, lead his Army, and miſerably waſted their Country. Their Reſiſtance conſiſted chiefly in Curſes and Imprecations for Revenge, in which tho' they could not openly prevail, yet it was believed to bring a ſwift Deſtruction upon him, for in the next Year *Egfrid* in Perſon making War upon the *Picts* and *Redbank*, contrary to the Advice of his Council, and particularly of S. *Cuthbert*, who moſt earneſtly diſſwaded him from it; he was by them ſlain, *May* 20, *Anno* 685, *Reg.* 15. Nor did *Bithric* long ſurvive him, for he to revenge *Egfrid*'s Death, making another Inroad upon the *Picts*, loſt his Life. After his Death one *Offere* ſucceeding in his Earldom and Office, carryed on the War againſt the *Picts* for the ſame Cauſe, and met with the ſame Fate. S. *Audry*, who built the Abbey of *Ely*, and became Abbeſs of it, was his Wife, and was buried in it. She lived twelve Years with him a Virgin, and ſo he dying childleſs

Alkfrid, the illegitimate Son of King *Oſwy*, ſucceeded him. He lived like a baniſhed Man in *Ireland* all his Brother *Egfrid*'s Days, and applying himſelf to ſtudy became an excellent Philoſopher, and was very knowing in the Holy Scriptures. He ruled this Province with great Wiſdom, tho' not within ſuch Bounds as ſome of his Predeceſſors had enjoyed it, for 20 Years, and departed this life, *Anno* 705, leaving

Oſred, his only Son, 8 Years old, for his Succeſſor, the *Northumbrians* willingly accepting him for their King, for the Hopes they conceived of him from the Virtues of his Father, but he did not walk in his Father's Steps, but abuſing both his Perſon and Place, wallowed in all kinds of Pleaſures and ſenſual Delights; violating the Chaſtity of valed Nuns, and other Religious Women, in which having ſpent 11 Years,

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Years; his Minister *Kenred*, and *Ofrik* conspired against him, and slew him.

Kenred, who was descended of *Ida*, the first King of *Deira*, possessed himself of his Throne, and Reigned two Years, and then left his Kingdom to

Ofrick, his Fellow-Conspirator, who held it eleven Years, but did nothing memorable, and having neither Wife, nor Child, adopted

Ceolwulph, the Brother of his Predecessor *Kenred*, who after his Death became King of the *Northumbrians*. He governed them with great Peace and Victory 8 Years, and then forsaking his Royal Dignity and Majesty, put on the Habit of a Monk in the Island of *Lindesfarne*, or *Holy Island*. *Bede*, a Monk of *Weremouth* near *Durham*, dedicated his *English* History to this Prince, because he was not only a learned Man himself, and was much delighted always in reading; but he was a great Favourer of learned Men, as *William* of *Malmsbury* testifies. It is to be believ'd, that he wrote some things, but we have no Account of them. He died at *Lindisfarne* about the Year 740.

Egbert, the Son of *Eata*, Brother to King *Kenred*, succeeded him, and governed the Kingdom of *Northumberland* with like Peace and Piety 20 Years, and then following the Example of his Predecessor, forsook the World, and shore himself a Monk, as diverse Kings in those days had done, and particularly eight of the *Saxon* Kings. This King's Brother, being Archbishop of *York*, of the same Name, erected a beautiful Library there, and stored it with a great Number of Books for the Use of his Church. His Son

Oswulph succeeded him in his Kingdom, but enjoyed it only one Year, being traiterously murdered by his own Servants at *Milkwongton*, leaving the Crown undisposed of near a whole Year, when at length

Edilwald, or *Mollo*, was made King of *Northumberland*. He defended his Subjects with great Valour, and as some say, at the End of six Years resigned his Government; but others affirm, that he Reigned 11 Years, and then was slain by

Alured, his Successor, who began his Reign in 765, and continued in the same with so great Dislike of his Subjects for 9 Years, that he was at length expelled out of his Kingdom, and forced to abandon the same. He left two Sons, *Osred*, who was afterward King of *Northumberland*, and *Alhred*, who was slain by the *Danes*, and canonized for a Saint, but the *Northumbrians* were for the present so averse to his Family, that they chose

Ethelred, the Son of *Edilwald*, or *Mollo*, to be their King. He was hardly settled on his Throne, when he was driven from it by *Edelbald* and *Herebert*, two Dukes that rebelled against him, and having discomfited his General and Soldiers, forced him to fly from his Country, and leave his Kingdom in a miserable Condition thro' the Dissensions of those ambitious Princes. Some Months they remained without a King, but at length being tired with Confusions, the People gladly suffered

Alfwald, the Brother of the aforesaid King *Alured*, who was aspiring to the Sovereignty of the *Northumbrians*, to settle himself in it. He ruled them with great Justice, to his deserved Commendation, but the Wickedness and Treachery of the People was such, that without any Provocation, he was traiterously murdered by the Conspiracy of one *Siga*, Sept. 23, 788, after he had Reigned 11 Years, and his Body was buried at *Hexham*. He left two Sons, *Alfus* and *Alwin*, but neither of them inherited his Father's Throne, for after his Father's Death

Osred, the eldest Son of *Alured*, took upon him the Government of *Northumberland*, as his Inheritance, but finished it in the same Year, being expelled by his Subjects for his Male-Administration, and deprived of all Regal Authority. And now the supreme Power being in the Peoples hands, they recalled

Ethelred, the Son of *Mollo*, from his Exile, wherein he had lived 12 Years, and restored him again to the Crown. He bearing in Mind the Injuries that his Lords had formerly done him, sought to revenge himself by their Deaths, and to establish his Throne, the surer, slew *Alfus* and

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and *Alfwin*, the Sons of *Alfwald*, the right Heirs to the Crown, and enticing *Ofred*, the former depoſed King, into Danger, commanded him to be put to Death at *Cunberge*, *Sept.* 14, 792. And to ſtrengthen himſelf yet more againſt all his Oppoſers, he married the ſame Year the Lady *Elfled*, the ſecond Daughter of the Great *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, forſaking his former Wife without any juſt Cauſe given on her Part. Theſe things ſo diſguſted his Subjects, that after 7 Years from his ſecond Eſtabliſhment, they roſe up againſt him in Rebellion, and ſlew him at *Cobre*, *April* 18, 794. After his Death the *Northumbrians* were miſerably moleſted for 30 Years with diverſe Intruders, or Tyrants, none of them being able to keep Poſſeſſion of the Government they had got by Violence from others, who ſtarted up after them, ſo that the People found themſelves unavoidably obliged to put themſelves under the Protection of *Egbert*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, who was now becoming *England*'s firſt abſolute Monarch, holding the other Kings no longer his Aſſociates, but Subjects. This was done *Anno* 826, and *Northumberland* was no longer a Kingdom, but a Province of the *Engliſh* Monarchy, and as ſuch had clear different Governors, ſuitable to the preſent Conſtitution under King *Egbert*, as we are next to ſhew.

From this Time 'tis probable that this County was governed by Earls, who had a kind of abſolute Power over the People by Commiſſion from the King; but who they were we have no Account of in our Hiſtories, till King *Edred*'s Reign, *Anno* 953, when the *Northumbrians*, having, contrary to their Oath and Faith, ſolemnly made to him, advanced *Eiric*, a *Dane*, to be their King, *Edred* marched againſt them with a great Army, and as ſoon as he entred their Country, began to lay all Places waſte before him, which ſo terrified the *Northumbrians*, that they expelled their new elected King, and *Edred* departed, having made

Oſulph, Earl of *Northumberland*, and their Governor under him. He ruled this Country about five Years alone; but finding the Largeneſs of his Earldom too burdenſome to him, he in the Reign of King *Edgar*, and with his Conſent, contented himſelf to govern ſo much only of it as lay on the North of the *Tine*, and left the South ſide of it to be ruled by one Earl *Oſlac*. To him ſucceeded

Waltheof, commonly called *Waltheof* Senior, *Anno* 969. In his time *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, invaded *Northumberland* with a numerous Army, and making great Devaſtations with Fire and Sword, advanced as far as *Durham*. Earl *Waltheof*, by reaſon of his great Age, not being able to make any Oppoſition, ſhut up himſelf in *Bamburgh* Caſtle, and ſo left them to ſpoil his Country, which his Son *Uchtred* being grieved at, raiſed what Power he could out of *Northumberland* and *Yorkſhire*, and being of an active and valiant Diſpoſition, tho' much inferior to them in Number, came to an Engagement with the *Scots*, and ſlew the greateſt Part of them, inſomuch that the King himſelf, with a ſmall Part of his Army, were forced to ſave themſelves by Flight, and that the *Scots* might be terrified from the like Attempts for the future, he cauſed the Heads of the chief Invaders, whom he had taken, to be cut off and carried to *Durham*, where he ſet them upon Poles round the Walls of that City. This was done in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, who hearing of this moſt Heroick Exploit, was greatly pleaſed with it, and ſending for *Uchtred* forthwith, conferred upon him the Earldom, tho' his Father *Waltheof* was then alive; and moreover, added the County of *York* to it, and gave him *Edgiva* his Daughter to Wife.

Uchtred being thus conſtituted Earl of *Northumberland*, governed it with great Prudence and Conduct ſome Years, and was no more troubled with the *Scots*; but at length a worſe Enemy appeared, who did that by his Cunning, that the *Scotch* King could not do by Force. *Swane*, King of *Denmark*, entring the *Humber* with a great number of Ships, ſo terrified the *Northumbrians*, that they hardly thought of any Oppoſition, and their Earl was ſo far from heartning them to it, that he gave the firſt Example of Revolt, and having ſubmitted to his Power, ſwore Fealty to him, which induced all the

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Northern Parts to do the like; but this treacherous Act he soon after revoked, for after the Death of King *Swane*, *Canute* his Son entred *England* again with a very great Force, and at his Landing sent to Earl *Uchtred*, knowing him to be a Person of no small Power, to join with him, with Promises, that for his Assistance, he should not only enjoy his present Honours and Possessions, but much more; but *Uchtred* refused, giving him this Answer, That he had already plighted his Faith to King *Ethelred* his Leige Lord, and Father-in-Law, by whose gift he had enough already, and he would not betray him. King *Ethelred* not long after this died, and *Knute*, or *Canute*, upon a Composition with King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, obtained the Supreme command of these Northern Parts, and sent again to this Earl *Uchtred*, requiring his Attendance as his Leige Lord and King, which *Uchtred* esteemed so much his Duty, that he having obtained safe Conduct for his going to, and Return from Court, set upon his Journey, but as he was passing towards the King, one *Turebrand*, surnamed *Hold*, lying in Ambush for him, rushed out suddenly upon him with some armed Men, and murthered him, with forty of his Attendants. After his Death one

Eric, or *Hire*, was constituted by King *Canute*, Earl of this Province: 'Tis not altogether improbable, but he was the same Person whom the *Northumbrians* had some Years before chosen their King, but *Canute* was not pleased with his Conduct long, and therefore displaced him, and made

Eadulf, surnamed *Kudel*, Earl of *Northumberland* in his stead: He was a sluggish and timorous Man, and being much afraid that the *Scots* would revenge the Death of those their Countrymen, which Earl *Uchtred* had slain, upon him; He, to appease them, quitted *Lothian* wholly to them, and so that Territory became first a Member of *Scotland*. *Eadulf* lived not long after this, and after his Decease

Aldred, the Son of the late Earl *Uchtred*, obtained this Earldom. He, in the first place, put *Thurebrand*, the Murtherer of his Father, to Death, but involved himself in great Danger and Troubles by it; for *Carl*, the Son of *Thurebrand*, seeking all ways to revenge his Fathers Death, created him continual Vexations and Fears; but at length thro' the Mediation of Friends, a Peace was seemingly made between them, and they agreed to go to *Rome* together; but being hindred in the Voyage by the Tempestuousness of the Sea, Earl *Aldred* was prevailed with to accept of an Entertainment at *Carl's* House, where he was honourably, and with a seeming Affection treated, but afterwards being allured into a Place called *Risewode*, he was barbarously murthered by *Carl* and his Men. Unto him

Eadulf, his Brother, succeeded in this Earldom, who being much puffed up with Pride, made great and cruel Devastations upon the *Welsh*, which displeasing King *Hardicanute*, he in the third Year of his Government went to the King to beg Reconciliation, and in his Way was inhumanly Murthered by

Siward, who succeeded him in his Earldom. He was a *Dane* by Birth, the Son of Earl *Berne*, who was of the Blood-Royal, being begotten by a Bear upon the King of *Denmark's* Daughter. He was a Man of a Giant-like Stature, and leaving *Denmark* with 50 of his Retinue, was nobly received by *Edward the Confessor* upon his Arrival in *England*. Departing from Court, as he passed over a certain Bridge, he was affronted by *Tosti*, Earl of *Huntington*, which he bore patiently at first, but meeting him a second time near the same Place, cut off his Head, and carried it to the King, telling him the Reason of his so doing, which the King approving of, gave *Siward* the Earldom of *Huntington*, which *Tosti* had possessed. After this he became in great Reputation for his Valour, and on that Account the Kingdom being much infested by the *Danes*, the King made him Earl of *Northumberland*, and committed to his Administration all the Country from the River *Humber* to *Tweed*, all which he governed in Peace, subduing all the King's Enemies. At length he sent his Son, called *Osborn-Eulax*, into *Scotland*, to make some Conquests there, but he was slain in Battle,

and

and *Siward* thereupon marched himself with another Army into *Scotland*, conquered King *Macbeth* in a pitched Battle, and wasted the Kingdom; which having got into his own Power, he constituted *Malcolm*, Son of the King of *Cumberland*, King of *Scotland* in his stead. Many other great things did this Earl do, *viz.* He preserved King *Edward* the Confessor on his Throne upon the Rebellion of Earl *Godwin*, and restored *Egelric*, Bishop of *Durham*, to his See, who had been expelled by the Clergy of that County, because he was a Stranger, and not elected by their Consent. He died at *York*, *Anno* 1055.

Tosti, the fourth Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, was made Earl of *Northumberland* by King *Edward* the Confessor, the Year following, because *Waltheof*, the Son of Earl *Siward*, was then a Child, and not able to govern. He was a Person of a very stout Spirit, for, he going with *Aldred*, Bishop of *Worcester*, to the Pope to receive the Pall for the Archbishoprick of *York*, to which *Aldred* was chosen, and being denied, *Tosti* argued so boldly with the Pope (who was then called *Nicholas* II.) that the Pope at length gave *Aldred* the Pall. He was also with his Brother *Harold* in his Expedition into *Wales*, wherein Prince *Griffin* was subdued and slain, but afterwards quarrelling with his said Brother, he in his Rage fell upon his Officers at *Hereford*, where his Brother was entertaining them, and barbarously killed many of them, which execrable Fact when the King heard of, he ordered him forthwith to be banished, and accordingly he was expelled from *Northumberland* by the general Voice of the People. Some Endeavours were used for his Pacification to his People, that he might be restored to his Earldom, but all in vain, for they unanimously opposed it, whereupon he fled to *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, and remained there till King *Edward*'s Death.

Morkar, a younger Son of *Algar*, Earl of *Chester*, after the Expulsion of *Tosti*, was by King *Edward* the Confessor constituted Earl of this Province. He was a valiant and brave Man, which he proved by many warlike Atchievements; for He, and his Brother *Edwin*, routed *Harold Harfager*, King of *Norway*, to whom *Tosti* the former Earl had united himself with all the Assistance he was able to give him twice, once upon the Shore of the River *Humber*, called *Lindsey* Coast, and another time upon the North-side of the River near *York*. After the Battle of *Hastings*, from which he withdrew himself, he with his Brother *Edwyn*, went to *London*, and solicited the *Londoners* to make one of them King; but they refusing, he and his Brother fled to *York*, where *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, and diverse *English* and *Danes*, disaffected to the Conqueror, were got together, which so enraged the Conqueror, that he swore that he would quite exterminate the *Northumbrians*, and to that End marched in haste against them, and almost with Fire and Sword destroyed the whole City. However the Conqueror continued him Earl of *Northumberland*, notwithstanding he had Reason to doubt his Fidelity, and only carried him, his Brother, and other great Men, over with him into *Normandy*, with an Intent to prevent a Revolt in his Absence; but after his Return, *Morkar* and his Brother withdrew themselves from Court (*Eadulf*'s Son *Osulph* being substituted Earl of *Northumberland* in his room) and broke out into open Rebellion, which ended in their own Ruin; for *Edwine* was murdered by his own Followers, and *Morkar* betook himself to the Isle of *Ely*, where after a long Siege, he was taken and imprisoned, yet when the Conqueror died, he ordered him to be released, which was accordingly done for the present, but as soon as *William Rufus* had possessed himself of the Throne, he again put him in Prison, where he was murthered, as was thought, by some of his Adherents. The *Norman* Line continued the Title of Earls of this County, but little more than Titular, which being of a different Nature from those above-mentioned, we shall refer them to the End of the County, there to be spoken of, according to our usual Method.

This County lying upon the Borders of *Scotland*, whose Inhabitants were often making Inroads into it, partly for Conquest, and partly for Pillage. It was found necessary to constitute some particular Governours to guard

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guard and defend the Borders againſt them who were called Lords of the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, and *Middle Marches*, which notwithſtanding every Man almoſt, of any conſiderable Eſtate, was abliged to provide himſelf a Caſtle for his Safety and Defence, and engage the neighbouring Villages to his Aſſiſtance in Time of any Invaſions furniſhing them with Arms for their Uſe upon ſuch Occaſions. Theſe Governors, or Poſſeſſors of Caſtles, were reſpected as ſo many Lords and Patrons, and invited the Government to divide the Country into many Baronies, which were of the ſame uſe as Hundreds in other Counties. The Barons indeed are long ago forgotten, the Name being appropriated ever ſince King *Edward* I's Days to the loweſt Degree of the Nobility; but the Names of the Baronies are yet preſerved, which in our Geographical Deſcription of this County, we would willingly have obſerved; but finding that Method impracticable, (no exact Diſtinction being made of the Limits by any of our Geographers) we have choſen firſt to deſcribe all the Market Towns together, and then give the beſt Account we can of the Pariſhes, Villages, Hamlets, Chapelries, Caſtles, and other Places and Things, in an Alphabetical Order. But becauſe we ſhall have frequent Occaſion to mention the ſaid Baronies, and the Barons of them, it may be convenient firſt to give the Names of ſo many as are come to our Knowledge, beginning with the Southern Parts, and proceeding up to *Scotland* Northward, *viz.*

The Barony of *Tindale*, *Langley*, *Divillſtone*, *Bulbeck*, *Humfarnel*.

Barony of *Newburn*, *Gaugy*, *Heron*, *Whalton*, *Delavale*.

Barony of *Merley*, *Mitford*, *Emildon*, *Bolbam*, *Bothal*, *Morpeth*, *Veſcy*, *Ditchburn*, *Viſcounty*, *Bradford*, *Maſcamp*, *Roſs*, *Warke*, *Morrick*, *Rothbury*. And then go on in our Method propounded, *viz.*

NEWCASTLE, commonly called *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Newcaſtle* in *Staffordſhire*, called *Newcaſtle* under *Lyne*. It is ſituated between the meeting of *Severus*'s Wall, and the River *Tine*, and is the Glory of all the Towns in this County. 'Tis accommodated with an Haven on the *Tine*, which is ſo deep as to carry Veſſels of a conſiderable Burthen, and of that Security, that they are not in Danger neither of Storms nor Shallows, ſave that within a little of the Bar of *Tinmouth*, (which is a Sand that lies croſs the River's Mouth, not above 7 foot deep at low Water) you meet with many Rocks, which are called by the Sailors the *Black Middens*, which are very dangerous; but to prevent any Miſchief which may happen to Ships in the night-time from them, there are two Light-Houſes maintained by the *Trinity*-Houſe in *Newcaſtle*, and near them in the Year 1672, was built a Fort, called *Clifford*'s Fort, which effectually commands all the Veſſels that enter the River. The Situation of it is climbing and uneaſy upon the Northern Bank of the *Tine*, which is there croſſed with a very fair Bridge. At the Entrance of the Town, from the North, we have on the left Hand the Caſtle overtopping us, and after that a very ſteep Brow of a Hill, and on the right Hand the Market-Place, and the beſt built Part of the Town, from which to the upper, and much larger Part, the Aſcent is ſomething troubleſome. It lies in 21 Degrees, and 30 Minutes Longitude, and 54 Degrees, and 57 Minutes of northern Latitude.

There are in this Town, beſides St. *Nicholas*'s Church, (which is the Parochial, or Mother Church) ſix other Churches or Chapels, of which one was rebuilt at the common Charge of the Corporation, *Anno* 1682, and endowed with 60 Pounds *per Annum*, whereof thirty is for the Maintenance of a Catechetical Lecturer, who is to expound the Catechiſm of the Church of *England* every *Sunday*, and to preach a Sermon on the firſt *Wedneſday* in every Month. The other 30 Pounds are thus aſſigned, *viz.* 20 Pounds to a School-Maſter, and 10 to an Uſher, who are both enjoined, by their Inſtructions, to prepare the Children of the Pariſh for the ſaid Lecture, beſides which, the Town pays yearly 580 *l.* towards the Maintenance of their head Miniſter, or Vicar, and thoſe Lecturers and Curates which are under him

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him: a Pattern worthy of Imitation by many other Towns and Cities, whose Ministers have but a very slender Maintenance. The Lady *Alice Belasis* hath given several Tenements in this Town to the Fellows and Scholars of *University-College* in *Oxford*.

What this Town was antiently is not yet discovered; Mr. *Camden* is of Opinion that it was the old *Gabrosentum*, since called *Gatesbead*, which is as it were its Suburbs, tho' it lies in another County, *viz. Durham*, is a word of the same Signification with that *British* Name, being derived from *Goats*, as it were *Capræ Caput*, or *Goats-head*, which the *Saxons* called *Gatesheved*, perhaps from an Inn with such a Sign, from whence a stately stone Bridge leads into the Town. It is built of Stone (as most Part of the Town is) and in the the Middle of it is an iron Gate, parting this County from *Durham*. Besides the *Notitia Provinciarum*, places *Gabrosentum* (and in it the second Cohort of the *Thracians*) *ad Lineam Valli*, *i. e.* within the very Range of the Wall, and 'tis very certain that the Rampier, and afterwards the Wall, passed thro' this Town; for, at *Pandon* Gate there still remains, as some judicious Antiquaries think, one of the little Turrets of that very Wall, of which this seems a plain Proof, that it is different from all the rest, both in Fashion, and Mason's work, and has many Indications in it of a very great Age: Moreover, the Name of *Monkchester*, which was its Original Name, is a sure Argument of its being a garrison'd Fort, for it implies a Castle, or Garrison, where Monks dwelt. The present Name of *Newcastle*, was given it soon after the Conquest, from the New Castle which was here built by *Robert Curthose*, eldest Son of *William* the Conqueror. Upon this Occasion, *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland* having entred into the *English* Borders with his Army, and much wasted and plundered *Northumberland* as far as the River *Tine*, while *William* the Conqueror was in *Normandy*, *Robert* being returned into *England* with his Father, was sent against *Malcolm* with an Army to expel him, which the *Scots* being apprized of, retired into their own Country, and *Robert*, with his Army, encamped upon the banks of the *Tine*, where having built a Castle to defend those Northern Parts from the like Invasions, the Town by degrees sprang up, and bore the Name of it, whereas before, it was called *Monaster*, or *Monk-chester*.

It is defended by an exceeding strong Wall, wherein are seven Gates, and a great many Turrets, which were built upon this Account: In the Reign of King *Edward* I. a very rich Burgher, being carried off a Prisoner by the *Scots*, out of the middle of the Town, first paid a large Ransom for himself, and afterwards began the first Fortifications of the Place; and the rest of the Townsmen, moved by his Example, finished the Work, and encompassed themselves with good stout Walls, since which Time this Town hath so securely managed her Trade, that in spight of all her Enemies, she is now in a most flourishing State of Wealth and Commerce. The Coal-Trade is incredible, it being almost surrounded with Coal-Pits, and having always great Coal-Fleets, sometimes 500 Sail, whose Station is at *Sheals*, nigh the River's Mouth, continually attending for Loading. *London* alone is said yearly to spend 600 thousand Chaldrons, and 'tis impossible to guess how many are carried into other Parts of *England*, and other Nations, especially the *Low-Countries*; and for other Merchandizes, *Newcastle* is the great *Emporium* of all the Northern Parts of *England*, and of a good Share of *Scotland*. *Newcastle* Grindstones are also in great Use, insomuch there is scarcely a Ship that goes out without them; for tho' some are fetched from *Spain*, yet they are of so soft a Grit, that they are not useful for many Things.

Johnston, the *Scotch* Poet thus celebrates the Excellencies of this Town,

Rupe sedens celsâ, rerum miracula spectat, &c.

In *English* thus,

Newcastle *from a Rock rich Mines surveys,*
And kindly sends her Goods thro' Lands and
Seas;

Why

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Why ſeek ye Fire in ſome exalted Sphere?
Earth's fruitful Boſom will ſupply you here.
Not ſuch, whoſe horrid flaſhes ſcare the Plain,
But gives enlivening Warmth to Earth and Men,
Iron, Braſs, and Gold, its melting Force obey,
(Ah, who is free from Gold's Almighty Sway)
Nay into Gold 'twill change a baſer Ore,
Hence the vain Chymiſt Deifies its Power;
If't be a God, as 'tis believ'd by you,
This place, and Scotland, *more than Heaven can ſhew.*

The publick Revenue is wonderfully advanced of late Years, for which the Town is in a great Meaſure indebted to the provident Care and good Management of its two great Patriots, Sir *William Blackett*, Baronet, and *Timothy Daviſon*, Eſq; Aldermen of it.

This Town is a Burrough, at leaſt as ancient as King *Richard* II. who granted that a Sword ſhould be carried before the Mayor, to which Privilege, King *Henry* the Sixth added this, That it ſhould be then, and continue for ever after a County incorporate of it ſelf. It is at preſent governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and other inferior Officers. It hath two Markets Weekly, the one on *Tueſday*, and the other on *Saturday*, and four Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on the Feaſt of the *Annunciation*, *March* 25; on *Aſcenſion*-Day, on the Feaſt of St. *Barnabas*, *June* 11, and on St. *Luke*'s Day, *October* 18. Here is alſo an Exchange for the promoting of Trade, and a Cuſtom-Houſe for the gathering of his Majeſty's Revenue, in which are theſe Officers; two Cuſtomers, the one Outward, the other Inward, who have each of them a Salary of 27 *l. per Annum*, a Comptroller, who has 20 *l. per Annum*, a Searcher, 10 *l. per Annum*, theſe hold their Places by Patent; a Collector, who has for himſelf and Clerks 190 *l. per Annum*, and fifty five other Officers who are placed by the Commiſſioners, and have for their Salaries in all 1160 *l. per Annum*

This Place being one of the moſt conſiderable Towns of theſe Northern Parts, as the Caſtle, which now is almoſt quite ruin'd, hath, from its firſt Building, had Men of the firſt Rank for its Governors, as *Brian Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Britany*, 12 *Hen.* III. &c. So many of the moſt conſiderable Tranſactions between *England* and *Scotland* have been managed here, *viz.* When *David* King of *Scotland* was prevailed with by *Maud* the Empreſs, who was eſteemed the Right Heir of the Kingdom, as being the only Child of King *Henry* I. and to whom the Nobility had moſt of them ſworn to receive her for his Succeſſor, to revenge her Injury upon King *Stephen*, who had by Artifice poſſeſſed himſelf of the Throne, and reſtore the Kingdom to her; He in all poſſible Haſte aſſembled an Army, and entring into *England*, firſt took the City and Caſtle of *Carliſle*, and marching into *Northumberland*, took *Newcaſtle*, and many other Places on the Borders. King *Stephen* having Advice of theſe Proceedings of the *Scotch* King, forthwith gathered an Army, and marched into *Cumberland*, reſolving to recover by Force what the Enemy had gotten by Surprize, and pitched his Camp near *Carliſle*. King *David* being a Perſon of a fierce Courage, prepared to give the *Engliſh* Battle; but having better conſidered King *Stephen*'s Strength, he was contented to hearken to Propoſals of Peace, to render *Newcaſtle* to King *Stephen*, upon Condition, that he might retain *Cumberland*, which King *Stephen* granted, hoping thereby to make King *David* for the future faithful to him.

Again, When King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 28, minding to invade *Scotland*, cauſed the whole Force of ſuch as were to ſerve him in the Wars, to attend him, and ſo with a mighty Hoſt marched to *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, intending from thence to Invade the ſame, to revenge the many Injuries the *Scots* had done unto him and his Subjects, and particularly, that *Walter Comin*, a mighty Baron of *Scotland*, and other Noblemen of that Nation, had built two Caſtles near the *Engliſh* Confines, the one in *Galloway*, and the other in *Lothian*, and further had received and guarded ſeveral Rebels to the King of *England*, as *Jeffrey de Mariſch*, an *Iriſhman*, and diverſe others, and the King of *Scots*, for the Defence of himſelf and his Country, had raiſed an huge Army; certain Noblemen of both Sides, conſidering what great Effuſion of

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Blood would follow, if these Kings came to a Battle, went to the King while he lay in this Town, and by their Mediation reconciled the two Kings, the King of *Scots* at the same time sealing an Instrument in the Presence of many of his Nobles, testifying the Allegiance which he owed, and would for the future pay to the King of *England*, as his Superiour Lord.

Again, In the Controversy between *Robert de Brus*, and *John de Baliol*, about their Succession to the Crown of *Scotland*, when the Decision of it, to avoid the Miseries of a Civil War, which would otherwise have unavoidably followed, was referred to the King of *England*, *Edward* I. and after a full Hearing of the Pretences on both Sides, King *Edward* with the good Will and Assent of the *Scottish* Lords, Assessors with him in that Cause, gave solemn Judgment for *Baliol*, as being Descended of the eldest Daughter of *David* Earl of *Huntington*, a younger Son of the Royal Line of *Scotland*, whose Issue (the Line of the elder Brother being Extinct) was to Inherit without Question, and according to the Sentence, *Baliol* was crowned King of *Scotland* on St. *Andrew*'s Day: King *Edward* being at this Town, *Baliol* in the *Christmas* following came to him, and did his Homage to him for the whole Kingdom of *Scotland*, *Anno* 1293.

Again, When the *Scots* joining in Confederacy with the *French*, invaded *England*, and *David Brus*, King of *Scotland*, was taken Prisoner by Sir *John Copland*, at a Place near *Durham*, called *Nevil's-Cross*; among other Places, where Commissioners both on the Part of *England* and *Scotland* met, to treat of the Release of the said *David* from Imprisonment, this of *Newcastle* was one, as *Hexham* had before been another; but at neither Place could such an Agreement be made as to procure his Liberty. At length, after King *David* had undergone about eleven Years Imprisonment, at the incessant Suit of *Joan* his Queen, he was released from his Confinement; but upon these Conditions, *viz.* That he should pay for his Ransom 100000 Marks Striveling, and demolish certain Castles. 'Twas to this Place that King *Charles* I. after he had resigned himself up to the *Scotch* Army under General *Leven*, with Hopes of being restored to his Crown, was carried from the Siege of *Newarke*, and kept 8 Months in the Power of the *Scots*, who behaved themselves very artfully to him, and in such a Manner, that most Men believed they would not have parted with him, till a full Peace was concluded, and his Majesty seated on his Throne; for when the Parliament earnestly required that the King should be delivered up to them, the *Scots* briskly insisted upon the Restitution of the King's Legal Rights, which had been urged in all his Majesty's Declarations, and condemned their Actings against him, as much as he had done, which raised his Majesty's Hopes of a Restoration very much. While these Things passed between the Parliament and *Scots*, here also happened that celebrated Conference between King *Charles* I. of glorious Memory, and Mr. *Henderson*, the *Scotch* Presbyterian Parson, and a great Champion of the Presbyterian Party in *England*, who being vanquished by the King's Arguments, testified his thorough Conviction by his open Repentance, and being after it reconciled to the Church of *England*, died of Grief, (as is credibly reported), that he had offended so Good and Pious a Prince; but his Party affirm, contrary to Truth, that his Grief was, because he could not perswade the King to sign the Propositions for Peace, which the Parliament sought with great Violence to impose upon him. After this Dispute, the King, who had some Months before put himself under the Protection of the *Scotch* Army, waited with full Expectation, and Hopes of their Restoring him to his Royalty, according to some Promises before given him by them, but they much disappointed him, for tho' they refused to yield him up into the Power of the Parliament, which much pleased the King, yet at length they came to an Agreement with a Committee of Parliament sent to them, *viz.* That upon the Payment of 200 thousand Pounds in Hand, and Security given for the like Sum by the Parliament of *England*, they would deliver up the King to them; which being

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ing performed, the King was in the End of *January* 1646, resigned up into the Hands of a Comittee of Parliament, of whom Major General *Brown* was one at this Town, and by them conveyed to his Majesty's own House at *Holmby* in *Northamptonshire*, where we have shewed what Treatment He had.

This Town, tho' one of the most considerable in *England* for Trade and Extent; yet in conferring Titles of Honour upon the Nobility, was not, so far as we can find, taken Notice of till King *James* I. *Reg.* 2. created

Lodowick Stuart, Son of *Esme Stuart*, Duke of *Lenox* in *Scotland*, Baron of *Sittringham* in *Yorkshire*, and Earl of *Richmond*, and at length, *May* 17. *Reg.* 21. Earl of *Newcastle upon Tine*, and Duke of *Richmond*. He was a near Kinsman to the King himself, his Grandfather being Brother to the King's Father, and on that Account, not only dignified with Titles of Honour in *England*, but put into the most profitable Places of the Court, as Lord Great Chamberlain, and Steward of the King's Houshold. He married 3 Wives, but had no Child by either of them, and so the Title of Earl of this Place departed from his Family, for tho' *James*, his Brother *Esme's* Son, was restored to the Title of Duke of *Richmond*, he was Earl of *March*, and not of *Newcastle*. He died *Feb.* 11, 1623.

William Cavendish, Knight of the *Bath*, made in 1610, 8 *Jac.* I. at the Creation of *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*, Son and Heir of Sir *Charles Cavendish*, was by the same King, *Reg.* 18. advanced to the Title of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Ogle*, as also of a Viscount, by the Title of Viscount *Mansfield*; and on *March* 7. 3 *Car.* I. to the Dignity of Baron *Cavendish* of *Bolsover* and *Bertram*, and Earl of *Newcastle*. He was in so great Esteem with his Majesty King *Charles* I. that in the Year 1642, when the Parliament made that great Defection from their Sovereign, he made him Governor of Prince *Charles*, his eldest Son, which Honour he was so sensible of, that to the utmost of his Power he assisted his Majesty in all his Troubles, and gave him those Instances of his Gratitude, *viz.* He mann'd and fortify'd the Town and Port of *Newcastle*, and Castle of *Tinmouth* for his Majesty's Service, and afterwards leaving other Forces, routed the Rebels in *Yorkshire*, and other adjoyning Counties, taking most of their Strongholds; but most especially at *Bradford*, where he vanquished the strongest Army the Parliament had in these Parts (himself valiantly leading his Troops) and possessed himself of 22 Guns, and many Colours. Moreover, when the Queen landed at *Burlington* with Arms and Ammunition for his Majesty. He received her with Honour, and conducted her under strong Guards to the King at *Oxford*, which Service was so acceptable to the King, that he advanced him to the Dignity of Marquis of *Newcastle*, 19 *Car.* I. After this he continued in Arms for his Majesty, and defended the City of *York* for 3 Months Space against three powerful Armies, consisting of *Scots* and *English*; but when the King was Beheaded, and all came into the Parliament's Power, he was forced to fly the Nation, and remain in Banishment till the Restoration of King *Charles* II. who in Consideration of these, and other his most Loyal Adventures, further advanced him to the Dignity of Earl of *Ogle*, and Duke of *Newcastle*, *March* 16, 1664. 16 *Car.* II. He had two Wives, but had Children by the first only, *viz.* *Charles* and *Henry*, and 3 Daughters, *Charles* died without Issue, and

Henry succeeded his Father in Honour and Estate, and marrying *Frances*, the eldest Daughter of *William Pierpoint* of *Thoresby*, Esq; second Son to *Robert* Earl of *Kingston*, had by her Issue one Son, named *Henry*, and four Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *Christopher* Duke of *Albemarle*, *Frances*, *Margaret*, Heir to *Henry Cavendish* Duke of *Newcastle*, married to *John Hollis*, Earl of *Clare*, and *Katharine*. *Henry* the Son died unmarried, and not long after *Henry* the Father, *July* 26, 1691, and so this Honour was Extinct in the Male Line of this Family; but

Follows

John Hollis, Earl of *Clare*, who had married *Margaret Cavendish* above-mentioned, appearing with the moſt early in Aſſerting the Liberties of the Nation againſt Popery and Tyranny, and advancing the Revolution with great Zeal, was, in Conſideration of theſe his great Services, promoted to the Dignity of the Marquis of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcaſtle*, ſworn of their Majeſty's Privy-Council, and in 1698, inſtalled Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, one of the Commiſſioners for carrying on the Union with *Scotland* in Queen *Anne*'s Reign, and afterwards for holding the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, having before been conſtituted Lord Privy-Seal, Lord Chief-Juſtice in Eyre on the North of *Trent*, Lord Lieutenant of *Nottinghamſhire*, *Middleſex*, and the Eaſt and Weſt Ridings of *Yorkſhire*, Lord Warden of *Shirwood*-Foreſt, and Governor of the Town and Fort of *Kinſton* upon *Hull*; all, or moſt of which, he held to the Time of his Death. He left only one Daughter, the Lady *Henrietta*, who married after his Deceaſe to *Edward* Lord *Harley*, Son and Heir Apparent to *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*; he died immenſely rich at his Seat at *Walbeck* in *Nottinghamſhire*, of a Bruiſe he received by a Fall from his Horſe, and left the greateſt Part of his Land-Eſtate to the eldeſt Son of his youngeſt Siſter, *Grace Hollis*, who was married to *Thomas Pelham*, Baron of *Laughton*, by whom ſhe had

Thomas Hollis-Pelham, Baron of *Laughton*, and at length created Duke of *Newcaſtle*, after his Uncles Deceaſe. He hath married the Lady *Henrietta Godolphin*, Daughter to the Earl of that Name, and Grand-Daughter of *John* late Duke of *Marlborough*. He hath diſcovered long a ſteady Zeal for the Honour and Intereſt of his Country.

Men of Note, whoſe Worth and Virtue may recommend them to Poſterity, born, or inhabiting this Town, are

Richard Holdſworth, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of St. *John's Colledge* in *Cambridge*, Rector of St. *Peters-Poor* in *London*, Arch-Deacon of *Huntington*, and at laſt Maſter of *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*. He continued long an Eminent Preacher in *London*, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. till the Turning of the Times, when he ſuffered a long Impriſonment in *Ely* Houſe, and the *Tower*, for Licenſing his Majeſty's Declarations to the Preſs; forwarding Supplies to the King to ſuppreſs the Rebellion, and for a Sermon he preached when he was Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, and being reſtored at length to his Liberty, he waited upon his Majeſty in the *Iſle of Wight*. He was prefer'd to the Biſhoprick of *Briſtol* in 1646, and refuſed it; not becauſe he ſaid (as 'twas reported) he ſcorned to wear a *Briſtol* Stone, as if it was too ſmall for his Acceptance, but becauſe he eſteemed the Acceptance of it at that Juncture both unſafe and unſeaſonable, for he was a zealous Aſſertor of Epiſcopacy, and did a little after accept of the Deanery of *Worceſter*, tho' he received no Profits of it. He left no Writings to Poſterity; but after his Death a Sermon, entituled, *The Valley of Viſion*, was publiſhed under his Name, unworthy of ſo learned an Author, and therefore Dr. *Fuller* is poſitive that it was none of his. Mr. *Lloyd*, in his Life, ſays, That there was a Volume of his learned Lectures at *Gresham College*, publiſhed by Dr. *Richard Peaſon*, Miniſter of St. *Bride's*, *London*, with the Conſent and Approbation of Biſhop *Brownrig*, one of his Executors, and printed by *William Wells*, and Mr. *Scot*, at the *Prince's Arms* in *Little-Britain*, in 1661. He died *Auguſt* 22, in the Year 1649, and was buried in his own Pariſh-Church of St. *Peter's-Poor*, *London*. Dr. *Jeffreys* of *Pembroke-Hall*, *Cambridge*, preached his Funeral Sermon, taking for his Text, *Pſalm* 102. 4. *My Days are like a Shadow that declineth*, and he was accompanied to his Grave with great Lamentation of his Friends and Pariſhioners. His Executors, Sir *Thomas Rich*, Sir *Robert Abdy*, and Biſhop *Brownrig*, erected a fair Monument over his Body, with a large Inſcription, containing his Character and Preferments. It is ſaid of him, That the Death of his Royal Maſter

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her so affected him, that he never was well after it, and tho' he lingred long in Sickness, died weeping for him.

Stephen Brown, Son of *John Brown*, Grocer of this Town, afterwards Knighted and chosen Lord Mayor of *London* in 1438. In which Year happened a great and general Famine, caused chiefly by unseasonable Weather, and much increased by an huckstering Sort of Husbandmen, who might properly be called, *Knaves in Grain*; insomuch, that Wheat was sold for 3 Shillings a Bushel, (an intollerable Price according to the Standard of those Times) so that the poor People were forced to make themselves Bread of Fern-Roots. Sir *Stephen Brown* was much troubled at this Affliction of the Poor, and to help them, sent at his own Charge several Ships to *Dantzick* to buy *Rye*, which having done, they made so speedy a Return, that he sunk the Markets for Corn to reasonable Rates, whereby many, who were almost ready to starve were preserved. He was one of the first *Londoners*, who in Want of Corn, shewed them a Way to relieve their City by Foreign Markets, prompted by Charity, not Covetousness, to this Adventure into *Prussia*. He may be said to have often relieved the City of *London* upon the like Occasions since, tho' long before dead; for, as *Symmachus* says, he is the Author of following good Deeds, who led the Way first by his Example.

Mr. *Anderson*, a Townsman and Merchant of *Newcastle*, who being talking with a Friend upon *Newcastle* Bridge, and fingering a Ring of Value, which he had on his Finger, before he was aware let it fall into the River, and was much troubled for the Loss of it; but after some Time it was found in a Fish caught in the River, and restored to him. The same Thing is reported by *Herodotus*, in his third Book of *Polycrates*, King of *Samos*, esteemed at that Time, a principal Favourite of Fortune; and may satisfy us of the Truth of *Solomon*'s Saying, *There is no new Thing under the Sun*, the same remarkable Accident falling out now again.

Dr. *Thomas Jackson*, the famous President of *Corpus-Christi-College* in *Oxford*, was Minister of St. *Nicholas*'s Church in this Parish, where he was chosen without any Suit of his Own into that Place. In his Youth, it seems, his Parents design'd him for a Merchant of this Town, but Providence placed him here as a Factor for Heaven, in which Station he behaved himself with the greatest Fidelity and Commendation, as being throughly sensible of the great Value of Souls; for as he was a most excellent and elegant Preacher, and profound Divine, so he adorned his Doctrine with a suitable Life and Conversation. He was a Man very studious, humble and courteous, and it may be said, to a Fault charitable, for while he was Minister here, he seldom went out but what Money he had about him he gave to the Poor; insomuch, that at length the Poor of the Town so flocked about him as he passed along the Streets, that those about him were obliged to take Care when he went out, that he should not have much Money in his Pocket. After he was President of *Corpus*, he resigned his Vicarage of St. *Nicholas*, to one Mr. *Alvey* of *Trinity-College*, upon no other Relation, or Account, but out of the good Opinion that he conceived of his Merits, and Fitness for so great a Charge. He died *Sept.* 21, 1640. and was buried in the Chapel of his College without any Memorial; his Learned and Excellent Writings, which are as many, as fill three good large Folio's, and were printed in 1672-3, being Monument enough to perpetuate his Memory to all Generations, notwithstanding the Character Mr *Pryn* gives him as an *Arminian*, whose Doctrine was then indeed odious, but is now got out of the Cloud.

Mr. *Eldard Alvey*, who succeeded Dr. *Jackson* in 1630, lived to see the horrid Confusions brought into the Nation by the Rebellion of the Parliament against their Sovereign, and was an early, as well as a deep Sufferer, for he was not only outed of his Spiritual Promotions, and had all his moveable Goods seized, and an Estate of 60*l. per Annum* in Land, tho' he had at the same Time a Wife and Seven Children; but he was imprisoned at *Newcastle*, *Holy-Island*, and *Norwich*, by which Sufferings 'twas thought his Death was hastened, which

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which happened in 1648; otherwiſe he had recommended himſelf by his Activity for the Royal Cauſe, ſo much, that King *Charles* II. at the Reſtoration would have rewarded him with ſome ſignal Favours.

Dr. *George Wiſhart* was alſo about the ſame Time Lecturer of the ſame Church. He for his Loyalty and Conformity, was by the Houſe of Commons, *June* 18, 1642, reſolved unfit to be Lecturer of St. *Nicholas's*, and ſo, as may be ſuppoſed, turned out of that Place; but that did not content his Enemies, for they plundered and impriſoned him in the worſt Part of the *Tolbooth* at *Edenborough*, called the *Thieves-Hole*. Being releaſed, he became Miniſter of St. *Andrew's* in that City, and afterwards was Chaplain to the Marquis of *Montroſe*, and upon his Death to the Queen of *Bohemia*, with whom he continued till King *Charles* II. got to his Throne, when he was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Edinborough*, in which he ſat till the Year 1671, when he died. He wrote the compleat Hiſtory of the Wars of *Scotland* under the Marquis of *Montroſe*.

Robert Bonner was at the ſame time Curate of *All-Saints* in this Town, and was both ſequeſtred and impriſoned for his Loyalty.

Amor Oxley, Schoolmaſter in this Town, was alſo ſequeſtred and plundered.

Sir *John Morley*, Mayor of this Town, and Sir *Nicholas Cole*, an Inhabitant of it, who was forced to compound for his Eſtate by the Payment of 546 Pounds, deſerve for their ſteady Loyalty to be recommended to Poſterity, as good Examples.

HEXHAM, which *Bede* calls *Hagustald*, and the *Saxons* Hextoldesham. A little above this Town, South and North *Tine* meet, and with a full Stream preſs forward in one Channel for the Ocean. This Place was the *Axelodunum* of the *Romans*, where the firſt Cohort of the *Spaniards* were in Garriſon, as the very Name implies, and ſo does the Situation, being upon the Riſing of a Hill, for the *Britains* called ſuch a Mount *Dunum*. *Richard*, the Prior of the Monaſtery here, gives this Account of the Town. Not far from the Southern Bank of the River *Tine*, ſtands a Town of a ſmall Extent indeed at preſent, and but thinly Inhabited, but (as the remaining Marks of its ancient State will teſtify) heretofore very Large and Magnificent. This Place is called *Hextoldesham*, from the little Rivulet, *Hextold*, which runs by it, and ſometimes ſuddenly overflows it. In the Year 675, Queen *Etheldreda*, Wife to King *Egfrid*, aſſigned it for an Epiſcopal See to St. *Wilfrid*, who built here a Church, which for a moſt curious, and moſt beautiful Fabrick, ſurpaſſed all the Monaſteries in *England*. He alſo informs us at large what great Immunities and Privileges were granted to it by ſeveral of the *Saxon* Kings, and how well they were ſecured to it; as alſo how far the Bounds of her Fridſtol, or Sanctuary, extended, *viz.* a Mile round it every way, which Privilege is ſtill preſerved inviolate, ſo that it hath at ſeveral times preſerved great Numbers of People, even in Time of War, againſt the Violence of their Enemies. Much of this Deſcription of this Place is confirmed by *Malmsbury*, who thus characterizes it, ſaying, This Town was Crown-Land, till Biſhop *Wilfrid* changed others for it with Queen *Etheldreda*, and then thus deſcribes it. 'Twas wonderful to ſee what towering Buildings were there erected, how admirably contrived with winding Stairs, by Maſons brought (in Proſpect of his great Liberality) from *Rome*, inſomuch that they ſeemed to vye with the *Roman* Pomp, and long out-ſtruggled Time it ſelf. While this Town was in its Glory, King *Egfrid* made this little City a Biſhop's Seat, and twelve Biſhops beſides St. *Cuthbert* (who was elected and conſecrated to it, tho' he would not take the Charge upon him) ſat ſucceſſively in it; but when the *Daniſh* Wars prevailed in *England*, it wholly loſt that Honour. The Names and Actions of the Biſhops we ſhall defer the Relation of till we come to our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and ſhall now ſpeak of the preſent Condition of the Town.

The Lordſhip of this Town did anciently belong to the Archbiſhop of *York*, till *Robert Holgate*, Archbiſhop in 1544, parted

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parted with it in Exchange with King *Henry* VIII. for other Lands, whereby it was annexed to the Crown, as it ſtill remains, we ſuppoſe. The Town is a Corporation, governed by a Bailiff, annually choſen; but ſends no Members to Parliament. Its Market weekly is on *Tueſday*, and Fair, on the Conception of the Virgin *Mary*, *Dec.* 8. At preſent the greateſt Glory of it is the old Monaſtery, Part whereof, ſoon after the Diſſolution, was turned into a Dwelling-Houſe by Sir *John Foſter*, whoſe Poſterity having enjoyed it a while it was ſold, with the Eſtate thereunto belonging, to Sir *John Fenwick*, whoſe Family poſſeſſed it, but a little time, before they ſold it to Sir *William Blacket* of *Newcaſtle*, Baronet, before-mentioned. As to the Church belonging to the Monaſtery, the Weſt End of it is demoliſhed, but the reſt of it ſtands ſtill entire, and is a very ſtately Structure, and is made Uſe of as the Pariſh-Church. In the Choire of it is a fair, but old Tomb, for a Perſon of Honour (of the Martial Family of the *Humfranvils*, as the Coat of Arms Engraven on it Witneſſeth) with his Legs a-croſs, as was the Cuſtom in thoſe Times, to bury ſuch as had taken the Croſs upon them, in that Poſture, as being under that Banner engaged in the *Holy War*, for the Recovery of the *Holy Land* out of the Hands of the *Mahometans*. Near the Eaſt End of the Church, on a riſing Ground, ſtand two ſtrong Bulwarks of hewn Stone, which are ſaid to belong to the Archbiſhop of *York*, as formerly Lord of the Place, and are yet reſerved to him.

The Country adjoyning to it South-Weſt-ward, takes it Name from this Town, and was anciently called *Hexamſhire*, and did then, as 'tis ſaid (how truly we know not) challenge the Rights of a County Palatine, being then under the Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *York*; but ſince it is become Part of the Crown-Lands by the fore-mentioned Exchange, it hath been by Act of Parliament, 14 *Eliz.* 13, annexed to the County of *Northumberland*, with all its Civil Liberties and Franchiſes, and all Writs taken out againſt any of the Inhabitants, both of the Town and Parts adjacent, are directed to the Sheriff of *Northumberland*; but as to the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, it is not the ſame with the reſt of the County, it being ſtill a peculiar belonging to the Archbiſhop of *York*.

Near this Town *John Nevil*, Marquis *Montague*, ſecond Son to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and Brother to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, upon the Inſurrection in theſe Northern Parts, made by *Henry* Duke of *Somerſet*, and the Lords *Ruſs*, *Molins*, and others, on the behalf of the *Lancaſtrians*, came upon them on a ſudden with a powerful Army of *Yorkiſts*, and their Men falling of from them, he took them all Priſoners, and beheaded ſome of them, for which brave Action King *Edward* IV. advanced him to the Title of Earl of *Northumberland*, and intruſted him in many other important Affairs of the Kingdom; but the King afterwards ſuſpecting his Fidelity, incited the People of this County to deſire the Reſtoration of young *Henry Piercy* to his Father's Honour, which being granted, he was required to reſign his Patent, and made Marquis *Montague*; but it ſo diſguſted him, that he revolted to his Brother *Richard*, then engaged for the *Lancaſtrians*, and being received into Favour, was conſtituted Lord Warden of the Eaſt Marches of *Scotland*, and had the Lordſhip and Caſtle of *Wreſil* in *Yorkſhire* ſettled on him and his Heirs Male for ever. King *Edward* upon this Union of the Brothers, ſeeing his Cauſe almoſt deſperate, fled beyond Sea to the Duke of *Burgundy*, of whom having procured a good Body of Forces, he landed at *Pomfret*, where he endeavoured to gain this Marquis to his Side again, and ſo far prevailed, that at *Barnet-Field* he was about flying over to him, which being diſcerned by his Brother's Attendants, they fell upon him, and killed him. His Brother the Earl of *Warwick* was ſlain alſo in that Battle, and both of them were buried together at the Abbey of *Butleſham*, or (as 'tis commonly called) *Biſham* in *Berkſhire*. 'Twas in theſe Conflicts about the Crown, that *Robert* Lord *Hungerford*, 3 *Edw.* IV. poſſeſſed himſelf of the Caſtle of *Alnwick* with 5 or 6 hundred *Frenchmen*; but not being able to

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hold it out againſt King *Edward*'s Power, fled, and was taken at *Hexham*, from whence, after a while, he was conveyed to *Newcaſtle*, and there beheaded; but he was buried in the North Iſle of the Cathedral Church at *Salisbury*, by *Eleanor* his Wife.

George Ritſchel, a *Bohemian* by Birth, who fled his own Country becauſe *Ferdinand* II. drove the Proteſtants out of his Dominions, and came into *England* about the Year 1641, hath rendred this Town famous, being the Vicar of it 28 Years almoſt. He was a very learned Man, as his Writings prove him. For his *Contemplationes Metaphyſicæ*, &c. printed at *Oxford*, 1648, were re-printed at *Frankfort*, by the Care of *Magnus Heſenthalerus*, Profeſſor at *Wirtemberg*, who in his Epiſtle Dedicatory, ſays, They were re-printed at the Deſire of many learned Men, &c. and his *Diſſertatio de Ceremoniis Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ*, &c. got him very great Credit with his Dioceſan, Dr. *John Coſin*, and is much commended by Dr. *Durell*, in his *S. Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Vindiciæ*. He wrote ſome other Things, as his *Ethica Chriſtiana*, *De fide Catholica*, &c. not yet printed, but are probably in the Hands of his Son, or other Poſterity who ſucceeded him at *Hexham*. He died *Decemb.* 28, 1683, and was buried in the Chancel of *Hexham*, where a Monument was ſoon after ſet upon him with an Inſcription thereon, containing the Character before given him, in Elegant *Latin*.

John of *Hexham* was born alſo in this Town. He was firſt a Monk, and then Prior of the Monaſtery here (of which we ſhall give an Account in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory following) a grave, modeſt, meek, courteous, and affable Man, yet ſevere and rigid in puniſhing the Faults of ſuch as were under his Charge; learned alſo, and eloquent, and a diligent Searcher after Hiſtories and Antiquities, and tho' he taught Philoſophy and Divinity publickly in his Monaſtery, yet in private he read Hiſtorians, and particularly venerable *Bede*, as much as his Time would permit. He made an Addition of twenty five Years to the Hiſtory of *Simeon* of *Durham*, beginning at the 9th Year of King *Henry* II. and proceeding to the firſt Year of King *Richard* I. calling it an Hiſtory of twenty five Years. He alſo wrote of Signs and Comets; a Deſcription of the *Scotch* Wars. Some Sermons, and other Things. He flouriſhed about the Year of Chriſt 1190.

Richard of *Hexham* was educated under him in monaſtical and ſchool Learning, and being a Monk firſt, and afterward Prior of the ſame Monaſtery, ſo diligently imitated him, that he ſucceeded him in his Employment and Teaching; for he in publick taught his Brethren Philoſophy and Divinity, yet in private he read Hiſtory, and hath very accurately deſcribed the Affairs of his Times, eſpecially in *England*, in theſe Books: *The Actions of King* Stephen, *and King* Henry *II. The War of the Standard. A ſhort Chronicle from* Adam *to* Henry *the Emperor. Of the State, and Biſhops of the Church of* Hexam. He died and was buried in his Monaſtery, *Anno* 1192.

MORPETH, a Market-Town ſtanding upon the *Wentsbeck*, which runs thro' the middle of it almoſt; for the Body of the Town is ſeated on the Northern Bank of it, and the Church on the Southern; near to which ſtands on a ſhady Hill, the Caſtle, which, together with the Town, came from *Roger de Merlac*, or *Merley*, in whoſe Family it had been for ſome Succeſſions, to the Lords of *Grayſtoke*, by the Marriage of *William Grayſtoke* to *Mary*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of the ſaid *Roger*. His Grandfather of the ſame Name, 1 *Johan.* by paying a Fine of 20 Marks, and two good Palfreys, obtained a Licenſe for holding a Market and Fair at this his Mannor of *Morpeth*. *Roger Bertrani*, another Baron of theſe Parts, finding that the Market at *Morpeth* proved a Detriment to his Market at *Mitford*, impleaded this laſt *Roger* in the County Court of *Northumberland* for Damages; but King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 34, being acquainted with it, ſent his Precept to the Sheriff, prohibiting him to go further on in that Suit, becauſe it belonged not to his Juriſdiction.

This Mannor continued ſome time in the Family of *Grayſtoke*, but Iſſue Male failing,

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failing, it paſſed by the Female Heirs to the Barons *Dacres* of *Gilleſland* in *Cumberland*, by which their Eſtate was greatly enlarged; for the Barony of *Morpeth* conſiſteth not only of the Caſtle and Lordſhip of the Town, but hath many Villages Members of it, as *Grimſweſt*, *Ulweham*, *Hebſcot*, *Schilington*, *Twiſel*, *Salwick*, two *Duddens*, *Cliſton*, *Caldwell*, *Staington*, *Scotton*, *Blakedon*, North and South *Wydeſlad*, *Killingwith*, *Benton* and *Waver*. This Eſtate continued ſome Generations in that Family of the *Dacres*, but at length Iſſue Male failing, it came by *Elizabeth*, Siſter and Co-heir of *George* laſt Lord *Dacre*, to her Husband the Lord *William Howard* of *Naworth*, third Son to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, whoſe Grandſon *Charles* was ſoon after the Reſtoration created Lord *Dacres* of *Gilleſland*, Viſcount *Morpeth*, and Earl of *Carliſle*, which Honours were inhereted by his Son *Edward*, and are now enjoyed by his Grandſon *Charles*, the third Earl of *Carliſle* of that Family, whoſe eldeſt Son bears the honorary Title of *Henry* Viſcount *Morpeth*.

The preſent State of this Town is this. It is a Corporation, governed by two Bailiffs annually choſen by the Freemen, and ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, but not of many Years ſtanding. It hath a very good Market on *Wedneſday*, weekly, for Corn, Cattle, and all neceſſary Proviſions, and a Fair yearly on . It is a Poſt-Town, and a good thorough-fare, lying about 4 Furlongs on the Road. The Caſtle is in Ruins, as moſt of the other Caſtles of the Nation are. Here was anciently an Hoſpital for infirm People, on which *William de Merley*, a great Man in his Time, beſtowed a Carucate of Land; but not finding any Mention of it in the Monaſticon, nor in Mr. *Speed*'s Catalogue from *Leland*, we ſuppoſe it was diſſolved long before the General Suppreſſion by King *Henry* VIII. Nothing more is Recorded of this Place, ſo far as we can diſcover, but that *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *William* Lord *Grayſtock*, had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of this Mannor of *Morpeth*, among other Eſtates, and that in the Year of our Lord 1215, the Townſmen themſelves burnt it in pure ſpite to King *John*.

This Town is famous for being the Birth Place of two Eminent Phyſicians, *viz.*

William Turner, bred in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, where he became an excellent Latiniſt, Grecian, Poet, and Orator. He being a very zealous Proteſtant, and writing ſeveral Books in Defence of the Reformed Doctrine, was very much moleſted for the ſame by Biſhop *Gardiner*, and others then in Power, who kept him long in Priſon; but having eſcaped by a wonderful Providence, he fled beyond Sea. At *Ferrara* in *Italy*, he commenced Doctor of Phyſick, gaining his Degree there with general Applauſe. He went afterwards into *Germany*, and there lived in great Credit and Practiſe, and died there (as is conjectured) in Queen *Mary*'s Reign. He wrote a great Herbal, and a Book of Phyſick, for the Uſe of the *Engliſh* Gentry; as alſo ſeveral Treatiſes about Plants, Fiſhes, Stones, Metals, *&c.* He is worthy (ſays Dr. *Fuller*) of our ſpecial Notice, becauſe he was both a Confeſſor and Phyſician, Qualifications, which we obſerve not to meet every Day in the ſame Perſon. And

Thomas Gibſon, who flouriſhed at the ſame time, and was ſo eminent in his Profeſſion, that *Bale* gives him an higher Character then the former, *viz.* That he did *Ægritudinum ſanationes incredibiles*, *i. e.* incredible Cures of Diſeaſes. He was a zealous Oppoſer of the Popiſh Doctrines, and wrote ſeveral Books againſt them, and among others, one entituled, *The Treaſons of the Prelates ſince the Conqueſt*; yet not forgetting his own Profeſſion, for he wrote upon the Nature of Herbs. He was alive in the laſt Year of Queen *Mary*; for *Bale* ſendeth forth an Hearty Prayer to God for the Continuance of his Health and Happineſs, he being not only his Friend, but ſo uſeful in his Generation.

BERWICK, the laſt Town in *England*, ſtanding upon the Northern Bank of the *Tweed*, juſt upon the Mouth of it. While *England* and *Scotland* continued different Kingdoms, and the *Scots*, who ever reckoned it belonged to them, becauſe it ſtood on their Side of the River, watch'd all Advantages to get it, it was the beſt

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fortify'd Place within the *Britiſh* Iſle; but ſince the Union of the two Kingdoms under King *James* I. that Place has been neglected: So that now *Berwick* is much outdone in Strength and regular Fortifications by *Portſmouth*, *Hull*, *Plimouth*, and ſome other Forts in *England*, there now being no Enemy to attack it.

The Name is variouſly written in old Records, *viz.* *Berewica*, *Berwicha*, *Berwichus*, *Berewich*, *Berewita*, and *Berwita*, and there are almoſt as many Opinions about the Meaning and Derivation of it. Some derive the Name from one *Berengarius*, a Romantick Duke. *Leland* fetches it from *Aber* the *Britiſh* Word, which ſignifies the Mouth of a River, and ſo makes *Aberwick* to imply a Fort built upon ſuch Mouth. Sir *Hen. Spelman* renders it, *Manerium, vel potius Membrum Manerii à corpore diſſitum, Villula, Hamleta, Manerii, ſeu Dominii, Manerium minus ad majus pertinens, quaſi* Berpeſ-pic *Manerii vicus. Si autem* Berwita *legatur* (*quod ſæpius occurrit*) *ex alio fonte petendum fuerit, viz. à* Bep, *Dominus*, & pite *Mulcta*, *i. e. Pars Manerii remotior, quæ tamen ſub Domini cognitione, & Mulctâ dignoſcitur, ut* Spalding *eſt* Berewike de Croyland, *i. e. Berwick* is a Manor, or rather a Part of a Manor, lying at a Diſtance from the Body of it, a little Village or Hamlet of a Manor or Lordſhip, a leſſer Manor belonging to a greater, as much as to ſay, Berpeſ-pic, the Wick or Village of a Manor; but if it be read *Berewite* (as it often is) it muſt be derived from another Original, *viz.* from Bep, *Dominus*, a Lord, and pite, a Mulct or Fine, *i. e.* Part of a Manor remote from it, which yet is under the Juriſdiction and under the Correction of the Lord, in which Senſe *Spalding* is a *Berwick* of *Croyland*.

Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion with Sir *Henry Spelman*, that they'll beſt know what is meant by *Berwicus*, who underſtand the true Etymology of it, and declares, that for his Part he knows not what it means, unleſs it be an Hamlet, or ſome ſuch Place, dependant upon a Place of better Note: For in the Grants of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, *Tattkill* is called the *Berwicus* of *Weſtminſter*, *Wendleſworth* the *Berwicus* of *Patrickſey*, and a thouſand of the like. The Author of the Additions to this County ſays, it may be, the moſt ſuitable Derivation of it to our preſent Purpoſe is what *Fr. Tate* has given us, in his Manuſcript Expoſition of the hard Words in *Domeſday*-Book, *Berewica*, ſays he, is a Corn-Farm, which Etymology agrees very well with the Plenty of Grain growing about the Town of *Berwick*; but Sir *Henry Spelman* ſays, he never read it in that Senſe, yet acknowledges the *Saxon* Words, bepa ſignifies Barley, and pice a Farm. But Mr. *Camden* hath another Derivation in Reſerve, which, he ſays, if it be true, (as ſome maintain) all our Pains hitherto taken in finding out the Meaning of it is loſt. It is this. The *Saxons* called the Town anciently Beonnica-pic, that is, the Town of the *Bernicians*: for 'tis well known, that this Part of the Country belonged to the Kingdom of *Bernicia*, as we have ſhewed above.

But we have been too long perhaps criticizing upon the Name; we ſhall now proceed to our other Obſervations upon it. Its Situation carries it a good Way into the Sea, ſo that the Sea and *Tweed* almoſt incircle it; and being ſeated between two mighty Kingdoms, (as *Pliny* obſerves of *Palmyra* in *Syria*) it hath always been the firſt Place that both Nations in their Wars have had an Eye upon; inſomuch, that ever ſince King *Edward* I. took it from the *Scots*, the *Engliſh* have as often retaken it as the *Scots* have ventured to ſeize it, as this Summary Abſtract of the Hiſtory of this Town will ſhew. The oldeſt Account that we find of *Berwick* is this. *William* King of *Scots* being taken Priſoner by the *Engliſh* in the Reign of King *Henry* II. redeemed his Liberty upon theſe Terms: 1. That he ſhould pay fifty thouſand Pounds Sterling down, and fifty thouſand Pounds more at a certain Time. 2. That for the ſure Payment of the ſaid laſt Sum the Earldoms of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Huntington* ſhould remain in Mortgage. And 3. for the better Security

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rity of the said Earldoms, the Castles of *Berwick*, *Edinburgh*, *Roxburgh*, and *Striveling* should be put into the Possession of the *English*, to be restored upon the Payment of the said Sum. The Author of the Additions will not allow, that *Berwick* was put into King *Henry*'s Hands, upon Condition, that it should return to the *Scots*, when the Money above-mentioned was paid; but on *M. Paris*'s Authority says, that it was absolutely surrendered and made over, alledging these Words out of him, *Pro hâc concessione & sine firmiter observandâ dedit Rex* Scotorum *Regi* Anglorum *Castella de* Berwick & Rokesburc *in perpetuum possidenda. i. e.* For the firm Observation of this Agreement the King of *Scots* gave the King of *England* the Castles of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh* to be kept for ever. *i. e.* If the Agreement were fulfilled, otherwise to be restored; for 'tis against the very Reason and Nature of cautionary Pledges to be given otherwise, and tho' indeed, as the *Polychronicon* says, King *Henry* immediately fortify'd it with a Castle, as if it had been truly his own, yet since King *Richard* I. his Son, as warlike and brave a Prince as his Father, restored it to the *Scots* upon the Payment of the fifty thousand Pounds, it cannot be well imagined, that it was otherwise put into his Father's Hands but as a Pledge for the said Payment; and 'tis not credible, that he would have parted with it otherwise.

Afterwards King *John* (as the History of *Melrosse* reports) took the Town and Castle of *Berwick* at the same Time that he burnt *Werk*, *Roxburgh*, *Mitford*, and *Morpath*, and with his *Rutters* wasted all *Northumberland*, because the Barons of that County had done Homage to *Alexander* King of *Scots* at *Felton*. A great many Years after this, when *John Baliol* King of *Scotland* had broken his Oath, and entered into a Combination with the *French* King against the *English*, King *Edward* I. incensed at his Ingratitude as well as Perjury, raised a puissant Army, and besieging *Berwick* soon took it in 1297. And that he might keep it, he staid there fifteen Days, and caused a Ditch to be cast about the Town of eighty Foot in Breadth, and of the like Depth, into which the Sea being admitted, rendered the Town much more defensible by the Garrison. But soon after the Fortune of War favouring the *Scots*, our Men in the same King's Reign quitted it, and the *Scots* seized it, but held it but a very little Time, for the *English* presently besieged it again, and had it soon surrendered to them.

In the loose Reign of King *Edward* II. *Robert Bruce*, that expert and vigilant King of *Scotland*, by practising with *Peter Spalding*, to whom King *Edward* had entrusted the Keeping of this Town, recovered it from the *English* (saith *Harding*) by a Treaty, with Peace, *Spalding*, and Treason, after it had been twenty Years in their Possession, which when King *Edward* thought to have recovered, the *Scots* diverted him from the Siege with Slaughters and Incursions upon his Towns in other Parts; so that the *Scots* kept it all his Reign. However, *Spalding* met with a just Reward of his Treason from King *Robert*, being put to Death by him. King *Edward* III. entered upon the Throne in his Minority, and by the Queen his Mother's, and the Lord *Mortimer* her Minion's Inducement and Management, seal'd a Charter of Peace to the *Scots* at *Northampton*, wherein he acquitted them of all Claim and Pretence of Superiority over *Scotland*, and so left *Berwick* in their Hands. But a little Time gave him an Opportunity as he desired to recover it, and the Superiority over *Scotland*, which his Grandfather enjoyed; for the Crown of that Nation being in Dispute between *David Bruce*, the Heir of the last King, *Robert Bruce*, and *Edward Baliol*, Heir of *Robert*, to whom King *Edward* I. had given that Kingdom, the Controversy grew so high, that *David* was forced to fly into *France* for that King's Assistance, and *Edward*, tho' crowned King of *Scotland* in *David*'s Absence, into *England*. King *Edward* III. gladly welcomed this his Royal Refugee, and considering the Foils his Father had suffered, and not holding himself obliged by the Contract made by Means of his Mother and *Mortimer*, both to his own and the Kingdom's Injury, in his

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his Minority; but being informed that the Town and Caſtle of *Berwick* belonged to the Crown of his Realm, raiſed an Army, and having the new-crown'd King of *Scotland* with him, laid Siege to it, yet having firſt ſummoned King *David* to do Homage and Fealty to him, which being refuſed, he made that a Ground for the Juſtice of his War. *Archibald Douglaſs*, Earl of *Argus*, and Governor of *Scotland* for King *David*, came againſt King *Edward* with a puiſſant Army, ſaid by our Writers to be ſixty thouſand ſtrong, to raiſe the Siege, and gave that King Battle at *Halydon-Hill* near adjoining; but after a fierce Encounter was vanquiſhed, and himſelf ſlain, with eight Earls, fifteen hundred Horſe and thirty thouſand Foot, with the Loſs only on the *Engliſh* Side of one Knight and ten Soldiers. Upon this Victory, which was obtained *Anno* 1333, *Berwick* was ſurrendered, and King *Edward* detaining it as a Part of his Patrimony diſmiſſed *Baliol* to the Government of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which he kept without Moleſtation all the reſt of his Reign, tho' long.

In the Reign of King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 1. the *Scots* Moſſe-Troopers, on the *Thurſday* before the Feaſt of St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, partly by Bribery, and partly by Treachery, entered into the Caſtle of *Berwick*, and having ſlain Sir *Robert Bointon*, a very valiant Knight, who was Conſtable thereof under the Lord *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, got Poſſeſſion of it and the Town, and ſoon after fetched a great Booty of Cattle out of the Country adjoining for their Support. The Earl was within a few Days advertiſed thereof, and preſently marched thither with four hundred Men to recover it. With theſe he aſſaulted the Caſtle on all Sides, and after two Hours Defence won it, ſlaying about forty-eight of the Defendants, and reſerving only one of the principal Men alive, that he might inform the King and his Council of the *Scots* Purpoſes, and how they won this Caſtle; for the Duke of *Lancaſter* had ſo aggravated the Matter, that the Earl was blamed by the Parliament then ſitting, as if by his Negligence or Privity the Caſtle had been loſt. Within ſeven Years after this the *Scots* obtained *Berwick* again, not by their Valour but by Purchaſe. The Earl of *Northumberland* was highly blamed for this, becauſe he had not put in a more faithful and vigilant Deputy; and was ſo ſenſible himſelf of the deſerved Cenſure, that tho' he gathered a good Body of Men to beſiege it, in Caſe it ſhould ſtand out, he choſe, for Expedition, to give the *Scots* 2000 Marks to reſign it, and depart, and ſo got it again.

When King *Henry* IV. had attained to the Throne, the Earl of *Northumberland* was one of thoſe Malecontents, who not being ſatisfy'd with the preſent Settlement of the Throne, and Management of the publick Affairs, broke out into a Rebellion. The King had then a ſtrong Army of thirty-five thouſand Men, with which he proſecuted this Earl, as he did his other Enemies, with Fury, which the Earl not being able to reſiſt, betook himſelf to this Town for Refuge. Thither the King marched with all Speed after him, which he being informed of durſt not truſt to that Fortreſs for Safety, but fled into *Scotland*, and was entertained by the Lord *Flemming*. *Berwick* being confident of great Succours from *Scotland*, refuſed to ſurrender upon the King's Summons, whereupon he ordered a Cannon to be diſcharged againſt one of the ſtrongeſt Towers in the Wall, which at one Shot threw dawn half of it, and ſo diſhearten'd the Defendants, that they ſurrender'd at Diſcretion, and found hard Terms; for the King hanged ſome preſently, and impriſoned the Reſt. Among them that were put to Death were Sir *William Greyſtoke*, Sir *Henry Bainton*, *John Blenkinſop*, and four or five other Men of Note. The King having thus gotten *Berwick*, and diſpoſed Things according to his Mind there, marched with his Army back again, and had the Caſtles of *Alnwick*, *Prodhow*, *Cockermouth*, *Langley*, and *Aluham*, which belonged to the Earl of *Northumberland*, delivered up to him, and ſo ſecured the Northern Parts to his Satisfaction.

King *Henry* enjoyed this Town quietly the remaining Part of his Reign, and ſo left it to his Son, King *Henry* V. an aſpiring

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piring Prince, who being very Intent upon the Conquest of *France* passed over into *Normandy* with a mighty Army in the Year 1417. The *Scots* being informed of the King's Absence, whether by the Instigation of the *French* King, or their own treacherous Humour, is uncertain, that they might endamage the *Lancastrians* Cause, and dispossess *Henry* of the Crown, set up a Person under the Name of King *Richard* II. and invading the Borders, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Albany* and Earl *Douglas*, with their false King *Richard*, laid Siege to this Town and *Roxburgh*, using all Stratagems to take them as soon as possible. But *Beaufort* Earl of *Exeter* being then at *Bridlington* doing his Devotions, and hearing of this Attempt of the *Scots*, laid aside his Beads, and put on his Armour to oppose them, and being joined by *John* Duke of *Bedford*, the Protector of the Realm, who brought with him 6000 stout Men, the Earls of *Northumberland*, *Westmorland*, and the Archbishop of *York*; they all proceeded forward with all Speed to relieve *Berwick*, which when the *Scots* had Intelligence of they were so daunted, that leaving their Ladders and other Engines of War, they broke up the Siege in the Night, and fled home.

Berwick after this remained firm in its Obedience and Subjection to this King *Henry* V. and his Son King *Henry* VI. so long as he held his Regal Dignity; but after the Battle at *Towton* in *Yorkshire*, he being forced to fly for Safety into *Scotland*, and leave the Throne to his Competitor, *Edward* Duke of *York*, who was immediately after crowned by the Name of King *Edward* IV. was received by the young King of *Scots* very compassionately and friendly, and promised by him all necessary Assistance to recover his Dominions. King *Henry* had a little before put in the Duke of *Somerset* to be Governor of *Berwick*, and that he might the more firmly engage the *Scots* to his Interest, he surrendered it into their Hands, and concluded a Marriage between Prince *Edward* his Son, and the Lady *Margaret* the *Scots* King's Sister, but it was never consummated. However, *Berwick* continued in the Hands of the *Scots* till the End of King *Edward*'s Reign almost, *Anno* 1481, when that King, being disappointed of a Match between *James* Prince of *Scotland* and *Cicely* his Daughter, was so incensed, that he raised an Army, and besieged *Berwick*, and having reduced all but the Castle, left the Lord *Stanley* to take that; and the Duke of *Glocester* his Brother, with the rest of the Army, marched up towards *Edinburgh*, destroying all before them with Fire and Sword. King *James* kept up close in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and would not appear; but his Lords, at the Head of a good Body of Men, sued for a Peace, which was at length agreed on upon these Conditions, That the Town and Castle of *Berwick* should be resigned to the *English*, and a full Restitution be made of all the Money lent to the *Scotch* King upon the Agreement of Marriage; which were accordingly performed.

From this Time the *English* have possessed *Berwik* without Disturbance; and that it might be able to withstand all Attacks from the *Scots*, the succeeding Kings, almost every one of them, have added something to its Fortifications, to render it more impregnable; but most of all Queen *Elizabeth*, who, to the Terror of the *Scots*, and Security of the Burghers, drew the Town into less Compass than it was before, and surrounded it with an high Stone Wall of Ashler Work, which she again strengthened with a deep Ditch, Bastions, and Counterscarp, so that its Fortifications were so strong and regular, that no Besiegers almost could hope to carry it hereafter, especially if we consider how she manned it with Soldiers of the most noted Bravery and Courage, supplied it with a surprizing Plenty of Ammunition and warlike Stores, and over all placed a Governor, not only of the chiefest Nobility, as was ever before usual, but such an one of them as she had experienced to be of the greatest Wisdom, Courage, Fidelity, and Skill in warlike Affairs, whom she made also Warden of the Eastern Marches, as the Earls of *Northumberland* were of the Middle Marches. Mathematicians place this Town

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Town in the 21ſt Degree and 43 Minutes of Longitude, and 55th Degree and 48 Minutes of Northern Latitude; ſo that the longeſt Day here is 17 Hours and 22 Minutes, and its Night hath only ſix Hours and 38 Minutes, which is attended with ſo bright a Twilight all the while, that 'tis ſaid the Soldiers of this Garriſon are able to play all Night at Dice without a Candle; which *Juvenal*'s Expreſſion may confirm, when he ſays,

Minimâ contentos Nocte Britannos.
Very little Night contents the *Britains*.

Johnſton's Poetick Deſcription of this Town may pleaſe the Reader.
Scotorum, &c.

Berwick, *the Bounds of* Scots *and* Engliſh *Land,*
Where both their Realms and both their Labours end,
After a thouſand Turns of doubtful State,
She yet out-braves the vain Aſſaults of Fate.
An happy Port in all her Storms hath found,
And ſtill roſe higher as ſhe touch'd the Ground.
Surpaſs'd by none her ſtately Form appear,
Her Sons at once inur'd to Trade and War.
Now all her Storms and all her Fears are gone;
In her glad Looks returning Joys are ſhown.
Now her old Honours are at laſt reſtor'd;
Securely now ſhe ſerves her ancient Lord;
Bleſs'd with whoſe Care united Britain *rears*
Her lofty Head among the Royal Stars.

The preſent State and Condition of this Town is; it is a County and Town of it ſelf, and is included in this County of *Northumberland*, tho' it is ſituate on the North Side of the River *Tweed*. It is a Place of very great Strength ſtill, having the Sea on the Eaſt and South-Eaſt Side, and the River *Tweed* on the South-Weſt. The Wall abovementioned is ſtill kept up in Repair, and the Caſtle upheld, both which are a great Defence to it. 'Tis a large Town, well built, and full of People. It is governed by a Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes, and ſends Members to Parliament.

It has a very great Market weekly on *Saturdays* for Corn, Salmon, and almoſt all other Proviſions, which are ſold very cheap; and Fair yearly on

Here is alſo a very ſtately Bridge over the *Tweed*.

This Town hath given Birth to

Valentine Cary, deſcended of the *Cary's*, Barons of *Hunſdon*. He was a Scholar of St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, and was after Fellow of *Chriſt*'s College, then went to St. *John*'s again, and was at length choſen Maſter of *Chriſt*'s College in the ſame Univerſity, a Caſe ſeldom known, for any Man to paſs from the ſame Colleges once and again, backward and forward; but the Reaſon may be, both theſe Colleges had one and the ſame Foundreſs, *Margaret* Counteſs of *Richmond*. He was Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, *Anno* 1612, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, and at laſt Biſhop of *Exeter*. He was a compleat Gentleman, and an excellent Scholar. While he was Biſhop, there happened an untoward Conteſt between him and the City of *Exeter*; yet it bred in his Breaſt little or no Reſentment, as this Fact may evidence, viz. When that City was viſited with the Peſtilence, he was bountiful beyond Expectation in relieving the Poor of it. He died *Anno* 1626, and lay buried under a plain Stone in the Church of St. *Paul*, *London*, till the general Conflagration of that City demoliſhed that Cathedral. He hath alſo a Monument in Memory of him in the Cathedral of *Exeter*, which we hope hath not met with the like Fate.

This Town, 2 *Jac.* I. gave the Title of Baron to *George* Lord *Home* of *Berwick*, ſoon after created Earl of *Dunbar* in *Scotland*. This *George* being in the Year 1601, one of the Maſters of the Quirry, and upon the Reſignation of the Lord *Elphingſton*, Treaſurer of *Scotland*, was one of the Perſons made Choice of (upon the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*) to attend King *James* into *England*, which Service he diſcharged with ſuch Acceptance, that that King advanc'd him to the Honours abovementioned. Of him Archbiſhop *Spotſwood* gives this Character. He was of deep Wit, and few Words, and in his Majeſty's Ser-

vice

wise no less faithful than fortunate. The most difficult Affairs he compassed without any Noise, and when he was employed, never returned till the Work was accomplished that he was sent about. He died 9 *Jac.* I. 1611, leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Theophilus* Earl of *Suffolk*.

ALNEWICK, or *Alnewicke*, commonly called *Anwick*, in *Saxon*, Ealn-pic, a Town of two Fathoms length, standing close upon the River *Alne*, *Ail*, or *Aln*, a good Thorough-fare, having a Market weekly on *Saturdays*, and a Fair yearly on

The Lordship of this Town, at the Time of the Conquest, belonged to *Gilbert Tison*, who being slain in the Battle of *Hastings*, on the Part of King *Harold*, it descended to his Son, *William Tison*, who then became Lord of *Alnwick* and *Malton* in *Yorkshire*, two large Baronies. He had only one Daughter and Heir, which, when the Conqueror understood, he bestowed her upon *Ivo de Vesey*, one of his great Commanders, in that successful Battle at *Hastings*; for 'twas his Policy to secure what he had gotten as well by Kindness as Force. This Manor continued only two Successions in *Ivo*'s Family, for *Beatrice*, his Grand-Daughter, marrying *Eustace fitz-John*, carried it into his Family, and King *Henry* II. confirmed this Castle and Barony to him. His Posterity took on them the Name of *Vesey*, to perpetuate the Memory of that Family from which they had so large an Estate.

In the Reign of *William Rufus*, *Malcolm* III. King of *Scotland*, came to *Gloucester* to the King, to commune with him about sundry Matters that related to the Peace of both Realms; but not being received and entertained in the pompous Manner he expected, he returned into his own Nation in Displeasure, and immediately getting his Army together, entred *England*, and destroyed the Country, as far as *Alnwick* Castle, which he besieged, and so straitned, that it was upon the very Point of surrendring; a Soldier having promised to deliver him the Keys upon the Top of his Spear, which, while he pretended to do, he stabbed the King with it. At the same time *Robert Mowbray*, Earl of *Northumberland*, lay in Ambush for the Return of the *Scots* who upon the Loss of their King, left the Siege, and being going homeward fell into the Ambush, and were many of them slain, and among them *Edward*, Prince of *Scotland*. Thus did Providence revenge upon King *Malcolm*, the many Ravages, and Cruelties he had exercised upon the *English*, in this King's, his Father's, and the Confessor's Reign. He was buried at *Tynmouth*, and his Son, by the Aid of *William Rufus*, obtained his Throne.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, when *David* King of *Scots*, invaded the North with a mighty Army, the abovementioned *Eustace Fitz-John*, being disgusted, because that King had taken from him the Government of *Bamborough*, and some other Castles, for fear he should joyn with *Maud* the Empress against him, brought to his Assistance all the Power he could Raise, and delivered into his Hands the Castle of *Alnwick*, which was the strongest and greatest Fort in all those Parts, and marched with him into *Yorkshire* to deliver up *Malton* to him, but within two Years he was reconciled to King *Stephen*, and made one of the Justices Itinerant, a Place of great Trust.

This Town is also famous for a Victory obtained by the *English* over *William* King of *Scots* upon this Occasion. In the Controversy between King *Henry* II. and his ungrateful Son *Henry*, who not content to share in a Throne, thro' the over Indulgence of his Father, sought all Means forcibly to crowd him quite out of it: *Roger Mowbray* and *Hugh Bigot*, who promoted the Son's Interest against his Father, among other their Exploits, procured *William* King of *Scots* to invade *England*, while they acted their Parts in other Places of the Kingdom. The *Scots* King was not backward to undertake what they desired, especially since King *Henry* the Father was employed in his *French* Dominions, and presently invading *Cumberland*, laid Siege to *Carlisle*; but perceiving he could not take it in so short a Time as he desired, he passed into *Northumberland*, wasting it as he marched, and sat down before *Alnwick*,

wick, with a Deſign to take it. *Robert de Stuteville*, *Ralph Glanvil*, *William Veſcy*, *Bernard Baliol*, and *Odinet Umfreville*, lay then at *Newcaſtle* with a Force of four hundred Men, and hearing that the *Scots* King beſieged this Town, reſolved to try the Chance of War, and raiſe the Siege; but before they could arrive there, the *Scots* King deſpairing to take it, broke up the Siege, and ſuffered his Men to plunder the open Country, which while they were doing, the *Engliſh* came ſuddenly upon them, and after a ſhort Reſiſtance took the King of *Scots* himſelf, and ſome others, and returned to *Newcaſtle* with a triumphant Joy; King *Henry* the Father was juſt come out of *Normandy*, and performing his Devotions to *Thomas Becket's* Shrine at *Canterbury*, which having finiſhed, he went to *Northampton*, whither the above mentioned Nobles, who had taken the King of *Scots*, carried him with his Feet bound under an Horſe's Belly, and preſented him to their King. *Henry* kept him in Priſon for ſome Time, but at length releaſed him with ſeveral others, upon the Payment of proportionable Raanſome, which, becauſe the King of *Scots* could not pay down, he gave certain Towns as Pledges, as is abovementioned, for the Payment of 50 thouſand Pounds, and covenanted not to moleſt King *Henry's* Borders with Inroads, or any warlike Attempts, nor to receive any *Engliſh* Rebels into his Realm for the future.

In the 14th of King *John*, *Euſtace de Veſcy*, alias *Fitz-John*, being ſuſpected of favouring an Inſurrection againſt him with *Robert Fitz-Walter*, and on that Account, fearing to be ſeized on by the King, fled into *Scotland*; whereupon all his Poſſeſſions were ſeized into the King's Hands, and a ſpecial Command given to demoliſh his Caſtle of *Alnwick*; but a Reconciliation being ſoon after made by *Pandulph* the Pope's Legate, *Euſtace* obtained Reſtitution of all his Lands: But this Friendſhip did not continue long, for he, 17 *Joh.* was one of thoſe Rebellous Barons, who forced the Government out of that King's Hands, and with 24 more, aſſumed it to themſelves. He was not long after ſlain before *Barnard* Caſtle in *Durham*, leaving a Son *William* in his Minority, whoſe Cuſtody and Marriage, the King granted to *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, his Uncle, and the Keeping of the Caſtle of *Alnwick* to *Ranulph de Flambard*, Biſhop of *Durham*. This *William* being at Age, and marrying *Iſabel*, the Earl of *Salisbury's* Daughter obtained Livery of all his Lands, and particularly of the Caſtle of *Alnwick*, which was then in the Hands of *Everard de Tyes*, and was ſo much in Favour with King *Henry* III. that that King gave him a grant of five Bucks and ten Does to be taken out of his Foreſts in *Northumberland*, to ſtore his Park at *Alnwick*. He left a Son, *John de Veſcy*, in his Minority, whoſe Wardſhip being committed to *Peter de Savoy*, the command of the Caſtle of this Place belonged to the ſaid *Peter* till he came of Age. He died without Heirs, and his Brother *William* inherited his Eſtate. He was much in Favour with King *Edward* I. being an active Man in the Wars in *France*, but having no lawful Iſſue, he did, by the King's Licence, enfeoff that great Prelate *Anthony Beck*, Biſhop of *Durham*, and Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, in the Caſtle of *Alnwick*, and diverſe other Lands in Truſt and ſpecial Confidence, that he ſhould keep and preſerve them for his Baſtard Son begotten in *Ireland*, at that Time a Minor, till he came to full Age, whereupon the Biſhop had Livery accordingly. But the Biſhop (ſays Mr. *Cambden*) baſely betraying his Truſt (being irritated, ſays Sir *William Dugdale*, by ſome ſlanderous Words which he had heard that the Baſtard ſpoke of him) by his Deed, bearing Date *Nov.* 19, 1309, ſold the Caſtle, and Honour of *Alnwick* to *Henry Piercy*, a great Man in thoſe Northern Parts, from whom the Earls of *Northumberland* are deſcended, for ready Money; in whoſe Family it ſtill is, or lately was, for tho' in the Reigns of King *Henry* IV. by the Rebellion of *Henry Hotſpur*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and his Father, this Caſtle and Mannor, with other their Eſtates, was ſeized by that King, and put into the Cuſtody of *Thomas Nevill*, Lord *Furnival*, in Truſt for the King, and again in the Reign of *Edward* IV. they were ſeized for the ſame Reaſon and Cauſe, and given

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to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother, yet afterwards the Family was at length reconciled to the Crown, and obtained a Reſtitution of their Honour, and moſt or all their Caſtles, Lordſhips and Poſſeſſions.

When the *Scots* entered *England* in 1643, to aſſiſt the Rebel Parliament againſt King *Charles* I. the firſt Notice of their Coming, and the Intent of it was given to Sir *Thomas Glenham*, and the reſt of the Commanders and Gentlemen then aſſembled at this Place, to whom they ſent a Letter by a Trumpeter to this Effect: That according to the Purport of their ſolemn League and Covenant, they were come with full Reſolutions to prevent that imminent Danger of Ruin, which they ſaw evidently intended to the Proteſtant Religion by the Popiſh and Prelatical Faction, and to reſcue his Majeſty's Perſon from the Counſels of thoſe whoſe Ends are little better than Popery and Tyranny, to which they expected their Concurrence. Together with this Letter they ſent a Declaration to captivate the People, ſhewing the Juſtneſs of their Cauſe, Lawfulneſs of their Calling, and Faithfulneſs of their Carriage, in as plauſible Terms as they could.

The brave Sir *Thomas Glenham*, after a ſerious Conſultation with the Officers and Gentry preſent, returned this Anſwer: That till they ſaw their Letter, they could not have believed that the *Scots* would have attempted an Invaſion of *England*, ſo contrary to the Laws of God and Nations, and particularly to the late Act of Pacification, and ſo oppoſite to their Allegiance and Gratitude due to his Majeſty; That no Covenant whatſoever could juſtify ſuch Proceedings without Neceſſity or Provocation, and therefore they muſt anſwer for all the Blood ſhed in the Quarrel; and laſtly, that they muſt not think them ſo tame as to part with their Religion, Laws, Liberties and Eſtates, and ſuffer themſelves and their Poſterity to be made Beggars and Slaves without Oppoſition. Theſe Debates took up ſome Time, which was deſigned for no other Reaſon, but to draw of their Forces and Artillery to *Newcaſtle* (for *Alnwick* was not tenable.)

This Town gave a Title of Honour to *Henry Piercy*, created Lord *Piercy* of *Alnwick*, *June* 28, in the 19 Year of King *Charles* I. *Anno Dom.* 1643. He was Brother of *Algernon* Earl of *Northumberland*, the Mirror of true *Engliſh* Honour: As to his Perſon he was of a ſtern Countenance, and great Capacity, the firſt inclining him to Arms, the other to Studies, and ſo he became as Wiſe as ſtout, and as uſeful to the King in the Field, as he was in the Council. With the Northern Army, of which he had the Command a while, he awed the Parliament, and hoped to do great Things for his Majeſty that Way; but when he found he could not ſerve him ſo much as he deſired in Parliament, he countenanced his Affairs in the North, attending him in all Dangers, and reſolute in Council, both for War and Peace, which Zeal of his ſo recommended him to the King, that he made him a Peer of the Realm, Lord-Chamberlain, and intruſted him with the Conduct of the Queen to *Oxford*.

He quitted his Eſtate to ſave his Perſon, and dying in Exile with his Majeſty beyond Sea, crowned his Loyalty with unmoveable Conſtancy. He had this Character, That he would not take an Affront from the greateſt Perſon, nor give any to the meaneſt.

WOOLLER, a Market-Town lying upon the River *Till*, which empties it ſelf into the River *Twede*, at a Town called from thence *Tilmouth*. The Market is weekly on *Thurſday*, and Fair on
It is a little inconſiderable Place; with a thatched Church, and many other Marks of the Poverty of the Inhabitants. The Advantages that perhaps may ariſe from a late Brief for a Fire that happened there, may raiſe it fairer out of its Aſhes as they have done ſome other Towns.

In the Time of King *Henry* I. *Robert de Muſco-Campo*, or *Muſchamp*, obtained a Grant of that King of this Lordſhip of *Wooller* (or as it is written in *Teſt. de Nevil*, *Wollovere*) with its Members, *viz. Heepol*, *Lowick*, *Beleford*, *Ford*, *Hethal*, *Crutsum*, *Herdriſlaw*, *Lynmerſtowe*, *Brankſton*, *Heddon*, *Akild*, *Coupland*, *Tever*, *Hamildon*, *Hou-*

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bourn, *Begirmor*, *Dichend*, *Middleton*, *Fenton*, *Yeſington*, *Frikelton*, *Bolliſdon*, and *Ulecester*, with the Moiety of *Elwye*, to be held *in Capite* by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees; and that the Family of the *Muſchamps* is long ago extinct; yet the Parts of this County about this Town retain the Name of the Barony of *Muſchamp*, but their Barony, after a Succeſſion or two, in which one *Robert de Muſchamp* in the Reign of King *Henry* III was reckoned the mightieſt Baron in all the Northern Parts, was ſhared among three Women Coheirs, of whom one was married to the Earl of *Strathern* in *Scotland*, another to *William de Huntercombe*, and the third to *Odonel de Ford*. In After-Times the Manor of this Town being an appendant to the Manor and Caſtle of *Alnwick*, became the Eſtate of the *Piercy's*, Earls of *Northumberland*, or whoever had the Poſſeſſion of them. Hence it was, that *Joan*, the Lady of *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, who died 41 *Edward* III. was allotted for her Dowry, among other Lordſhips and Manors, certain Lands in this Town of *Woollers*. Mr. *Edward Rachester* was Vicar of this Town in the Times of the Rebellion. He was ſequeſter'd, and plundered, and thereby brought into ſuch Neceſſities, that after his Decoaſe his Family were obliged to ſeek Relief from the Corporation eſtabliſhed for the Support of Miniſters Widows and Orphans, and had Allowances from it. Beſides theſe Towns, which we find to be uſed as Market Towns at preſent, having the Days mentioned on which the Markets are kept; we meet with in our Books theſe Towns to bear that Name, but no Days aſſigned for their Market to be kept on; yet becauſe they were anciently Market Towns, as is ſuppoſed, we ſhall treat of them before we come to account for what we have found worth Obſervation in the Villages, *viz.* *Beltingham*, *Billingham*, *Helleſdon*, *Learmouth*, *Haltwiſle*, and *Rothbury*.

BELTINGHAM, a pretty large Town, lying upon the River *Tine*, near the Place where the River *Weſt-Alon* empties it ſelf into it. Mr. *Lowes*, a Gentleman of a good Eſtate, hath his Seat, called *Ridley-Hall* in this Town.

BILLINGHAM, a Town ſituate upon the North *Tine*, not far off from the Meeting of the River *Read*, which, with a full Stream falls into the *Tine* near *Tobbly*, and over-againſt *Hexham*. Mr. *Charlton* hath his Seat in this Pariſh, called *Heſleſide*.

ELLESDON, *Elſdon*, *Helleſdon*, or, as it is read in ancient Records, *Heaſeldene*, the Lordſhip of *Aldune* Biſhop of *Durham* before the Conqueſt, who gave it with his Daughter *Ecgfrid* in Marriage to *Uchtred* Earl of *Northumberland*, with ſeveral other Manors, becauſe he had given the Biſhop great Aſſiſtance in building of *Durham*, upon this Condition, that he ſhould treat her kindly, and maintain her plentifully ſo long as ſhe lived: But *Uchtred* having obtained a great Victory over the *Scots*, who invaded *Northumberland*, grew ſo extreamly proud, that he turned his Wife home to her Father, and married *Sigen*, the Daughter of a rich Citizen called *Styr*. The Biſhop reſenting this Indignity entered upon this and the other Lordſhips he had given with his Daughter, and ſhe vowed Chaſtity, and was buried in *Durham* Churchyard.

In this Town was got out of an Artificial Heap of Earth an imperfect Altar, of the following Form, and with it the Bones of ſeveral Sorts of Beaſts, intermixed with burnt Aſhes and broken Urns.

LEARMOUTH, a fair Town, ſituate near the Banks of the River *Tweed*, where of old ſtood *Werke* Caſtle, which was anciently

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ciently the Barony of *Robert Ros* of *Helmsley* in *Yorkshire*, called *Turfan*, held of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees. This Family was enfeoffed with this Honour by King *Henry* I. and had these Towns and Lordships belonging to it, *viz. Leverton*, *Mindrum*, *Carram*, *Presson*, *Muindow*, *Dunton*, *Holiball*, Two *Newtons*, *West* and *Kirk Langton*, *Lilburn*, *Hilderton*, *Wapenden*, *Russden*, *Schauden*, *Titling*, *Bowelton*, *Alburwic*, *Burlesdon*, the Grange of *Swinton*, and the Moiety of *Glattendon*. The Son of the aforementioned *Robert* succeeded him, and was Chief Justice of the King's Forrests in this and several other Counties, and obtained a Charter of Free Warren for this his Barony of *Warke*, and many of the Villages adjoining; but in the *Scotch* Wars King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 39. durst not trust it in his Hands, and therefore seized it, but after restored it to him; yet thro' his Perfidiousness it was afterwards burnt, with *Presson*, a neighbouring Village, by the *Scots*, to whom, for the Sake of a *Scotch-woman*, whom he had a Mind to make his Wife, he had revolted. The Country about this Castle, which now is nothing but Ruins, retains the Name of the Barony of *Warke*, and hath not long since given Title to Sir *William Grey* of *Chillingham*, who was created Lord *Grey* of *Werke*, *Feb.* 11. 21 *Jac.* I. He was a very active Man in the late great Rebellion on the Parliament Side. For 1. The Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex*, *Hertford*, and *Cambridge* associated under his Command to support their Designs. 2. He, with Col. *Harvey*, joined with General *Essex* to relieve *Gloucester*, when it was besieged by the King. 3. He was Speaker of the Lords House when they acted without the King. 4. The Court of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, when it was taken from the Crown, was invested in him and *Lenthal* the Speaker of the House of Commons. 5. He was one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, when the Parliament assumed the Dissosal of it, *&c.* He departed this Life *July* 29. 1674, and his Honour passed to his only Son, *Ralph* Lord *Grey*, and his Grandson *Ford* Lord *Grey*, who died without Issue, and so the Honour is extinct.

HALTWISLE, a considerable Town, lying upon the Road from *Carlisle* through *Hexham* and *Corbridge* to *Newcastle*, having the South *Tine* on the South Side, by which it is plentifully watered, and the military Way, which runs parallel to the *Picts* Wall, at a little Distance on the North Side.

ROTHBURY, a Town situated upon the River *Coquet*, the Manor of which belonged, 26 *Edward* III. to *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who dying at the latter End of the Year, *Idonea*, the Daughter of the Lord *Clifford*, his Relict, had it assigned her for her Dower, and left it at her Death to her Son *Henry*, to whose last Wife *Joan*, being left a Widow, it was assigned for her Dower also. It continued after this long in the *Percy's* Earls of *Northumberland* Family. Here was also a brave Castle, to which the Barony was annexed, which Name still remains in the adjacent Parts. Sir *Robert Ogle*, or *Oggil*, who had been Sheriff of this County 16 *Hen.* VI. a Commissioner to treat of a Truce with *Scotland*, 1 *Edw.* IV. was made a Warden of the East Marches, in all which Stations he had behaved himself with the greatest Fidelity, obtained a Grant of the Castles and Lordships of this Town, *Alnwick*, *Werkworth*, *&c.* for Life.

The Villages of this County, which afford any Thing memorable, are,

AIDON, or *Heydon*, the Lordship and Estate of *Anthony Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who in the Reign of King *Edward* II. obtained a Grant of that Prince of the Castle and Honour of that Place, to hold by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. He served King *Edward* I. in his Wars with *Scotland*; and in King *Edward* the Second's Reign not only went on an Expedition with Horse and Arms against that Nation twice, but was in Commission with the Lord *Dacres*, to defend the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* against the frequent Excursions of the *Scots*; on the Account of which Services he obtained a Charter for a Weekly Market on *Tuesday* at his Manor of *Heydon* or *Heydon-bridge*, as it is commonly called; and a Fair yearly on *July* 21. being St. *Mary Magdalene*'s Day, and

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and three Days after; as also for Free-Warren in this and some other Manors of this County belonging to him. He left his Estate to his Son *Anthony*, who left a Daughter, named *Joan*, for his Heir; but she dying unmarried, this Manor, with divers others, passed to *Maud*, her Father's Sister, then the Daughter of *Gilbert Umfravill* Earl of *Angus*, but was afterwards married to *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, on whom, and his Son by a former Wife, in case she left no Issue, she settled a great Part of her Inheritance, but this Manor is not particularly mentioned. Here is a Bridge over the South *Tine*. Mr *Cambden* says it was a tottering, crazy, and wooden one in his Time, and then 'tis but Reason to suppose, that it is quite gone now, or a new one built in its Room.

Near *Corbridge*, Northward, is another Town, called *Aidon-Castle*, which was anciently Part of the Barony of the aforementioned *Hugh de Baillol*. Now since a great many Places on the Wall bear the Name of *Aidon*, which in the *British* Language signifies a Military Wing or Troop of Horse, many whereof (as the *Liber Notitiarum* teaches us) were placed along the Wall, let the Reader consider whether they had not their Name from thence, as other Towns had; that of *Leon* from Legions quarter'd there. But however that be, near this Place was dug up a Piece of old Stone, wherein was drawn the Pourtraiture of a Man lying upon his Bed, and leaning upon his left Hand, and touching his right Knee with his right, together with the following Inscriptions.

NORICI AN XXX
ESSOIRVS MAGNVS
FRATER EIVS.
DVPL. ALÆ
SABINIANÆ

M. MARI
VS VELLI
A LONG
VS A QVI
VS HANC
POSVIT
V. S. L. M

AILMOUTH, a pretty large Borough-Town, situated upon the Mouth of the River *Alne*, or *Ail*, from whence it takes its Name. This Manor was one of those Lordships and Estates, which *Edward* IV. when he had gotten Possession of the Throne of *England*, and created his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and made him Governor of *Ireland*, settled upon him, for the better Support of his Dignity, in Tail general, being the forfeited Estate of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*. On the Shore of the River *Aln*, near this Town, the Bones of Men of a prodigious Size are reported frequently to have been discovered, all of them at a greater Depth in the Ground than they can well be imagined to have been buried, *viz.* Thigh-Bones near two Yards long, and other Bones of a proportionable Bigness.

AKETON, a Member of the Manor of *Felton*, a great Lordship in the Barony of *Mitford*, which *William de Bertram* obtained of King *Henry* I. This Manor paid for its Share in the Barony forty-one Shillings.

AKILD, a Member of the Lordship of *Woolter*, or *Wollovere*, belonging, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. to *Robert de Muschamp*, to whom that King granted that Manor, with all the Villages appendant, to be held of the Crown *in Capite*, by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees.

AKLINTON, a Village lying on the South Side of the River *Coquet*. The Manor of this Place belonged anciently to the *Piercy*'s Earls of *Northumberland*, but was for some Successions divided into three Parts, two of which were settled upon

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upon the Male Heir, and the third upon the Relict of the Father. Thus *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* ſettled two Parts of this Manor, 7 *Edw.* III. upon his Son *Henry*; and *Idonea* his Mother had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of a third Part of this Manor of *Aklington*, and divers others in this County, which upon her Death returned to him. He died 42 *Edw.* III. and left a Daughter, then but two Years old, his Heir.

ALDENSHELES, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Robert de Oggle* in 15 *Edw.* III. who having his Seat at *Oggle*, or *Oggil*, in this County, obtained a Licence of that Prince to make a Caſtle of his Manor-Houſe at *Oggle*, and to have Free-Warren in all his demeſne Lands within this his Lordſhip, and divers others in this County, as we ſhall hereafter ſhew.

ALBURWICK, one of the Towns and Lordſhips which anciently belonged to the Caſtle and Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* of *Helmeſley* in *Yorkſhire* gave to his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, 11 *Hen.* III. who held it of the King by the Service of two Knights-Fees, as his Anceſtors had done from the Time of King *Henry* I. by whom they were originally enfeoffed thereof. He was in great Favour with that King all his Reign.

ALDMORE, the Manor of *William Fitz-Hugh*, a Perſon of great Renown in the Reign of King *Henry* V. whom he attended in his Wars with *France*. He died 31 *Hen.* VI. and was then ſeized of this Manor and divers large Eſtates. *Henry Fitz-Hugh* was his Son and Heir.

ALDWORTH, a Member of the Barony of *Mitford*, which King *Henry* I. conferred upon *William Bertram* and his Heirs. His Grandſon forfeited his Barony, by joining with the rebellious Barons againſt King *John*, *Reg.* 17. but returning to his Obedience he recovered his Lands, tho' given to *Philip de Ulecotes*, and became much in Favour.

ALINGTON, a Member of the Manor of *Werkeworth*, of which *Roger de Clavering* died poſſeſſed, 33 *Hen.* III. leaving his Son and Heir *Robert*, very young, who was committed to the Tuition of *William de Valence*, the King's Brother.

ALLERWASHE, a Town, and *Allerwaſheles*, an Hamlet, Members of the Caſtle and Manor of *Langley*, the Eſtate and Poſſeſſion of *Anthony* Lord *Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who left it with many other Eſtates to his only Daughter *Joan*, who dying young, his whole Eſtate paſſed to his Siſter *Maud*, the Wife of *Gilbert de Umfravil*, and afterward of *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*.

ALNHAM, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *William de Veſci*, which he held, and died poſſeſſed of, with divers other Manors, of which his Barony in *Northumberland* conſiſted, 37 *Hen.* III. He was a Man of a great Eſtate in thoſe Days; for he paid to the King, upon the Collection of an Aid for marrying his Daughter, twelve Pounds for twelve Knights-Fees, which he had in this County. This Town, which is pretty large, takes its Name from the River *Aln*, but of late has been called uſually *Yarwell*. From the *Veſci*'s this Manor, with other Eſtates, was alienated to the *Piercy*'s Earls of *Northumberland*, but how or when we know not, unleſs it were by *Anthony Beck* Biſhop of *Durham*, who, in the Minority of *William de Veſcy*, ſold the Honour of *Alnwick* to the Earl of *Northumberland*, to which this Town was an Appurtenance; for we find, that *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* died *Feb.* 26. 26 *Edw.* III. poſſeſſed of this Manor and divers others in this County, and left it entailed, with a Multitude of other Lordſhips upon the Heirs-Male of his Body by a ſpecial Feoffment, dated *Septemb.* 24. 1333. 7 *Edw.* III. *Henry Piercy* was his Son and Heir, and inherited his Eſtate, according to the Feoffment aforeſaid. He died in 42 *Edw.* III. and leaving a Widow *Joan*, ſhe was allotted for her Dowry, among other Eſtates, this Manor and Town of *Alnham*. After her Deceaſe *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, ſurnamed *Hotſpur*, inherited this Manor, and left it to his Son of the ſame Name, who being a ſtout Aſſertor of the *Lancaſtrian* Title to the Crown was ſlain 33 *Hen.* VI. in the Battle of *St. Albans*, being then ſeized of this Lordſhip, and many others in this County, which by his Death paſſed to *Henry* his Son and Heir, then thirty Years of Age. Sir *Thomas Piercy*, who, for his man ¶

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many and great Services done for the *Lancastrian* Line, was advanced to the Title of Lord *Egremont* in the County of *Cumberland*, to hold to himself, and the Heirs Male of his Body, was the Brother, of this last *Henry*. He was slain in the Battle of *Northampton*, 38 *Henry* VI. and left no Legitimate Issue, and so this Honour became extinct.

ALWEHTON, a Member of the Manor of *Hertsheued*, belonging to the Barony of *William de Vescy*, in this County, as was also

AMBHELL, another Village adjoyning, of both which we have no further Account, then that they were Part of the Barony of the *Vescy's*, which Name the Towns about *Alnwick*, for some Distance, retain to this Day, as Mr. *Warburton's* Map shews.

ANGERHAM, or *Angram*, the Manor and Estate of *William de Vescy*, who died possessed of it 37 *Henry* III. and left this, and other Estates to his Son *John de Vescy*, whose Posterity enjoyed it for two or three Descents, till *William de Vescy* being slain in the Battle of *Striveling* in *Scotland*, (commonly called the Battle of *Bannocksbourn*, in the 8th Year of King *Edward* II.) left no Issue. His Estate in *Yorkshire* thereupon descended to *Gilbert Aton*, his nearest Kinsman, and Heir, by *Margery* his Great Aunt; but this Manor, by what Title we know not, is found to be the Estate of Sir *John Leybourn* of *Shropshire*, Knight, in the Reigns of King *Edward* II. and III. for in the 7th Year of this last King's Reign, he obtained a Charter for Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands throughout his Lordships in *Shropshire*, and with them, that in this Place; yet 9 *Edw.* IV. *Robert* Lord *Ogle*, who departed this Life *Nov.* 1. in that Year, was found seized of a third Part of this Manor of *Angram*, which he left to *Owen*, his Son and Heir.

Angerton, the Manor and Estate of *Margery*, the Widow of *Nicholas Corbet*, and one of the Co-heirs of the Barony of *Bulbeck*, who marrying to *Ralph* Lord *Greystoke*, brought that Manor, and others Estates into his Family, in which it continued divers Successions.

Anagnis, a Member of the Barony of *Mitford*, which was granted by King *Henry* I. with all its Members, which were very many, to *William Bertram*, and his Heirs, *Roger*, his Grandson, forfeited his Barony to King *John*, *Reg.* 17. by joining with the Rebellious Barons, and the King gave it to *Philip de Ulacotes*, but returning to his Obedience, his Lands were all restored, and he became much in Favour.

AVNEMVWE, a Manor belonging to the Barony of the *Vescy's* in this County, which with several others, *William de Vescy*, died seized of 37 *Henry* III. but of it we can give no further Account with any Certainty.

BAMBURGH, or *Bamborough*, the chief Town in the North-East Parts of this County, bordering upon the *German* Ocean, and giving Name to a large Space of Land, called *Bamborough*-Ward, in which are the Baronies of *Bradford*, *Vicount*, and *Muschamp*.

The old Name of this Place was *Bebbanburg*, which Mr. *Camden* thinks was taken from Queen *Bebba*, from the Authority of *Bede*; but the Author of the Additions is of a contrary Opinion, because he finds no Mention of it in his *Saxon* Copy, for there it is called Cynelicanbeprc, *i. e.* a Royal Mansion. *Florilegus* tells us, That the Castle was built by *Ida*, the first King of *Northumberland*, who fenced it with a Wooden Empailure at first, but afterward walled it round. *Roger Hoveden* describes it thus: *Bebba* is a very strong City, but not exceeding large, containing not more than two or three Acres of Ground. It has but one hollow Entrance into it, which is admirably raised by Steps. On the Top of an Hill stands a fair Church, and on the Western Point is a Well curiously adorned, and of sweet and clean Water. *Penda*, the Pagan King of the *Mercians* besieged it, and miserably wasted it, and had certainly burnt it, had not the Prayers of Bishop *Aidan* happily interposed, as *Bede* tells us, *lib.* 3. *c.* 12 and 16. It was afterward totally ruined and plundered by the *Danes*, *Anno* 933. but being of Importance to defend the Northern Parts against the continual Incursions

curſions of the *Scots*, was ſoon after repaired, and made a Place of great Strength.

William the *Norman* found it in this Condition when he invaded *England*, and as he always kept it well manned, and provided, ſo after him it ever was entruſted, ſo long as Caſtles were of Uſe in this Nation, in the Hands of the greateſt Note, and approved Fidelity in the ſeveral Reigns, wherein they lived; that they might defend thoſe Northern Parts from the Inroads of the *Scots*. We meet with little more in our Hiſtories, but what relates to the Government of the Caſtle, and therefore we ſhall give a brief Account of the Governors of it, *viz.*

Robert de Mowbray, Earl of *Northumberland*, ſeems to have been the firſt. He having ſubdued and ſlain *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, and his Son. Prince *Edward*, who with a great Army invaded this County, without the Knowledge or Direction of King *William Rufus*, who being thereat diſpleaſed, ſent him word that he would have him deſiſt from further Proceedings, (for being elated with Succeſs, he was fortifying the Caſtles againſt all future Invaſions) *Mowbray* not preſently obeying Orders, the King ſent his Brother *Henry* to reduce him and ſpoil his Country, whereupon the Earl betook himſelf to this Caſtle, and held it out ſo ſtoutly, that the King was forced to build a Tower, which was called *Malveiſſin*, over againſt it, to engage him, by which the Earl was ſo diſtreſſed, that he ſtole away and fled, but was taken at *Tinmouth*. His Steward, and Kinſman *Morel*, ſtill ſtoutly maintained the Caſtle, till the Earl himſelf was by the King's Order brought within View of the Fort, and threatned to have his Eyes put out if the beſieged did not immediately ſurrender; whereupon it was preſently given up to the King, and *Morel*, for his Bravery, received into the King's Court and Favour.

Euſtace Fitz-John, who being one of the chiefeſt Peers of *England*, and a Perſon of ſingular Judgment and Wiſdom in Counſels, was much entruſted in publick Affairs by King *Henry* I. and among many other Things, was by that King made Governour of this Caſtle of *Bamburgh*: but after the Death of King *Henry*, the Crown was tranſlated to King *Stephen*, who conſidering how much he had been in Favour with King *Henry*, and how great Obligations he had to be firm to the Intereſts of his Family, and ſo would be more cordial to his Daughter *Maud* the Empreſs, who was the neareſt Heir to the Throne, than to him, took from him the Government of this Caſtle, and ſome others, which gave him ſo much Diſtaſte, that he went over to his Enemies, and much aſſiſted *David* King of *Scots* in invading the Nation, by delivering into his hands *Alnewick Caſtle*, and bringing to his Aid all the Forces he could raiſe in thoſe Northern Parts; yet he was at length reconciled to King *Stephen*, *Reg.* 5. and held the Manors of *Burgh* and *Knareſborough*, in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*; but never recovered the Government of this Caſtle. His Son being the Heir of the *Veſcy's* by his Mother *Beatrice*, changed his Father's Name and called himſelf *William de Veſcy*.

The Government of this Caſtle ſeems to have been vacant ſome Time after this, for

William Heron, Son of *Jordan Heron*, who held a Barony in this County by the Service of one Knight's Fee, as his Anceſtors had done from the Conqueſt, was 32 *Henry* III. conſtituted Governor of this Caſtle, and ſoon after of the Caſtles of *Pickering* and *Scarborough* in *Yorkſhire*. He died 25 *Edward* I. at *Newcaſtle upon Tine*. After his Death

John de Lexington, Kt. Chief Juſtice of all the Foreſts North of *Trent*, was made Governor of this Caſtle; as alſo of *Scarborough* and *Pickering*, as *William Heron* had been 37 *Henry* III. He died 41 *Henry* III. After him

John de Veſcy marrying *Iſabel de Beaumont*, the Kinſwoman of *Eleanor*, the Queen of King *Edward* I. came by that means in Favour with that Prince, but living not long, left his Widow

Iſabel de Beaumont, Siſter of *Henry de Beaumont*, to reap the Benefit of it; ſhe attended the King's Daughter *Margaret* to *Brabant*, where ſhe was married to *John* 2d.

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Duke of that Country, and after her Return obtained a Grant for her Life of this Caſtle, in caſe ſhe did not marry, and had alſo in King *Edward* II's. Reign the Caſtle of *Scarborough* committed to her Cuſtody; but ſhe enjoyed it not long, for ſhe died in the ſame Year, 5 *Edward* II. and

Roger Heron, a younger Son of the Family of *William Heron* above mentioned, obtained the Government of this Caſtle, but was ſoon put out of it, and

Henry Percy, then a great and wealthy Man in *Northumberland*, who had deſerved well of that King in the Wars with *Scotland*, *Reg.* 4. was made Governor of this Caſtle at *Bamburgh*, and of that at *Scarborough* in *Yorkſhire*, in whoſe Family that Office continued ſome Succeſſions, for we find

Henry Percy, the Grandſon of the former *Henry*, 1 *Rich.* II. conſtituted Warden of the Weſt-Marches, and Sheriff of *Northumberland*, and withal granted the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Bamburgh* ſome time after, with the Fee-Farm of the Town for Term of Life; as was alſo in the 10 *Edward* IV.

Henry Percy, then Earl of *Northumberland*, after the ſurrender of *John de Mowbray*, Marquis *Montacute*, who had that Title for a while, was made Warden of the Eaſt and Weſt Marches, and Conſtable of this Caſtle. But the Times being now wavering, and the Conteſt continuing between King *Henry* VI. and King *Edward* IV. the one prevailing ſometimes, and the other almoſt as often, till King *Edward* got the Throne, each Party ſeems to have had their Governor, as

John Lord *Wenlock*, who was preferred to it by King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 25. At his coming to Court he was ſo active in Buſineſs, that he was ſoon advanced to the Title of a Baron of this Realm, for being at firſt only Uſher of the Chamber to Queen *Margaret*, where he only had the Title of an Eſquire, and ſoon after being Knighted, he was made Conſtable of this Caſtle, and Chamberlain to the Queen; but notwithſtanding all theſe Obligations to the Queen, when *Edward* Duke of *York* (afterwards King *Edward* IV.) appeared in Arms againſt King *Henry* VI. he ſided with the Duke, attended him to *Towton-Field*, and upon the Depoſition of King *Henry*, which immediately followed, he obtained the Office of Chief Butler of *England*, and the Stewardſhip of the Caſtle, and Lordſhip of *Berkhamſtead* in *Hertfordſhire*, and was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Name of Lord *Wenlock*; but was not reſtored to the Government of this Caſtle, for

Sir *Robert Ogle* in the 2 *Edward* IV. upon the Inſurrection of the *Lancaſtrians* in the North, where they had poſſeſſed themſelves of diverſe ſtrong Holds, marched with the King into thoſe Parts, and ſerved at the Siege of this Caſtle by Reaſon whereof, upon the gaining of it he was made Conſtable and Receiver of it, and the Lordſhip thereunto belonging for Life. Theſe are all the Governors of this Caſtle we can find upon Record. 'Tis probable that there were no more, becauſe that politick Prince, King *Henry* VII. having ſufficiently experienced, that the Caſtles of this Nation were the Refuge of Malecontents and Rebels, demoliſhed moſt of them in his Reign; but this Caſtle ſpared him the Trouble, for a great Part of its Beauty was loſt in the Civil Wars between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, and was at length almoſt quite deſtroyed; for *Briſſy*, the ſtout *Norman*, who fought for the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, dealt unmercifully with it, and ever ſince that Time it has been in a continual Struggle with old Age, and the Winds have thro' its large Windows drifted up an incredible Parcel of Sea-Sand in its ſeveral Bulwarks. Yet as ruinous, as now it is, *William Forſter*, Eſq; who is the Lord of the Manor, ſtill holds, in a Corner of it, his Courts-Leet and Baron. All that therefore we ſhall add, is a ſhort Hiſtory of the two Churches of this Town dedicated to S. *Peter* and St. *Aidan*.

S. *Peter*'s Church was famous for King *Oſwald*'s Hand, which was enſhrined in it, and worſhipped with much Reverence for the many Cures done by it. The Story of it was this: King *Oſwald*, Prince of the *Northumbrians*, being a moſt Religious,

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and godly Prince himſelf, took ſuch Care for the Converſion and Salvation of his Subjects, that he ſent into *Scotland* for *Aidan*, a Chriſtian Biſhop, to inſtruct his People in the Goſpel of Truth, which he did to ſo good Effect, that fifteen thouſand of them were converted in a few Days Time. It happened upon a ſolemn Feaſt-Day, that the King, *Aidan* being preſent with him, ſeeing many poor People at his Gates, was ſo affected with their Miſery, that he not only gave them the Delicates prepared for himſelf, but commanded the Chargers of Silver, in which the Proviſions were carried, to be broken in Pieces and diſtributed among them. Biſhop *Aidan* was very much pleaſed with this Piece of extraordinary Bounty, and taking the King by the Right-Hand, prayed that it might never conſume, as after his Death it never did, and on that Account it was enſhrined, and wrought the good Effects above mentioned. The Place was then called *Bella*, now *Bamborough*.

S. *Aidan's* Church at this Place hath this memorable recorded of it, That *John le Vicount*, the Great-Grand-Son of *Odoard*, Baron of *Emeldon* in this County, gave to this Church of S. *Aidan* at *Bamburgh*, all his Lands called *Hokemors*, in lieu of his Tithes in *Burton*. He alſo held ſix Oxgangs of Land in this Pariſh, paying ſeven Shillings *per Annum* for the Farm of the Borough, which ſix Oxgangs King *Henry* II. gave to *John*, the Son of *Odoard*, his Anceſtor above mentioned.

BAREWESFORD, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Robert de Umfranvil*, who having been in the Wars of *Scotland* 31 *Edw.* I. obtained of that Prince, *Reg.* 33. a Licenſe for a Market every Week upon *Wedneſday*, and a Fair yearly upon the Feaſt of St. *Martin*, *Nov.* 11. at this his Manor of *Barewesford*, with Free-warren in the ſame. Lordſhip, but both are long ſince diſuſed.

1 *Beginner*, a Village appendant to the Lordſhip of *Wooller*, which was by King *Henry* I. granted to *Robert de Muſchamp*, to be held of him *in Capite* by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees. The Name is ſtill continued, *Wooller* being the Capital Mannor of the Barony of *Muſchamp*.

Belliſter Caſtle, of which little remains but the Name, and a ſmall Village in the Place of it. It is ſituated upon the South Bank of the South *Tine*, over againſt *Haltweſle*. Here the *Tine* turns Eaſtward, keeping its Courſe along the Wall directly, and is no where much above three Miles diſtant from it.

Belſey, where was anciently a Caſtle, the Seat and Inheritance of the Family of *Middleton's*, who were pretty numerous in this County, and had large Eſtates in it, of which ſome Parts bear their Name at this Day in the Barony of *Muſchamp*.

Beleford, the Lordſhip and Manor of *Walter de Huntercombe*, as being poſſeſſed of a Moiety of the Barony of *Muſchamp*, to which this Manor was appendant. He having being, 10 *Edw.* I. in the Expedition made then into *Wales*, was *Reg.* 18. made Governor of the *Iſle of Man*, and in the enſuing Year obtained a Charter for Free-Warren in all his Demeſn Lands in this Town, and ſeveral other Places in this County. He died the 6th of King *Edward* II. and left this, with other Eſtates to his Wife *Alice*, who ſtood jointly enfeoffed in them with him. He was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons from the 23d Year of King *Edward* I. to the 4th of *Edward* II. But this Manor ſoon after this was alienated, whether by Sale or Marriage, we know not, to the Family of *Meinills*; for, we find that *Nicholas de Meinell*, who was the chief of this Family, and was ſummoned to Parliament from the 9th to the 16th of *Edward* III. died poſſeſſed of the Free-Chace of *Cheviot*, and a Moiety of this Mannor of *Beleford*, which with ſeveral other Eſtates he left to his Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, who was firſt married to *John* Lord *Darcy*, and afterwards to *Peter de Mauley*, the ſixth.

Bechefield, the Lordſhip of *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, the fourth, who was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons 39, 42, and 43 Years of the Reign of King *Edward* III. He died the 49th of the ſame King, poſſeſſed of this

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Manor, and diverſe other Eſtates in this County, leaving his two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, his Heirs, both in their Minority, whereupon they were committed as Wards to the Care of *Henry* Lord *Percy*, who married them to his two younger Sons, Sir *Thomas*, and Sir *Ralph Percy*. Upon the Diviſion of their Eſtate, this Manor, with diverſe others, of which we ſhall hereafter give as full an Account as we can, came to the Share of the younger Daughter *Philippa*, who was married to Sir *Ralph Percy*, and out-living him, was again married to Sir *John Halſham*, Kt. and probably carried her Eſtate into that Family, having no Child by her former Huſband.

Beverig, a Member of the Barony of *Mitford*, which King *Henry* I. had beſtowed upon *William Bertram*, and his Heirs. His Grandſon *Roger* forfeited it (as is above mentioned) but upon his returning to his Allegiance to King *John*, recovered it again.

Bengley, a Manor belonging to *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*, which with *Brampton*, *Bromdum*, *Rodam* and *Edelingham*, made up his Barony in the Reign of *Henry* III.

Benley, the Mannor and Eſtate of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, as appears by the Inquiſition taken at his Death, which happened *Feb.* 26, 26 *Edw.* III. His Son *Henry* inherited this and his other Eſtates, and marrying *Joan*, the Daughter of , who ſurvived him, ſhe obtained for Part of her Dowry eight Pounds yearly Rent to be paid her by her Son out of this Mannor.

Benton magna & Parva, the former is alſo called *Mikel-Benton*, and was the Mannor and Eſtate of Sir *Philip Somerville*, of *Wickmore* in *Staffordſhire*, 29 *Edw.* III. as was found by an Inquiſition taken of his Eſtate at his Death, which happened in that Year. The Church with certain Lands in this Pariſh he gave to *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*, for the perpetual Maintenance of ſix Scholars there, to be elected out of it and the neighbouring Towns. He being deſirous to have all the Fellows ſubject to one Form of Government, made them new Statutes in ſome Things contradicting the old Ones given them by *Dorgorilla*, the Relict of *John Baliol*, their Founder. As to little *Benton*, it was 11 *Edw.* II. the Lordſhip of *Jeffrey de Scrop* of *Maſham* in *Yorkſhire*, who that Year obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demeſn Lands in this Town and *Halitwell*, during his own Life and that of *Joan* his Wife. How it came to him we find not, but we obſerve, that 13 *John* it was the Eſtate of *William Heron*, the Succeſſor of *Jordan Heron*, who held the Barony in this County, which ſtill bears his Name, and lies on the Eaſt Side of the River *Read*, near the Mouth of the North *Tine*, and after him *Ralph* Lord *Grayſtoke* was Lord of it, and obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for this Mannor, and other his Lands in this County, 4 *Edw.* II. It continued in this Family diverſe Succeſſions, and 32 *Edward* III. upon the Death of *William* Lord *Grayſtoke*, it was found by an Inquiſition then taken, that he was in Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of *Morpeth*, and its Members, among which this Place was. In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 31. this Mannor was the Poſſeſſion, and Eſtate of *William Fitz Hugh*, who dying then ſeized of it, left it to his Son *Henry*.

Benwell, a Village near *Newcaſtle*, where were lately found ſeveral Urns with Coins in them, which were moſt of them broken and ſquandered about by the ignorant Diggers; but one of them being preſerved, was given to the Library at *Durham*, where it remains very entire. Some have placed the ancient *Condercum* here, rather then at *Cheſter* upon the Street, by Reaſon of the Antiquity of the Place, and its Nearneſs to the Wall, the *Notitia*, deſcribing *Condercum*, as upon the Line of the Wall.

Benwyke, one of thoſe many Mannors, which King *Edward* IV. after his Settlement on the Throne, beſtowed upon his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, whom he had conſtituted Governor of *Ireland*, for the better Support of his Dignity. It was Part of the Eſtate of the Family of the *Percy's*, Earls of *Northumberland*, and came to the Crown by the Attainder of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, in the Parliament begun at *Weſtminſter*, 1 *Edw.* IV.

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with many other Eſtates, of which we ſhall have Occaſion hereafter to ſpeak, ſo far as concerns this County.

Berdic, a Member of the Manor of *Eilland*, which was a conſiderable Part of the Barony of *Mitford*, the Eſtate of *William Bertram*, whoſe Grandſon *Roger* forfeited it, &c.

Billeſdon, a Village ſituate near the Head of the River *Coquet*, or *Coquet*, which riſeth among the Rocks of the *Cheviot* Hills. This Place about the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* was the Eſtate and Seat of the Worſhipful Family of the *Selby's*, of whom *William Selby*, the younger, was Sheriff of this County 45 *Eliz.* Sir *George Selby*, Kt. 5 *Jac.* I. Sir *Ralph Selby*, Kt. 11 *Jac.* I. and Sir *William Selby*, Kt. 14 *Jac.* I.

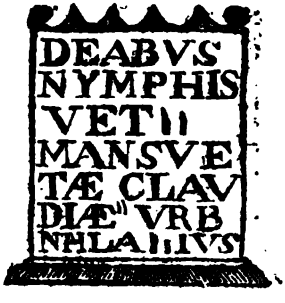
Birling, the Manor and Eſtate of *Roger Fitz-John*, ſurnamed *de Clavering*, a Lordſhip in *Eſſex*, who died ſeiſed of it 33 *Henry* III. and afterwards of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who entailing his very large Eſtate upon his Heirs Male, 7 *Edward* III. ſettled this Manor by a ſpecial Feoffment thus, viz. two Parts of it upon his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor *Henry*, and one Part upon *Idonea* his Wife, the Daughter of the Lord *Clifford*, which after her Deceaſe returned to her Son *Henry*, and was by him enjoyed to his Death, when by Inquiſition of his Lands, 'tis found he was poſſeſſed of it.

Bilton, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *William de Feſcy*, whoſe Barony, which ſtill retains the Name, and is ſituate on the South Side of the River *Aln*, conſiſted of that, and many other Villages and Towns. *Anthony Beck*, who was Guardian to the laſt *William de Veſcy*, ſold it to *Henry Percy*, the Ancestor of the *Northumberland* Family, in which it continued till *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* being attainted, 1 *Edward* IV. the King ſeized it, and with many other Lands gave it to his Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, for the Support of his Honour and Dignity, as was alſo

Biker, a ſmall Parish between the *Tine* and the Wall, lying on the Eaſt Side of *Newcaſtle*, another Part of the attainted Duke of *Northumberland*'s Eſtate.

BIWELL, a Barony and Caſtle, held of the King, viz. *Richard* I. by *Hugh de Bailol*, the Son of *Euſtace de Bailol*, by the Service of five Knights Fees, and to find thirty Soldiers, (Mr. *Cambden* ſays, to pay 30 Knights Fees) for the Guard of *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, as his Anceſtors had done from the Time of King *William Rufus*, by whom they were enfeoffed of the Barony, as the Record expreſſeth it. In later Times *John Nevil*, Lord *Raby*, who died at *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, *October* 17. 12 *Richard* II. was found to be poſſeſſed among other Eſtates, of this. Here was a fair Caſtle in Mr. *Cambden*'s Days, and below it is a moſt beautiful Weare for the catching of Salmon, and in the middle of the River ſtand two firm Pillars of Stone, which formerly ſupported a Bridge.

BLENKENSOP, a Village ſituate near the Wall, juſt at its Entrance out of *Cumberland* into this County, anciently Part of the Barony of *Nicholas de Boltoby*, and after the Seat and Eſtate of an eminent Family of the *Blenkenſops*. The Country about it is pleaſant enough. Here not many Years ſince was found a *Roman* Altar, with the following Inſcription,



* *Veteribus &* * *Junioribus.*

" *Urbane.*

i *Nuncupavit hoc Lucius Annius.*

BOKINFIELD, the Manor and Eſtate of *William Bertram*, Baron of *Mitford*, being a Member of this Manor of *Eilland*, and after of *John de Clavering*, who died poſſeſſed of it, 3 *Edward* II. but it continued not long in his Family, for we find it to be the Demeſn of *William Hairon*, or *Heron*, Son of *Roger Heron*, a younger Branch of the Family of *Jordan Heron*, who held the Barony, that bears his Name at this Day, &c.

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of King *John*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, as his Anceſtors had done from the Reign of King *Henry* I. who enfeoffed them therewith. This *William* having obtained a Licenſe of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 12. to make a Caſtle of his Houſe at *Ford*, procured of the ſame King, *Reg.* 14. a Charter for Free-Warren in this his Lordſhip, and ſeveral others in this County, of which we ſhall give an Account afterwards, as they come in the Order of our Method.

BODHILL, a Manor belonging to the Barony of *William de Veſcy*, 37 *Henry* III. as was found by an Inquiſition made after his Death, of ſuch Lands as he died ſeized off. *John de Veſcy* was his Heir; but being in his Minority, the Wardſhip of him was committed to *Peter de Savoy*. He proved a great Warrior afterward, and not only was one of that King's chief Commanders in his Wars in *Gaſcoigne*; but, with divers other Perſons of Note, went in an Expedition into the *Holy Land*.

BOLAM, a ſmall Village of which Mr. *George Forſter* was Miniſter. He was turned out in 1646, and ſeverely fined for not reſigning without Oppoſition; but was allowed for Fifths 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* which was ill paid; but not being ſufficient to maintain his Family, he took a Farm, and he was plundered of his Hay and Corn, and had been impriſoned, but he got Bail. He lived to 1660, when he was reſtored, and died Ag. 81.

BOLLISDON, a Member of the Lordſhip of *Wooller*, or *Wolliver*, the Head of the Barony of *Muſchamp*, which was granted by King *Henry* I. to *Robert de Muſchamp*, to be held *in Capite* by Barony, by the Service of 4 Knights Fees, as is above ſaid, at *Wooller*.

BORWICK, which the *Notitia Provinciarum* calls *Borcovicus*, where the firſt Cohort of the *Tungri* lay.

BOTHAL, the Lordſhip of *Richard Bertram*, who being a devout Man (as thoſe Times went) gave two Sheaves, *i. e.* two third Parts of the Tithes of it to the Monks of *Tinmouth*. His Son *Robert* obtained of King *Richard* I. that this Manor, and its Dependents ſhould be made a Barony, by the Name of the Barony of *Bothal*, as it is at this Day called. It lies upon the *German* Ocean, on the Eaſt Shore, between the Rivers *Lyne* and *Wentsbeck*. This *Robert* held this Barony of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of 3 Knights Fees, as his Anceſtors had done formerly, for the ſaid Lands, being *de Veteri feoffmento*, and paying yearly for the Guard of the Caſtle at *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, for Coinage, five Pounds fifteen Shillings and four Pence. To this *Robert* ſucceeded his Son *Roger*, who obtained a Charter for Free-Warren for all his demeſn Lands here, and at *Heburn* in this County. His Heirs enjoyed this Barony for ſome Succeſſions, without making any Addition to its Grandure; but *Robert Bertram* being in the Reign of King *Edward* III. conſtituted Sheriff of *Northumberland*, and Governor of *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, obtained Licenſe of that King to make a Caſtle of his Manor-Houſe at *Bothal*, which accordingly he did, and there are ſome conſiderable Remains of to this Day. This *Robert* left no Iſſue Male, and therefore his Daughter and Heir, *Helen*, being married to Sir *Robert Ogle*, Kt. transferred this Barony to his Family. His Son *Robert*, after the Death of his Mother, obtained her Barony, and ſettled it ſoon after upon his younger Son *John*, whom he ſurnamed *Bertram*, from his Mother, being deſirous that his own Eſtate ſhould go in his own Name, and ſo gave it to his elder Son *Robert Ogle*. He ſuffered his Brother *John* to enjoy the *Bertram*'s Eſtate quietly; but his Son *Robert* having obtained Livery of the Lands of his Inheritance, by Colour thereof, did forcibly, with two hundred Men, poſſeſs himſelf of the Caſtle and Manor of *Bothal*; but upon Complaint made to the Parliament by *John Bertram*, it was ordered, that a Writ ſhould be ſent to the Sheriff of *Northumberland*, to require all thoſe who then were in Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle, to depart from it, that it might be reſtored to *John* the Complainant, and commanded *Robert* to appear at *Weſtminſter* on a certain Day, to make Anſwer to the King for this his Miſdemeanour.

This

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This *John Bertram*, who was afterward Knighted, was several Times Sheriff of *Northumberland* in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. and his Posterity flourished, and had the Title of Lords *Ogle* till the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, when Male Issue failing in *Cuthbert* Lord *Ogle*, *Katharine*, his Daughter and Heir, married to Sir *Charles Cavendish*, Kt. of *Walbeck* in *Nottinghamshire*, and carried the Estate and Title of *Ogle* into that Family; but the Name of *Bertram* is not forgotten, for it is a common Christian Name in those Northern Parts. Some think the Name *Ferdinando* is derived from it.

BOTLAW, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Thrasterton*, which was Part of that great Estate in this County, as well as others, which *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland* died possess'd of, 42 *Edw.* III. and left to his Son *Henry*, with this Honours.

BOWELTON, a Town and Lordship belonging to the Castle and Barony of *Werke*, which King *Henry* II. gave to *Robert de Ros*, who setled it with all its Appendants upon his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, of which this Manor was one Part, and *Alburwic*, &c. mentioned above.

BRAMPTON, a little inconsiderable Village, standing upon the Bank of the River *Bramish*, just at the Rise of it. It was Part of the Barony of *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* in *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Domesday-Book* says, that this Earl was *Inborow* and *Outborow* between *England* and *Scotland*, *i. e.* It was his Office to observe the Passage of all Travellers to and fro between both Kingdoms. Mr. *Cambden* was once of Opinion, that this Place was the *Bremenium* of the Ancients, but not finding any good Proofs of his Opinion he fixed it at *Rochester*. In our Times this Place hath been of good Note for one of the prettiest Houses in this Part of the County, being the Seat of *George Gollingwood* Esq; a Branch of the House of *Eslington*.

BRINKELAWE, a Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, one of the four principal Parts of the Barony of *Mitford*, which King *Henry* I. granted to *William Bertram*. His Grandson *Roger* (as is before shewn in other Manors) forfeited his Manor by joining with the rebellious Barons against King *John*, *Reg.* 17. but returning to his Duty was restored to it with all its Members, tho' with some Difficulty, because *Philip de Ulecotes*, to whom that King had given it, would not relinquish it, till he was forced by the King's Precept.

BROMDUM was also another Part of the Barony of the Earl of *Dunbar* aforesaid.

BROMFORD, a Village situate on the River *Bramish*, over which there is now a Bridge, tho' it takes its Name from the Ford. Here King *Athelstan* fought a pitch'd Battle against *Anlaffe* the *Dane*, *Constantine* King of *Scots*, and *Eugenius* petty King of *Cumberland*, with such Success, that the Engagement is described by the Historians of that Age in extraordinary Raptures and Encomiums. Our Historians (all but *Ingulphus*) call the Place *Brunanburgh*, which Place, one would guess from a Passage in *Florence* of *Worcester*, must have been somewhere near the *Humber*; but it being more unlikely to bring the *Scotch* King and little King of *Cumberland* so high into *Yorkshire*, than *Anlaffe* thus far down into *Northumberland*, we shall submit to *Cambden*'s Judgment.

BURNETON-BATAIL, another of the Manors belonging to the Barony of *Vescy* in this County, of which *William de Vescy* died seized, 37 *Hen.* III. as he did of *Alnwick*, *Aunmuse*, &c. of which we have given Account before.

BURTON, the Manor and Estate of *John le Viscount*, who, to free his Lands here from paying Tithe-Hay to the Church of St. *Aidan* at *Bamburgh*, gave all his Lands at *Hokemere* to the said Church, as is above shewed. *John* died 29 *Hen.* III. and left *Ramet* the Wife of *Everard Teutonic*, or *Tyes*, his Daughter and Heir, who surviving him married again to *Herenard de Marisco*, in whose Time, *viz.* 39 *Hen.* III. her whole Inheritance, and this Manor, with the whole Barony of *Emeldon* in particular, by and with her own and her Husband's Consent was passed over to *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leicester*, upon Condition, that he the said Earl should otherwise provide for her.

But

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But long it was not that the Earl enjoy'd it; for having, 49 *Hen.* III. forfeited all his Estate by his Rebellion, it was given by that King to *Edmund* his second Son surnamed *Crouchback*, Earl of *Lancaster*, whose Son *Henry*, first Earl and then Duke of *Lancaster*, leaving two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, Coheirs of his Estate, the latter marrying to *John* of *Gaunt*, fourth Son of King *Edward* III. then Earl of *Richmond*, he had, by the Assignation of her Purparty in her Father's Lands, among other large Manors and Estates, this Manor of *Burton*, as an Appendage to the Castle of *Dunstanburgh* in this County, situated on the Eastern Shore, near *Embleton*.

BURWETON, a Member of the Manor of *Hertesheved*, belonging to the Barony of *Vescy*, which *William de Vescy* died seized of, in the 37th of King *Henry* III. with many other Manors, as *Alnham*, *Alweton*, &c. above-mentioned.

BUTLISDON, another Town, belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros*, the younger Son of *Robert de Ros*, of *Helmesley* in *Yorkshire*, held of King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 11. by the Service of two Knights Fees, as we have before observed of *Alburwic*.

We meet with another Village, called *Butlesdune*, a Member of the Manor of *Werkworth*, which 33 *Hen.* III. was the Estate and Lordship of *Roger Fitz-John*, surnamed *de Clavering* before mentioned; but whether it be the same Place with this, (for the Names of the Places in our ancient Records are very differently written) we leave to the Reader to judge.

CAER-VORRAN, a Place which lies on the North Side of the Wall, and in Mr. *Cambden*'s Opinion seems to favour of Antiquity! but he says he is not able to determine what it was anciently called, because the Name hath no Affinity with any of the *Roman* Stations that are mentioned [*per lineam Valli*] along the Wall, and none of the Inscriptions afford us any Discoveries. But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* tells us, that *Caervorran* may not improbably be *Glanoventa*, where the *Romans* placed a Garrison of the first Cohort of the *Morini* for the Defence of the Marshes, which Mr. *Cambden* imagines to have been somewhere upon the River *Wentsbeck*; for *Glanoventa* in the *British* Tongue signifies the Shore or Bank of the *Went*; and there is a Place near it, which is still called *Glen-welt*, and the Distance from hence to *Walwick* will suit well enough with the Itinerary; for tho' the Road be something elbowing, 'tis not unusual with *Antonine* to do the like in describing other Ways, which pass thro' this Country. Near this Town the Wall was built higher and firmer than elsewhere; for within two Furlongs of it, upon a pretty high Hill, it exceeds fifteen Feet in Height, and nine in Breadth on both Sides, Ashler-Work. But *Bede* says, 'twas but twelve Feet high and eight Feet broad, which the Addition to *Cambden* says is very likely fair, and true; because several Fragments, now standing in some Places on the Wastes, where no extraordinary Fortifications have been made, come near that Height, and none exceed it; and where-ever the Breadth of it is measured, 'twill always be found above seven Feet.

Over-against this Town, on the other Side of the Wall, upon the Descent of an high Hill, is to be seen a Draught of a Square *Roman* Fort, each Side whereof is an hundred and forty Paces in Length, the very Foundation of the Houses and Platform of the Streets being yet fairly discernible. Mr. *Cambden* had it from the Moss-Troopers Report, that there lay an high Street Way, paved with Flint and other Stones, over the Tops of the Mountains, from hence to *Maiden-Castle* on *Stanmore* in *Richmondshire*, *Yorkshire*. It is certain it went directly to *Kirkbyther*. Mr. *Warburton*, in his Map of this Shire, hath particularly laid out this Way thro' *Cumberland*, and Part of this Shire by this Place, and on the other Side of the Way by *Blenkinsop-Castle*, the Towns of *Lambley* and *Knarsdale* by *Whitley-Castle* into the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

At this Place an old Woman, who dwelt in a neighbouring Cottage, shewed Mr.

Mr. *Cambden* a little old conſecrated Altar, thus inſcribed to *Vitirineus*, a titular God, as we ſuppoſe, in theſe Parts.

CALDECOTES, a Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, which is a conſiderable Part of the Barony of *Mitford*, conferred upon *William Bertram* by King *Henry* I. and forfeited by his Grandſon *Roger*, &c.

CALD-MERTON, a Lordſhip belonging to the Barony of *Veſcy*, of which *William de Veſcy* died poſſeſſed, with many others above and hereafter mentioned, 37 *Henry* III. leaving them all to his Son *John de Veſcy*, then a Minor, and under the Guardianſhip of *Peter de Savoy*.

CALIDDON, another Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, &c.

CALVERDON, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Gilbert de la Val*, 17 *Joh.* which he held of that King *in Capite* by Barony, performing the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Anceſtors had done from the Time of the Conqueſt. The Capital Seat of the Barony of the Family of the *De la Vals* was in *Yorkſhire*.

CALVERDON-VALENCE, ſo called from the Family of *Valence*, who were anciently the Lords of it. From them it paſſed in the Reign of King *Edward* III. or ſome Time before, to *David Straboldgi*, Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, who died poſſeſſed of two Parts of it, 9 *Edw.* III. His Son *David* was Heir of his Honour and Eſtate, and of this Manor among others, as a Member of the Caſtle and Manor of *Mitford*. He departed this Life *Octob.* 10, 49 *Edw.* III. leaving for his Heirs two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, both of them in their Minority. *Henry* Lord *Percy* obtained the Wardſhip of them, and at a proper Age married them to his two younger Sons, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Ralph Percy*. This Manor, upon the Diviſion, was aſſigned to the youngeſt Daughter *Philippa*, who outliving Sir *Ralph* was married again to Sir *John Halſham* Kt. but to the Heirs of which of theſe her Eſtate deſcended we have not diſcovered.

CALVESLEY, a Place of Note for nothing but for being the Seat of a younger Branch of the ancient Family of the *Claverings*, who lately flouriſhed there, tho' deprived long ago of their Eſtate by *John de Clavering*, who ſettled his Eſtate after his Death upon King *Edward* II. and his Heirs, *viz.* the Caſtle and Manor of *Werkworth*, with its Members, as alſo the Manors of *Rouberry*, *Newburne*, and *Corbridge*. Theſe Eſtates continued in the Crown till the Reign of King *Edward* III. who *Reg.* 2. gave the Caſtle and Lands to it belonging to *Henry Percy* and his Heirs, and the reſt of his Eſtate to *Ralph de Nevill* and his Heirs, allowing *Edmund Clavering* the Brother of the ſaid *John* the Manors of *Clavering* and *Blibury* for Life; after which the whole Eſtate went from them, which otherwiſe had deſcended to them.

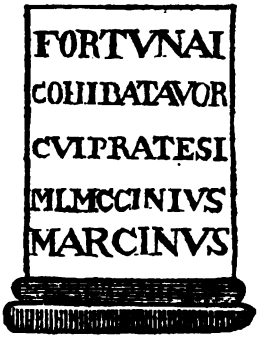
CAMPAN, the Seat of *Edward Gray* Eſq; who being a great Royaliſt in the late grand Rebellion paid 389 *l.* to redeem his Eſtate from Sequeſtration. He ſaid he feared War, becauſe 'tis like a Fair, which draws Chapmen from all Parts, who ſeemingly ſlight but ſecretly envy our Plenty, and would come from Beer to Wine, and Fruits to Meats.

CARRAM, a ſmall Village ſtanding upon the River *Tweed*, juſt upon the Edge of the County, where that River, being increaſed with many Waters, becomes a Boundary between this County and *Scotland*.

CAUSY-PARK, the Seat of *James Ogle* Eſq; a great Royaliſt, who paid 324 *l.* to redeem his ſequeſter'd Eſtate.

CARRAW, a Village ſtanding by the Wall on the North Side, between *Steven-ſhale* and *Walton*, where are ſome evident Remains of old Fortifications.

Mr. *Warburton*, in his Map of this County, gives us two Inſcriptions found here, which he thinks are ſufficient to prove it to be the *Protolitia* of the *Romans*, where the firſt Cohort of the *Batavi* lay in Garriſon.



LA CHARNET, another Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, &c.

CHEVIOT, a ſmall Village, famous for the Free Chaſe, much uſed by the *Engliſh* and *Scots* Gentry for their Recreations. The Lord *Meinil*, who died 16 *Edw.* III. had the Property of the Free Chaſe of *Cheviot* at his Death. It is a very hilly Country about this Village, which gives them the Name of the *Cheviot-Hills*. The Ballad of *Cheviot-Chaſe*, wherein is repreſented a fierce and furious Encounter between the *Engliſh*, under the Leading of the Earl of *Northumberland*, and the *Scots*, under the Command of Earl *Douglas*, tho' ſuch Combats were common between the two Nations upon the Marches, yet hath not been ſo far honoured by any of our Hiſtorians as to give us an Account of the Action between the Borderers that might be a Ground of it. Near the Chaſe are certain Fenny Grounds, called the Moors of the *Cheviot*, which *Odonel de Umfravil* demiſed to the Monks of *Newminſter*.

CHAPINGTON, the Seat and Eſtate of *Gregory Ogle* Gent. deſcended of the ancient Family of that Name in this County, who were many of them Sheriffs of this County, and ſome cited to Parliament among the Barons, as *Robert*, *Owen*, and *Ralph*, Lords *Oggle*, or *Oggil*, in the Reigns of the Kings *Edward* IV. *Henry* VII. and *Henry* VIII.

CHARLTON, *North* and *South*, both of them Members of the Barony of *William* Lord *Veſcy*, as appears by an Inquiſition taken at his Death of what Lands he died poſſeſſed of, 37 *Hen.* III. His Deſcendant *William* leaving only a Baſtard Son, a Minor, and committing his Eſtate to *Anthony Beck*, Biſhop of *Durham*, to be preſerved till his ſaid Son came of Age, the Biſhop ſold *South Charlton*, with other Eſtates, to *Henry Percy*, whoſe Poſterity, afterwards made Earls of *Northumberland*, inherited it, till coming to the Crown by the Attainder of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 1. beſtowed this, with many other Eſtates of that Earl's, upon his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*. But *North Charlton* ſeems to have been alienated ſome other Way to the Family of *Beaumonts*; for we find *John de Beaumont* died poſſeſſed of it, 20 *Rich.* II. as he did alſo of.

CARTINGTON, a Manor not far diſtant from it, which hath nothing of Note in it, but that it is, or late was, the Seat of Sir *Cuthbert Ratcliffe* Kt.

CHATTON, a Manor alſo belonging to the Barony of *Veſcy*, of which the Lord *Veſcy* before mentioned died poſſeſſed, with the *Charltons* aforegoing. This Eſtate alſo was ſold to the *Percy* Family by the Biſhop of *Durham*, in which it continued for ſome Succeſſions; but being forfeited to the Crown by *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*,

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land, it was beſtowed, with the *Charltons* above mentioned, on *George* Duke of *Clarence*, by King *Edward* IV. his Brother.

CHELLETON, the Manor and Eſtate of *Henry de Beaumont*, who came into *England* from *France* with Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* I. and deſerved ſo well by his faithful Services of that Prince, that in publick Records he is ſtiled *Conſanguineus Regis*, *i. e.* The King's Kinſman. He continued his Activity and Readineſs to promote the publick Good in this and the two following Reigns, inſomuch, that he was entruſted with many Offices of Importance, as Conſtable of *Roxborough* Caſtle, Governor of the Iſle of *Man*, the King's Lieutenant in the Northern Parts, *&c.* and died in the 12th Year of King *Edward* III. poſſeſſed of this Manor, and divers other Eſtates, which he had by the Grant of thoſe Kings. He bore the Title of the Earl of *Boghan*.

CHERMUNDESDEN, a Manor belonging to the Barony of the *Veſcy's* in this County, of which *William de Veſcy* died ſeized, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it, with other great Eſtates in this County, to his Son and Heir, *John de Veſcy*, who being in his Minority was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*. His Mother was *Iſabel* the Daughter of the Earl of *Salisbury*.

CHESTER *in the Wall*, a Town ſituated near *Buſy-gap*, noted for Robberies in Mr. *Cambden's* Time, who ſays, that he heard there were Forts, but he durſt not go to view them for Fear of the Moſs-Troopers, as the Robbers in the Highway in this Country were then called. He adds, that he was told that it was a very large Place, inſomuch, that he gueſſed that it was the Station of the ſecond Cohort of the *Dalmatians*, which the Book of Notices calls, *Magna*. But Mr. *Warburton*, upon what Authority we know not, will have it to be the *Hunnum* of *Antonine*, where the *Sabinian* Wing lay. Here Mr. *Cambden* found the following Inſcription.

PRO SALVTE
DESIDIENI Æ
--LIANI PRÆ
ET SVA S
POSVIT VOT
---AO SOLVIT LI
BENS. TVSCO ET
BASSO COSS.
A. C. 259.

This imperfect Altar was brought to him from thence, being at the little Hamlet of *Melkrigg*, where he read it thus.

* DEÆ SVRI
Æ SVB CALP
VRNIO AG----
ICOLA LEG. AVG.
PR. PR. A LICINIVS
--LEMENS PRÆF
‖ --III. A - IOR †

Which Mr. *Cambden* ſays he would read gladly thus, (and the Characters ſeem to allow it, *Deæ Suriæ ſub Calphurnio Agricola Legato Auguſti Propretore Licinius Clemens Præfectus*. Now *Calphurnius Agricola* was ſent againſt the *Britains* by the Emperor *Marcus Antoninus Philoſophus*, upon the Breaking out of the *Britiſh* Wars, about the Year of Chriſt 170; at which Time ſome Cohort under his Command erected this Altar to the Goddeſs SVRIA, who was drawn by Lions, with a Turret on her

* *This* Dea Suria *ſome will have to* Venus, *others* Juno.

‖ *None of our Antiquaries ſeem to underſtand the Meaning of this Line. Some read it*, COH. I. HAMMIOR

† *Theſe two Inſcriptions are now in the Houſe of Sir* Robert Cotton *of* Conington.

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her Head, and a Taber in her Hand (as is shewn at large by *Lucian* in his Treatise *De* DEA SYRIA) whom *Nero*, as unworthily as he treated all Religion, very zealously worshipped for some Time; but afterwards slighted her to that Degree as to piss upon her.

CHESTERWOOD, an Hamlet belonging to the Castle and Manor of *Langele*, the Estate of *Anthony Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who died 41 *Edward* III. leaving *Joan* his Daughter and Heir, two Years and a Quarter old, but she dying soon after, the Inheritance of the Castle and Manor of *Langele*, with all its Members and Appurtenances, descended to *Maud* her Aunt, Sister of *Anthony de Lucy* her Father, but then Wife to *Gilbert de Umfravil* Earl of *Angos*, whom surviving, she married to *Henry de Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, upon whom she settled a large Proportion of her Inheritance; but as to this particular Estate we cannot speak positively.

CHEVELINGTON, a Member of the Manor of *Hertesheved*, the Estate and Possession of *William de Vescy* above mentioned, who died 37 *Hen.* III. leaving *John de Vescy* his Son and Heir in his Minority, who was put under the Guardianship of *Peter de Savoy*, as we have shewed in speaking of his Estate before.

CHIPCHES, or *Chipchase*, on, as it is I read in ancient Records, *Chipeceſſe* and *Chipces*, a Member of the Manor of *Prudhow*, belonging to *Odonel de Umfravil*, 18 *Hen.* II. who gave the Church of *Chelverton*, with the Chapels of this and other Places, to the Canons of *Hexham*, but the Manor to *Robert de Umfravil* his Son and Heir, in whose Family it continued divers Successions; for in 43 *Hen.* III. *Gilbert de Umfravil* held it as a Member of his Castle and Manor of *Prudhoe*. Here was a little Fort, which belonged to the *Umfravils*, but afterward to the Family of *Herons*, or *Hairons*, who have for a long Time had their Residence here; for *Chipches* is now the Seat of Sir *John Heron* Bar. whose Family have for many and many Generations been Men of eminent Note in this County. 'Tis true, their Name is spelled so variously in our Histories and Records, *viz. Hairon*, *Heyron*, *Heiron*, &c. that they may seem to be several Families, but Circumstances prove the same Persons intended, under the Name so varied, a Thing not uncommon in other Families. Many of the *Herons* bore a publick Character, *viz. Gerard Heron* was Knight of the Shire for this County the 15th, 17th, and 21st Years of King *Richard* II. and the 3d of King *Henry* IV. and *John Heron* Esq; served in the same Station the 20th and 25th of King *Henry* VI. and *William Heyron* was Sheriff of this County eleven Years together, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. *viz.* from the 31st Year to the 42d of his Reign; (and our Historians seem to intimate, that he much enriched himself by that Office; but in his last Year he was so impotent, that he made his Son *William* his Substitute); as was *John Heyron* Esq; 35 *Edw.* III. and 7 *Rich.* II. Sir *Gerhard Heron* 2 *Hen.* IV. another *John Heron* Esq; 9 *Hen.* VI. as also the 20th and 22d of the same King's Reign; Sir *Will. Heron* Kt. 17 *Hen.* VIII. Sir *George Heron* Kt. 43 *Eliz.* and *Cuthbert Heron* Esq; 1 *Car.* I. And as they served their King and Country in Peace, so one of them, *viz.* Col. *George Heron* of this Place in vindicating King *Charles* the First's Right, was slain at *Marston-Moor* Fight, with many other Gentlemen of Note. This Family in later Ages has been branched out into the *Herons* of *Netherton*, *Meldon*, and other Places.

CHIRTON, the Lordship of *William Heron*, which he held as Part of his Barony in this County by the Service of one Knight's Fee of an ancient Feoffment. He was the Sheriff of this County eleven Years, as above.

CHIVELINGHAM, the Manor of *Walter de Huntercombe* of *Huntercombe* in *Oxfordshire*, who having a Moiety of the Barony of *Muscamp*, obtained a Charter for Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands at this Place, and some other of his Lordships in this County. Here was a Castle that belonged to one Family of the *Greys*, as *Horton-Castle* did to another, but they are now united. In the Hall of the Castle here there is a Chimney-Piece of Stone, which being sawn in two ('tis said) there

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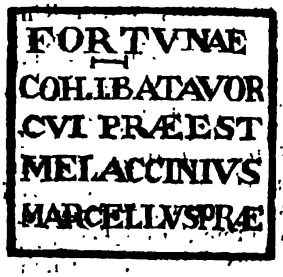
was found a live Toad in an hollow Place in the Middle of it. One Part of it was uſed here, the other is to be ſeen at *Horton-Caſtle*. Sir *Ralph Gray* Kt. was an Inhabitant in this Place when he was Sheriff of this County, 34 *Hen.* VI.

CHIVINGTON, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, the Manors of *Robert* Lord *Lumley*, whoſe Grandfather *Robert*, having married *Lucia* the eldeſt of the three Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas de Tweng* of *Kilton Caſtle*, came into theſe and ſeveral other Eſtates in this County and *Yorkſhire*, as of her Inheritance, leaving them, 48 *Edw.* III. to *Ralph* his Son and Heir.

CLENHILL, a Member alſo of the Manor of *Hertſheved*, the Eſtate and Demeſne of *William de Veſcy*, who dying 37 *Hen.* III. left it to his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy*, who being a Minor was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as we have above ſhewn, in ſpeaking of ſome other of his Manors.

COLECESTER, now nothing but an Heap of Rubbiſh, but of old a *Roman* Fort, as any Perſon will readily conclude, who will be at the Pains to take a diſtinct View of it.

COLLERFORD, a Village near *Walwick*, where the North *Tine* croſſes the Wall, and hath a Bridge over it of ſeveral Arches. At this Place was found, not many Years ſince, a *Roman* Altar, with the following Inſcription.



COLEWELL, the Lordſhip of *William Heron* Baron *Heron*, 13 *Joh.* who held this and ſome other Manors in this County of that King, by the Service of one Knight's Fee of ancient Feoffment. This is the *William Heron* that was eleven Years Sheriff of *Northumberland*.

CORBRIDGE, a Town ſituated upon the North Bank of the River *Tine*, which takes its Name from the Bridge laid there over that River for Traffick into the Southern Parts of the County, and the reſt of *England*, and the ancient *Roman* Name found in *Antonine's* Itinerary, called CORSTOPITUM, or rather *Corſtopilum*, (as it is read in the Edition of *H. Surita*) which, as *Henry* of *Huntington* teſtifies, was for Brevity Sake called *Core*, or *Cor*. Here, according to the Deſcription of *Ptolomy*, was the *Curia Ottodinorum*, *i. e.* the Court of the *Ottodini* or *Northumbrians*. The Manor of this Town, 8 *Edw.* II. or ſoon after, was purchaſed by *Henry Percy*, a wealthy *Northumbrian*, who was then in great Favour with that Prince. He, making a Settlement of his great Eſtate in the 7th of *Edward* III. gave two Parts of this Manor to his Son and Heir *Henry Percy*, which he then was in Poſſeſſion of, and the third Part, after the Death of *Hawiſe* the Widow of *John Clavering*, who held it then in Dower; but this *Henry* died ſeized of the whole Manor, *Feb.* 26. 26 *Edw.* III. and left it, with other great Eſtates, to his Son and Heir of the ſame Name, who accordingly ſoon after the Livery of his Lands, ſaving to his Mother *Idonea* her reaſonable Dower, who had aſſigned her for it, among other Lordſhips, this of *Corbridge*, which was not long come into his Poſſeſſion; but it was ſettled upon his Death upon his ſecond Wife *Joan* for her Dower. How this Manor was alienated in the ſame Reign we cannot diſcover; but do find, 10 *Rich.* II. that *Alice* the Widow of *Ralph* Lord *Nevil* of *Raby* had for her Dowry, among other Manors and Rents, twenty Pounds *per Ann.* out of his Manor of *Corbrugge*.

At this Day there is nothing remarkable in this Town but the Church, and a little Tower-Houſe, fitted up and inhabited by the Vicars of the Place; yet there are ſo many Ruins of ancient Buildings as prove it once to have been a large and ſpacious Town. King *John*, ſuppoſing that either an Earthquake, or ſome ſudden Invaſion might be the Cauſe of ſo great Deſolations, and the Inhabitants had no Time or Way to remove their Wealth, did

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did not doubt but he might find a great deal of Treasure upon a diligent Search; but Fortune favoured his Attempt no more than it did *Nero*'s, in his Enquiries after the concealed Riches of *Dido* at *Carthage*, for he found nothing but Stones marked with Brass, Iron, and Lead. The Vicarage of this Town being of so small a Value, as not to be a suitable Maintenance for a Minister; the Dean and Chapter of *Carlisle*, since the Restoration of King *Charles* II. made an Augmentation to it of 20 *l. per Annum*.

But tho' King *John* discovered nothing considerable here, yet there was found out accidentally, about 40 Years ago, a Thing very remarkable. The Bank of a small Torrent, which comes down from the Wall's Side by this Town, being worn away by some impetuous Land floods, the Skeleton of a Man appeared of a very extraordinary and prodigious Size; the Length of his Thigh-bone was within a very little of two Yards, and the Scull, Teeth, and other Parts, proportionably monstrous; so that by a fair Computation, the true Length of the whole Body may be well reckoned at seven Yards. Some Parts of it were in the Possession of the Right Honourable the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, at *Dilston*, in 1695, who was much pleased with the Rarity; but his Lordship having had no Notice of it, till it was in a great measure squandered away, and lost by the careless Discoverers, he could not by all his Inquiries make it so compleat, as any that have a Regard to such Curiosities, would heartily wish it were: But since, there was not found here an entire Skeleton, but great Numbers, or *Strata* of Teeth, and Bones of a very extraordinary Size, and withal a Sort of Pavement, or Foundation of Stone, running along with these *Strata*, and since here hath an Altar, inscribed to *Her ules*, (which we shall set down below) been digged up, what if we should affirm, That these are the Teeth and Bones of Oxen, and other like Creatures, which were sacrificed at the Temple dedicated to *Hercules*, standing in this Place. The Altar above mentioned is thus inscribed,

COTUM, the Manor and Estate of *Thomas* Lord *Lumley*, whose Ancestor *Roger de Lumley*, having in the Reign of King *Henry* III. married *Sibill*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Hugh de Morvic*, an ancient Baron in this County, whose Name is still retained in the Barony of *Morrick*, obtained upon the Partition of his Estate with the Co-heirs, this, and diverse other Manors in this County, which the said *Thomas* died possessed of, 1 *Henry* IV. leaving them to Sir *John Lumley*, his Brother. *Richard Lumley*, Baron, and Viscount *Lumley* of *Lumley* Castle in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and Earl of *Scarborough* in *Yorkshire*, now living, is descended of this ancient Family.

COUPLAND, a Member of the Lordship of *Wooller*, which King *Henry* I. granted to *Robert de Muscamp*, to be held of him *in Capite*, by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees. It continued in his Family to 34 *Hen.* III.

CRAMLINGTON, the Manor and Estate of *Robert de Gaugi*, a great Man in the Reign of King *John*, and by him entrusted with the Government of diverse Castles at Times, to defend them against the rebellious Barons, which he did faithfully to his own Advantage, for 3 *Hen.* III. it was certified that the Barony of this *Robert* (now, as we conceive, called the Barony of *Caugis*, for *Gaugi*) in this County, consisted of this and diverse other Manors, which he held of the King by the Service of three Knights Fees.

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CRAUCESTRE, the Manor of *John le Vicount*, who held it in the Reign of King *John*, with diverſe other Manors, in Barony, by the Service of three Knights Fees, *de vetere feoffmento*, i. e. whereof his Anceſtor had been enfeoffed in the Reign of King *Henry* I. he died poſſeſſed of them all, and left them to his only Daughter and Heir, *Ramet*, then the Wife of *Everard Teutonic*, or *Tyes*, and afterward of *Hereward de Mariſco*, with whom ſhe joined to convey this, and all her Eſtate to *Simon de Montford*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, as is above ſaid, in *Burton*.

CHROSTINGTHWAIT, the Lordſhip of *William* Lord *Greyſtoke*, of which he died poſſeſſed 17 *Edward* I. leaving *John* his Son and Heir, who having no Heirs of his Body, ſettled this, and ſome other Parts of his Eſtate, in his Life-time, upon *Ralph*, the Son of *William Fitz-Ralph*, Lord of *Grimethorp* in *Yorkſhire*, being the Son of *Joan*, his Father's Siſter, and died 34 *Edw.* I.

CROUTON, the Manor and Eſtate of *William Heron*, or *Hairun*, who having obtained of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 12. a Licenſe to make a Caſtle of his Manor-Houſe at *Ford*, procured further of the ſame Prince, *Reg.* 14. a Charter of Free-Warren, in this, and his Lordſhips of *Ford*, &c.

CRUTUM, a Member of the Lordſhip of *Woller*, which *Robert de Muſchamp* obtained of King *Henry* I. to be held of him *in Capite* by Barony, with other Hamlets and Villages, by the Service of 4 Knights Fees. His Poſterity held it till the 34th of *Henry* III. when *Robert de Muſcamp*, a famous Man in thoſe Northern Parts, left all to three Female Heirs.

DELALEY, a Manor in *Tyndale*, belonging anciently to the Family of *Comins* of *Badenaugh*, of which was *John Comin*, who was one of the Competitors for the Crown of *Scotland*, *Anno* 1291, 19 *Edward* I. but his Title being far-fetched, and weak, he, with diverſe others gave up their Pretences, and the Conteſt ended in *Ballol* and *Brus*, or *Bruce*.

DENTON, a Manor belonging to the Manor and Caſtle of *Morpeth*, the Eſtate of *Ralph* Lord *Greyſtoke*, who being left by his Father in his Minority, *Joan*, his Mother, being then alive, had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of the ſaid Caſtle and Manor of *Morpeth*, with diverſe Tenements in this and other Pariſhes in this County.

DENWIKE, one of the Villages anciently belonging to the Caſtle and Manor of *Alnwike*, bought by *Henry Percy*, a rich *Northumbrian*, of *Anthony Beck*, Biſhop of *Ely*, who being entruſted with the Eſtate of *William de Veſcy*, to preſerve it for his Natural Son, that Prelate ſold it to this *Henry*. He entailed it, with a Multitude of other Lordſhips upon the Heir-Male of his Body, *viz. Henry Percy*, who after his Death enjoyed it.

DENWY, one of the Lordſhips, which belonged to the Barony of *William de Veſcy* in this County, and of which he died ſeized, 37 *Hen.* III. His Heir was *John de Veſcy*, who being a Minor at his Father's Death, was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above ſaid in our Account of ſome other Manors belonging to him.

DICHEND, another of the Members belonging to the Lordſhip of *Woller*, a large Manor granted by King *Henry* I. to *Robert de Muſcamp*, to be held *in Capite* by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees, as is above ſaid of ſome other Places.

DIGGESWORTH, one of the Members of the Barony and Lordſhip of *Bothal*, held by *Roger Bertram* of the King, as his Anceſtors had done, by the Service of 3 Knight's Fees. He was admitted to the Inheritance of his Father's, paying 50 Pounds for a Relief, and doing his Homage in the King's Court, 23 *Hen.* III. notwithſtanding his elder Brother *Richard* had taken Part with the rebellious Barons againſt King *John*, and his Lands being ſeized by that King, had been given to *Richard de Lok*.

DILSTON, a ſmall Village, ſtanding upon the South Side of the *Tine*, called in old Books and ancient Records, *Devilſtone*, from a ſmall Brook running on the Weſt Side of it, whoſe Name *Bede* ſays, was *Devilsburn*, and emptying it ſelf into the *Tine*. The Barony in which it ſtands, takes its Name from it, and is at this Day called

called, the Barony of *Devilſtone*. We have not yet met with the Original Barons of it. We obſerve a Family in our ancient Hiſtories, bearing the Surname of *Deivill*, or *D'ieville*, which might probably be Owners of the Manor of *Devilſtone*, i. e. the Town of the *Deivills*, for *John Deiville* was Governour of *Scarborough* Caſtle in *Yorkſhire*, and built a Caſtle of his own at a certain Place, called the *Hode*, in that County; but having no Ground for this Conjecture in Hiſtory, we ſhall leave it to the Reader to accept, or reject it, tho' the Name being a little unuſual, and looking as if its Original were derived from the Evil Spirit that bears that Name, we thought fit to give ſome Account of it.

Bede, in the ſame Place, *viz. lib.* 3. *c.* 1. tells us, that here it was that S. *Oſwald*, armed with the Chriſtian Faith, ſlew in a fair Field *Cedwell* the *Britain*, a wretched Tyrant, who had before ſlain two Kings of *Northumberland*, *Oſrick*, King of the *Deirans*, and *Eanfrid* of the *Bernicians*, and miſerably waſted their Country: But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* contradicts Mr. *Cambden*, and tells us, That all the *Latin* Copies of *Bede*, that he had ſeen, ſay, That *Oſwald*'s Victory was obtained *in loco, qui lingua Anglorum Deniſesburn vocatur*, i. e. in the Place called by the *Engliſh Deniſes-burn*, and the *Saxon* Copies of King *Alfred*'s Paraphraſe have Denirrer, benirrer, and benirer burna, and the *Saxon* Chronicle hath not made any Mention of this Story.

Sir *Francis Ratcliffe*, or *Radclive*, Bar. deſcended of the ancient Family of *Ratcliff*'s Earls of *Suſſex*, who was made a Baron of this Realm, *March* 7, 1687-8, did bear the Title of Baron of *Dilſton*, Viſcount *Ratcliff* and *Langley*, and Earl of *Derwentwater* in *Cumberland*, and not in *Yorkſhire*, as a late Writer of *The preſent State of* England affirms. He died *Anno* 1696 7, and was buried in the Church of this Place. His Poſterity, who ſucceeded him in this Title, is before mentioned at *Derwent* in *Cumberland*.

DISHBURN, or DICHEBURN, the Manor and Eſtate of the Noble Family of the *Beaumonts*, of whom *Henry de Beaumont*, who was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons, from 2 *Edw.* II. to 6 *Edw.* III. died ſeized of one third Part of a Knight's Fee, in this Pariſh of *Diſheburne*. His Son *John* ſucceeded him in his Eſtate, and having in his Father's Life-time been ſummoned to Parliament from 7 *Edw.* II. to the 18th, departed this Life 20 *Ric.* II. being ſeized of this Manor and diverſe others in this County, *&c.* The Barony of *Dicheburne*, 'tis probably, belonged to the Family of the *Beaumonts*.

DISSINGTON, there are two Pariſhes of this Name, North and South *Diſſington*, in the laſt of which is, or late was, the Seat of *Thomas Ogle*, Eſq; deſcended of the noble and ancient Family of that Name, of which we have had Occaſion often to ſpeak above. One of theſe *Ogles* was a Member of the Manor of *Seton*, a principal Branch of the Barony of *Delaval*, of which ſee more in *Seton*.

DODINGTON, one of thoſe Lordſhips of which the Barony of *Veſcy* in this County conſiſted. *William de Veſcy*, who being in Ward to the Earl of *Salisbury*, married *Iſabel*, that Earl's Daughter, died ſeized of this, and ſeveral other Manors, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving *John de Veſcy*, his Heir, who being a Minor, was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above ſaid.

DONINGTON, a Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, which is a Part of the Barony of *Mitford*, held by *William Bertram in Capite*, *&c.* as often before.

DOXFORD, one of the Manors, which 3 *Hen.* III. were certified that the Barony of *Robert de Gaugi* did conſiſt of, and of which he held of the King by the Service of 3 Knights Fees, as is before obſerved in the Manor of *Cramelington* above mentioned, belonging to the ſame Barony and Perſon.

DUNSTON, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Emeldon*, which was ſome Time the Barony of *John le Viſcount*, who leaving it to *Rametta* the Wife of *Everard de Tyes*, and after of *Hanwardde Mariſco*, ſold it, with his Conſent, to *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who ſoon after forfeited it by his Rebellion; and King *Edward* being poſſeſſed of it, gave it to his younger Son *Edmund*, Duke of *York*, and his Heirs.

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In this Place was born *Joannes Duns*, called *Scotus*, becauſe he was deſcended from *Scotch* Parents. He was educated in *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, and became an admirable Proficient in Logick and School-Divinity; but ſo critically Scrupulous, that he darkened all Religious Truths. He wrote many Things, with that profound and wondrous Subtlety (tho' in an obſcure and unpoliſhed Stile) that he gained himſelf the Name of Doctor *Subtilis*; and had the new Sect of *Scotiſts* ſet up in his Name. The Study of School-Divinity was mightily in Faſhion in his Time, and eſpecially in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where the petulant Humours of the Dominicans put the Students upon all ſorts of Wrangling. On which Account it is, that *Oxford* has afforded more Men of Eminence in that Way, than perhaps all the other Univerſities of *Europe*, and they, for Diſtinction-ſake, have marſhalled themſelves under the glorious Epithets of *Subtilis*, *Profundus*, *Irrefragabilis*, and the like Names.

He died miſerably, being taken with an Apoplectick Fit, and too haſtily buried for dead, before he was; for Nature having too late wrought thro' the Diſtemper, he vainly mourned for Aſſiſtance, till at laſt beating his Head againſt his Tomb-Stone, he daſhed out his Brains and expired. He rendred all Things dubious while he lived, and died in a dubious Condition, but Death ſoon put his Caſe out of Doubt. His Nativity in this Place is affirmed upon the Authority of a Manuſcript of his in the Library of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, wherein he hath thus written in the End of it. *Explicit Lectura Subtilis Doctoris*, &c. *i. e.* Here ended the Lecture of *John Duns*, called, *The Subtile Doctor in the Univerſity of* Paris, who was born in a certain Hamlet of the Pariſh of *Emildon*, called *Dunſton*, in the County of *Northumberland*, belonging to the Houſe of the Scholars of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*.

DUNSTANBURGH, or DUNSTABURGH, the Manor and Eſtate of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, a younger Son of King *Henry* III. in whoſe Family it remaining, *Thomas*, his Son and Heir, obtained a Licenſe 9 *Edw.* II. to make a Caſtle of his Manor-Houſe in this Place, He had been one of the chief of thoſe Nobles that entred into a Combination againſt *Piers de Gaveſton*, that King's Favourite, and was choſen the General of thoſe Malecontents; but was afterwards reconciled to the King by the Interpoſition of two Cardinals ſent from *Rome* on purpoſe, to *Edw.* II. but this Reconciliation proved not laſting, for within a few Years he appeared the Principal of thoſe that confederated together for the Deſtruction of thoſe which they called Traytors to the Realm, of whom the two *Spencers* were the Chief, and having convened a conſiderable Army at S. *Albans*, ſent the Biſhops of *Ely*, *Hereford* and *Chicheſter*, to the King then at *London*, to require him to baniſh the *Spencers*, and give him and his Aſſociates Letters of Indemnity; but that being denied them, the King raiſed a powerful Army, and purſued them with all his Power, giving his Generals, *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, and *John de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, a Commiſſion to arreſt him and all his Party. This Earl was then at his Caſtle of *Pontefract*, and the Barons with him, being ſenſible that the King's Forces were marching againſt him, and would beſiege them, adviſed him to march to the Caſtle here; but he refuſing, leaſt he ſhould be thought to hold Intelligence with the *Scots*, Sir *Roger de Clifford* forced him to march along with him to eſcape the King's Forces, and being got to *Burroughbridge* in *Yorkſhire*, they fell into the Hands of *William* Lord *Latimer*, and Sir *Andrew Hercla* of *Carliſle*, who headed a Body of Country People, and after a ſhort Skirmiſh, was taken by them with Sir *Roger Clifford*, and many other Gentlemen who ſided with him.

The King then lay at *Pontefract*, and the two *Spencers* with him, whither when the Earl was brought, he was in Deriſion called King *Arthur*, by the People, and being ſecured in Priſon for three Days, was at length brought before the King (the Earls of *Kent* and *Warren* aſſiſting him) who gave Sentence upon him to be drawn, hanged and beheaded; but in regard to his high Birth, the Sentence was

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remitted, all but Beheading, which was executed on the morrow after the Feaſt of S. *Benedict*, *March* 22. upon a Plain without the Town, where afterwards a beautiful Church was erected to his Memory; the reſt of the Captives were drawn, and hanged at *York*, and ſeveral other Places. *Henry*, his Brother, was his next Heir, and upon doing his Homage, had Livery of all his Father's Lands beyond the *Severn*, and ſoon after of all the reſt of his Eſtate, which he left to his Son *Henry*; who leaving only two Daughters, and Co-heirs, *Maud* and *Blanch*, this Caſtle, upon the Diviſion, became the Purparty of the younger, *Blanch*, who marrying to *John* of *Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, and afterward, upon her Siſter *Maud*'s Death, when the whole Eſtate came to her, Duke of *Lancaſter*, in her Right, came into his Family.

In the *Lancaſtrian* Houſe this Caſtle remained during the Reigns of King *Henry* the IVth, Vth, and VIth, in which laſt it was beſieged by King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 4. and at length was taken, much battered and ruin'd, as it hath continued ever ſince, yet doth not want ſome Things remarkable to be ſaid of it, *viz.* That within the Circuit of this Caſtle of *Dunſtaburge* grew lately two hundred and forty *Winchester* Buſhels of Corn, beſides ſeveral Loads of Hay in one Year, and further it is famous for *Dunſtaburge* Diamonds, a ſort of fine Spar that ſeems to rival that of S. *Vincent*'s Rock near *Briſtol*.

DUNUM, one of the Lordſhips belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, which King *Henry* I. enfeoffed *Robert de Ros* of *Helmſley* in *Yorkſhire* with, to hold of him by the Service of two Knight's Fees. He gave it to his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, who revolting to the *Scots* in the latter End of the Reign of King *Edward* I. his Eſtate was forfeited, but reſtored after his Death to *Margaret*, his Heir, who was married to *John de Salvain*.

EDELINGHAM, a Manor, which was a Part of the Barony of *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. as was *Bramptoy* above mentioned.

ELINGHAM, one of the Manors which in the Reign of King *Henry* III. was certified, that the Barony of *Robert de Gaugi*, which was held of the King by the Service of three Knight's Fees did conſiſt. His Poſterity enjoyed his Eſtate two or three ſhort Succeſſions, and then for want of Male Iſſue, it paſſed to *Roger de Clifford*, a Coſin, and Heir to the laſt Male Heir *Ralph de Gaugi*, 15 *Edw.* I. How long this Manor continued in the *Clifford* Family we can't diſcover; but find that it was alienated and ſold to the Earl of *Northumberland*, at leaſt in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. for when King *Edward* IV. came into the Poſſeſſion of the Throne, and was crowned, *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* was attainted by the Parliament begun at *Weſtminſter*, 1 *Edw.* IV. and his Lands being thereby confiſcated, this Manor, and ſome others were ſettled upon that King's Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who was then conſtituted Governour of *Ireland*; in general Tail for the better Support of his Dignity, and upon his Death (as we ſuppoſe) returned to the Crown.

ELINGTON, or ELYNGTON, the Manor and Eſtate of *William* Lord *Welles*, who having been ſummoned to Parliament from 6 *Edward* III. to the 18th of the ſame King, died ſeized of this Manor of *Ellington*, leaving *John*, his Son and Heir, 19 *Edw.* III. His Poſterity enjoyed this Manor for divers Succeſſions after this, till *Leo* Lord *Wells*, firmly adhering to the *Lancaſtrian* Intereſt, for which he died fighting bravely in *Towton-field*, King *Edward* IV. ſeized on his Eſtate, as forfeited by Rebellion; but his Son and Heir, Sir *Richard Wells*, who had at the ſame Time the Title of Lord *Willoughby*, by the Marriage of *Joan*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Robert* Lord *Willoughby*, thro' the ſpecial Favour of that King, obtained 4 *Edw.* IV. a Grant of all the Goods, Chattels, and Movables whereof his Father died ſeized, and the next Year gained a Reſtitution of this and diverſe other Manors, which had paſſed to the Crown by the Attainder of his Father; but notwithing theſe Grants to the Father, Sir *Robert Wells*, the Son, joined with *Richard Nevil*, the Stout Earl of *Warwick*, to reſtore King *Henry* VI. and becauſe his Fa-

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ther could not by his Command cauſe his Son to lay down Arms, the King beheaded him, and ſoon after taking the Son put him to the ſame Death; but his Eſtate not being forfeited deſcended to *Joan* his Daughter, who waas then married to *Richard Haſtings* Eſq; Brother of *William* Lord *Haſtings*, Chamberlain of the Houſhold to King *Edward* IV. who found ſo much Favour from that King that he obtained a ſpecial Livery of all the Caſtles, Lordſhips, Manors and Lands, of which her late Father and Brother died poſſeſſed, &c.

ELWY, the Moiety of this Manor was a Member of the Lordſhip of *Wooler*, or *Wollore*, which King *Henry* I. granted to *Robert de Muſcamp*, to hold of the Crown *in Capite* by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees, as he did ſeveral other Villages or Hamlets, of ſome of which we have before made Mention.

EMILDON, or *Emeldon*, the Barony of *John le Viſcount*, the Son of *Odoard*. He held this Manor, with divers other Eſtates appendant, by Barony by the Service of three Knights Fees, *de veteri Feoffmento*, *i. e.* of which his Anceſtors had been enfeoffed by King *Henry* I. He died 29 *Henry* III. and left *Ramet* the Wife of *Everard Tyes* his Daughter and Heir, who ſurviving him married again to *Herſward de Meriſco*, who joining with his Wife ſold it to *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*; but he ſoon forfeited it by rebelling againſt that King, who conferred it upon his younger Son *Edmund*, whom he had created Earl of *Lancaſter*. In his Family it continued till his Grandſon *Henry* dying without Iſſue Male his whole Eſtate was divided between his two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, which laſt married *John* of *Gaunt* Earl of *Richmond*, and afterwards Duke of *Lancaſter*, and had this Barony and other Eſtates for her Purparty upon a Diviſion. *Henry* of *Bolingbroke* (at length King *Henry* IV.) was her Son and Heir, and ſo it became a Royal Fieffe, tho' his paternal Inheritance.

RMELHOPPE, the Manor of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, who having been ſummoned to Parliament ſeveral Seſſions in the Reign of King *Edward* III. died in the 49th Year of that King's Reign, leaving two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, both in their Minority, his Heirs. *Henry* Lord *Percy* (as is above obſerved in *Bechefield*) obtained the Wardſhip of theſe two Heirs, and at their proper Age married them to his two younger Sons, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Ralph Percy's* Knights; the elder of them obtained for her Purparty this Manor, and divers others, Parcels of the Manor of *Thornton* within the Liberty of *Tindale* in this County.

ENGLEBY, the Eſtate of *Siward* the great Earl of *Northumberland*, who lived in the Reign of *Edward* the Confeſſor, whom he maintained in his Throne by his great Valour, againſt the Invaſion of the *Danes*, and Rebellion of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*.

ERISDON, a Member of the Barony and Lordſhip of *Bothal*, conferred on *Richard Bertram*, called *Bertram* of *Bothall*, to diſtinguiſh him from *Bertram*, Baron of *Mitford*, to hold of the King *in Capite* by three Knights Fees. His Son *Robert* was his Heir, and held the Barony by the ſame Tenure as his Father had done. He took Part with the rebellious Barons in the Reign of King *John*, *Ann.* 17. and his Barony being forfeited to the Crown was given to *Richard de Lok*; but his Brother *Roger* ſucceeding him, paying 50 *l.* for a Relief, and doing his Homage, had Livery of the Lands of his Inheritance, *viz.* the Lordſhip of *Bothal* and its Members.

ESINGDEN, a Member of the Manor of *Langherſt*, which is a Part of the Barony of *Bothal*, held by *Robert Bertram*, and his Poſterity of the King *in Capite* by the Service of three Knights Fees, as his Anceſtors had done *de veteri Feofmento*. His Son *Robert*, &c. as in *Erdiſdn*.

ESHELDWORTH, a Manor belonging to the Eſtate of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, who dying 49 *Edw.* III. left only two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, Coheirs of his Eſtate. *Henry* Lord *Percy* obtained their Wardſhip, and married them at a proper Age to his two younger Sons, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Ralph Percy*, which laſt having *Philippa* for his Wife had for her Purparty an Aſſignation

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of this and several other Manors in this County and others.

ESLINGTON, the Manor and Seat of the *Collingwoods*, who were many of them Men of Renown in the Wars with *France* and *Scotland*. It is still the Seat of the same Family, *William Collingwood* Esq; the chief of his Name being its present Proprietor.

ESPLEY and ESSET, two of the Members, the one of the Manor of *Mitford*, and the other of the Manor of *Eiland*, both belonging to the Barony of *Mitford*, held by *William Bertram* of the King *in Capite*, *&c.* as is above mentioned in *Aldworth*, *Aragnis*, *&c.*

ETAL, anciently the Seat and Estate of the *Menars*, or *de Maneriis*, Persons of great Note in this County for many Ages; for *Henry Maners*, 25 *Hen.* II. paid eighty Marks for the Livery of his Father's Lands here. From this *Henry* descended *Robert de Maners* of this Place, called in old Records, *Ethale*, who 15 *Edw.* III. obtained a Licence of that King to fortify his Manor-House there with an embattel'd Wall of Lime and Stone. His Son was *John de Maners*, who 1 *Hen.* V. was constituted Sheriff of this County, which *John*, with his Son *John*, having killed *William Heron* Esq; and *Robert Atkinson* at this Place, they were prosecuted for the same by Sir *Robert Umfraville* Kt. and *Isabel* Widow of the said *William Heron*, and after a Course of Law the whole Matter was referred to *John Prior* of *Durham*, and *Thomas Prior* of *Tinmouth*, who made their Award *Sept.* 28. 9 *Hen.* VI. to this Effect, That the said *John Maners* and his Son should cause five hundred Masses to be sung for the Health of the Soul of the said *William Heron*, within the Compass of one Year next ensuing, and pay to the said *Isabel*, for the Use and Benefit of the Children of the said *William Heron*, two hundred Marks.

This *John de Maners* died seized of the Lordship of *Etal*, 17 *Hen.* VI. leaving *Robert de Maners* his Son and Heir, who having done some special Services in the Marches toward *Scotland* had a joint Grant with Sir *Henry Percy* Kt. of all the Goods and Chattels of Sir *Robert Ogle* Kt. who was then outlaw'd. He was a Person of great Eminency in this County; for he was made Sheriff of this County in 33 *Henry*, and Knight of this Shire the 39th Year of the same Reign, and being about this Time knighted served in the Office of Sheriff 4 *Edw.* IV. Having passed thro' these Places of Trust he was made Lord *Roos*, having married *Eleanor*, Daughter of *Thomas*, and Sister and Coheir of *Edmund* Lord *Roos*. He left by her a Son *George*, who was his Heir, and married *Anne* the Daughter of *Anne* Dutchess of *Exeter* by Sir *Thomas St. Leger* Knight, by whom he had Issue *Thomas* Lord *Roos*, who having had Livery of all the Manors, Castles, and Lands, which came into his Family by *Eleanor* his Grandmother, and *Isabel* his Aunt, was advanced to the Title and Dignity of the Earl of *Rutland*, *June* 28. 17 *Hen.* VIII. And because he had his Descent from the Lady *Anne*, King *Edward* the Fourth's Sister, this Augmentation was given to his ancient Arms, *viz.* In chief quarterly *Azure and Gules*, on the first *Two Fleurs-de-Luces Or*, and on the second *A Lion Passant Gardant* of the first, the third as the second, and fourth as the first. The present Duke of *Rutland* is from this ancient Family of *Etal* in *Northumberland*.

EWERTH, one of the many Lordships of which the Barony of *Vescy* did consist, 37 *Hen.* III. when *William de Vescy* died seized of it, and left his Barony to his Son and Heir *John de Vescy*, who being a Minor was committed to the Care and Tuition of *Peter de Savoy*, as we have above shewed in our Account of some other Manors of this Barony.

FALLADON, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Emeldon*, where *Samuel Salkeld* Gent. has made such Improvements in Gardening and Fruitery as are hardly to be equalled on the North Side of the *Tine*. This is the more observable, because an eminent Author of this Age will not allow, that any good Peaches, Plumbs, Pears, *&c.* can be expected in any of the Counties of *England* beyond *Northamptonshire*; whereas, by the Care and Skill of this Gentleman there are produced here all those Fruits in as great Variety and Perfection

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Perfection as in moſt if not any Places in the South; but it cannot be denied but ſomething of Art and Care muſt be uſed to produce them, which is owing to the Gentleman's Ingenuity.

PALWEDON, tho' differently ſpelt, we cannot poſitively aſſert to be another Hamlet or Village, becauſe we find the ſame Names of Places in every County read as differently in our Hiſtories and Records, and ſo we ſhall only add, that it was a Lordſhip belonging to the Barony of *Veſcy* in this County at the Death of *William de Veſcy*, 37 *Hen.* III. who left it with his Barony to his Son *John*, a Minor, as we have oft ſaid before.

FEATHERSTON-HAUGH, or *Halgh*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Anthony de Lucy*, who died poſſeſſed of it upon the Feaſt of *The Exaltation of the Holy Croſs*, *Sept.* 14. 42 *Edw.* III. and leaving this and his whole Eſtate to his only Daughter *Joan*, then but about two Years old, who died the next Year, *Maud* his Siſter, then the Wife of *Gilbert de Umfravil* Earl of *Angus*, became his ſole Heir. She outlived her Husband, and marrying to *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberlund*, transferred this and other great Eſtates into that Family. In later Times this Place was the Seat and Manor of the ancient and well deſcended Family of the *Featherſtones*; but the Male-Line of the *Featherſtones* being of late extinct, the Lands in this Place and ſome others belonging to them of old are fallen into the Poſſeſſion of *Featherſton Dodſon* Gent. a Perſon deſcended from the Female Branch. We meet with two of the Family of *Featherſtons* in the Catalogue of the Sheriffs of this County, Inhabitants of this Place, *viz.* *Albert Featherſtone* Eſq; who was Sheriff in the ſecond Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and *Alexander Featherſtone* Eſq; who bore the ſame Office in the 32d Year of the ſame Reign.

FENHAM, a little Village within the Pariſh of *Newcaſtle*, where there are now, or late were, ſome Coal-Pits on Fire, which have burned for ſeveral Years. The Flames of this ſubterraneous Fire are viſible by Night, and in the Day-Time the Track may be eaſily followed by the Brimſtone that lies on the Surface of the Earth about it.

FELBER, a Lordſhip, which, among many others, belonged to the Barony of *Veſcy* in this County, which *William de Veſcy* died ſeized of, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it, with his Barony, to his Son *John de Veſcy*, a Minor, *&c.* as we have obſerv'd of other Manors belonging to the ſaid Barony in ſeveral Places above.

FELTON, a large Part of the Barony of *Mitford*, given by King *Henry* I. to *William Bertram*; for when his Grandſon *William* was rated for his Barony, 8 *Ric.* I. this Manor was rated equal to his Manor of *Mitford* at one and forty Shillings, becauſe it had theſe Lordſhips appendant to it, *viz.* *Parva-Felton*, *Aketon*, *Swarland*, *Over-Ilgar*, *Glentley*, and *Framelington*. This *William*, 5 *Joh.* obtained of that King a Grant of this Manor, with all the Woods thereunto belonging, ſo that it ſhould be out of the Regard of the Forreſt, as alſo that he might have free Liberty of hunting there. In the 18th of King *Edw.* II. this Manor belonged to *Audomare de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, for attending Queen *Iſabel* into *France*, 17 *Edw.* II. he was there murdered; and his Widow, *Mary* Daughter of *Guy de Chaſtillian* Earl of *St. Paul*, had the next Year, for an Aſſignation of her Dowry, this Manor of *Felton*, with many other Eſtates in this and other Counties. Mr. *John Mallory* was Vicar of this Place in the rebellious Times. He was ſequeſter'd, and had his temporal Eſtate ſeized as forfeited for Treaſon, for which he was condemned by an Ordinance of the Rump-Parliament of *Nov.* 18. 1652. What his Treaſon was we find not, and if it was not againſt the King, as 'tis probable it was not, becauſe they condemned him for it, it is impoſſible to know.

FENTON, one of the Members of the Lordſhip of *Woollee*, or *Wollovre*, which was granted by King *Henry* I. to *Robert de Muſchamp*, to be held *in Capite* by Barony by the Service of four Knights Fees. He left it entire to his Son *Robert de Muſcamp*, but he having no Iſſue Male his Barony

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was parted among his three Daughters, and ſo paſſed into ſeveral Families by their Marriage; and accordingly we find this Manor in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas de Grey* of *Werke*, who 19 *Edw.* III. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren throughout this and all his other Lordſhips in this County. *William de Grey* of this Family was advanced by King *James* I. to the Degree of a Baronet, *Reg.* 17. and four Years after was created a Baron by the ſame King by the Stile and Title of Lord *Grey* of *Werke*. *Ford* Lord *Grey*, who had his Seat at *Goſfield* near *Braintrey* in *Eſſex*, was his Heir, but died without Heirs.

FENROTHER, the Demeſne and Eſtate of *William Hairun*, Governor of the Caſtle of *Bamburgh*, 10 *Edw.* II. a younger Branch of the Family of the *Herons*, ancient Barons in *Northumberland*; for this *William* obtained, 12 *Edw.* III. a Charter for Free-Warren in this and all his other Lordſhips in this County. He left his Eſtate to another *William*, whoſe Son and Heir of the ſame Name built an Hoſpital at *Buckſtead* for ſix, or at leaſt four, poor Men, and a Chantry Prieſt to govern them, the Prieſt to have for his Support ten Marks, and every poor Man five yearly; and becauſe he had ſerved King *Richard* II. and the Earls of *Arundel* and *Northumberland*, as a Soldier, and peradventure received more than he deſerved, he ordered ſuch Legacies as he thought ſufficient to compenſate for the Injury done, in Diſcharge of his Soul.

FENWICK, the Manor and Eſtate of the eminent and valiant Family of the *Fenwicks*, whoſe Seat here is called *Fenwick-Hall*. Many of this Family have been Men of Note in the Reigns of our firſt *Norman* Kings; for *John de Fenwick* was High Sheriff of this County, 48 *Edw.* III. and again (or it was another of the ſame Name) 22 *Rich.* II. *Henry de Fenwick* 6 *Hen.* VI. *Roger de Fenwick* 9 *Hen.* VII. *Ralph de Fenwick* Eſq; 7 *Hen.* VIII. *William Fenwick* 20 & 31 *Eliz.* and Sir *John Fenwick* Kt. the 17th Year of King *James* I.

FLATFORD, the Lordſhip of *William Heron*, who held it with divers others in this County by the Service of one Knight's Fee, of ancient Feoffment. Whether this Perſon was any Deſcendant or had any Relation to *Jordan Hairun*, who had the Barony in this County that ſtill bears that Name, we know not certainly, but are apt to doubt that he was not of that Family, becauſe we cannot find, that either he or his Poſterity enjoyed the Barony.

FLODDON, or *Flodden*, a Village ſituate on the River *Till*, famous for the adjoining Mountains, called *Floddon-Hills*, near which the Battle between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, called *Flodden-Field*, ſo much remarked in our Hiſtory, was fought on this Occaſion. King *Henry* VIII. being at the Siege of *Tournay* in *France*, *Lewis* the *French* King, by Solicitations, prevailed with *James* the Fourth King of *Scots*, to invade King *Henry*'s Dominions (tho' his Brother-in-Law) in his Abſence, that he might be forced to withdraw his Army from *France* to defend his own Territories and Subjects. King *James* was forward to practiſe his Engagements, having great Hopes of conquering the Northern Parts, and adding them to his Dominions, (for before he began his March he divided the Towns among his Followers) and to that End charging King *Henry* with Breach of Faith, and threatning to revenge the Wrongs he did the *French* his Confederates, unleſs he ceaſed from proſecuting the War with *France*, immediately invaded *England*, before he had an Anſwer from King *Henry*, and took the Caſtle of *Norham*.

Thomas Howard Earl of *Surrey* had been made by King *Henry* his Lieutenant of the North, when he went upon his Expedition to *France*, and ſent him into thoſe Parts to prevent any Incurſions from the *Scots* in his Abſence; but before he was got far enough to do it, King *James* was enter'd the *Engliſh* Borders with a powerful Army, which the Earl of *Surrey* being advertiſed of, he made all the Haſte he could to meet him, having with him an Army of twenty-ſix thouſand Men. The *Scots* he found to have entrenched themſelves upon the Hills of this Place, where it being almoſt impoſſible to attack them with any Succeſs, he firſt ſent the King a Challenge, which was readily accepted,

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cepted, and then by ſome Artifices brought them down into the Plain, in Order to join Battle. The *Scots* were aware of the Deſign, and therefore ſtill kept the higher Ground; but the Earl ſeeing the Advantage inconſiderable encouraged his Men, (as the King of *Scots* alſo did) and began the Fight. Valour on both Sides ſtrove for Victory three Hours together; but at length the Wings of the *Scotch* Army being diſcomfited, the whole Force of the *Engliſh* fell upon the main Battle, where King *James* was, who did all that Men could do to defend and ſave themſelves, but at laſt were ſubdued, the King's Standard being overthrown, and himſelf valiantly fighting ſlain in the midſt of his Enemies. With him died three Biſhops, of whom the Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews*, the King's Natural Son, was one, two Abbots, twelve Earls, and ſeventeen Lords; Knights and Gentlemen a great Number, which, with others of leſſer Note, made the Loſs of the *Scots* eight thouſand Men ſlain, and as many taken Priſoners. The Body of the King of *Scots* being diſcovered among the Slain by the Lord *Dacres*, was embalmed, and being wrapped up in Lead was buried in the Monaſtery of *Sheen* in *Surrey*. This Battle was fought *Sept.* 9. 1513.

The Earl of *Surrey* being thus victorious returned to *London*, and preſented the embalmed Body of the *Scotch* King to Queen *Katharine*, who, with the Gauntlet of the ſaid King, ſent the News of the Victory to King *Henry*, lying in his Siege of *Tournay*, who not only entertained it joyfully, but keeping in Mind the wiſe Conduct and Management of the Earl, rewarded him upon his Return with Wealth and Honour; for upon the Account of this memorable Service he made a ſpecial Grant to himſelf and his Heirs-Male of an honourable Augmentation of his Arms, *viz.* to bear on the Bend thereof the upper Half of a red Lion, (depicted as the Arms of *Scotland* are) pierced thro' the Mouth with an Arrow; and by Letters Patent bearing Date the *February* following he was advanced to the Dignity of the Duke of *Norfolk*, as his Father had been, as deſcended by the Female Heirs from the Families of *Mowbray* and *Seagrave*, and by other Letters Patent he had a Grant in ſpecial Tail of divers Manors in *Shropſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire*, *&c.* to be held by the Service of one Knight's Fee.

FLOTEWEYTON, the Manor and Eſtate of *Robert de Umfravil* Earl of *Angus*, 33 *Edw.* I. who obtained of that Prince a Licence for Free-Warren in this his Lordſhip, with ſeveral other Places in this County.

FOLBERY, the Demeſne of *Robert de Ogle*, or *Oggil*, who having obtained a Licence of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 15. to make a Caſtle of his Manor-Houſe at *Oggle*, had alſo at the ſame Time a Grant of a Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands within this and ſeveral other of his Lordſhips in this County.

FORD, a Member of the Lordſhip of *Woller*, or *Wollover*, which King *Henry* I. granted to *Robert de Muſcamp*, to hold of him and his Succeſſors *in Capite* by Barony by the Service of four Knights Fees. The Grandſon of this *Robert* of the ſame Name having no Iſſue but three Daughters, *Cicely* the youngeſt married to *Odonel de Ford*, whoſe Daughter marrying *William Heton*, this Eſtate paſſed into that Family, and being veſted in his Grandſon *William*, he obtained a Licence of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 12. to make a Caſtle of his Houſe at *Ford*, (called at this Day, *Ford-Caſtle*) and a Charter for Free-Warren in this Lordſhip and divers others in this County, as alſo a weekly Market, and Fair once a Year at this Place, with divers other Liberties and Privileges. The *Carrs* are now or lately were Lords of it.

We here think it proper to join with Mr. *Cambden*, and let our Reader know, that though we have already, and may hereafter take Notice of ſome of the moſt remarkable Caſtles in this County, yet we do and ſhall deſignedly omit many, they were ſo numerous, it being a Frontier againſt an active and bold Enemy the *Scots*.

FORSTEN,

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FORSTEN, a Village standing upon the Bending of the Wall, not far from *Chester* in the Wall. Mr. *Cambden* says, he heard there was an old Fort there, but the Roads thereabouts were so infested with Robbers, called Moss-Troopers, that he durst not go to view them for Fear of falling into their hands.

FOURSTONES, or FOURSTANES, a Village belonging to the *Lucyes* of *Cockermouth*, of which *Thomas Lucy* died possessed, 2 *Edw.* II. without Issue, and left his whole Estate to his Brother *Anthony Lucy*, who doing his Homage, had Livery of all the Lands of his Inheritance, excepting those which *Christiana*, the Widow of the said *Thomas*, held in Dower, of which this Village was one. His Grandson *Anthony* died possessed of this Town, and leaving no Issue Male, *Joan* his only Daughter became his Heir, then but two Years and a Quarter old, and was committed to the Care of Queen *Philippa*, till she came to full Age, but she dying when she was little more than three Years old, her whole Inheritance passed to her Father's Sister *Maud*, the Wife of *Gilbert de Umfravil*, Earl of *Angos*, who marrying again to *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland* settled most of her Estate on him.

FOWDON, the Lordship of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who being attainted by Parliament, 1 *Edw.* IV. and his Lands confiscated to the Crown, this Manor, and diverse others to him belonging, were granted by the same Parliament to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother, in Tail general for the better Support of his Dignity. King *Edward* afterward growing jealous of him, as affecting the Crown, caused him to be imprisoned, and drowned in a Butt of Malmesy, and so his Estates, which were many and great, returned to the Crown.

FRAMELINGTON, a Member of the Manor of *Felton*, one of the four larger Branches of the Barony of *Mitford*, which King *Henry* I. granted to *William Bertram*. His Posterity enjoyed it for many Successions, to the Reign of King *Edward* II. when their Barony was divided between the Heirs of the last *Roger*, whose Grandfather, of the same Name, gave to the Canons of *Brinkburn* an hundred and forty Acres of Waste-Lands in *Eocumode*, with a large Proportion of his Wastes near this Town, as also House-Boot, Cart-Boot, and Plow-Boot, out of his Woods in the Forest.

In the next Reign, *viz.* of King *Edward* III. *Anno* 33. *David Strabalgi*, Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, died possessed of this Manor, called then in the Record, *Francington*, and left his whole Estate to his two Daughters and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, of whom *Henry* Lord *Percy* having obtained the Wardship, married them at their suitable Age to his two younger Sons, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Ralph Percy*, which last marrying *Philippa*, had this Manor of *Framlington* for her Purparty.

FRIKELTON, a Member of the Lordship of *Woodler*, or *Wallwore*, which *Robert de Muschamp* obtained the Grant of from King *Henry* I. to hold it of him *in Capite* by Barony, by the Service of four Knight's Fees. His Posterity enjoy'd it to 34 *Henry* III. when it was divided among his three Daughters and Co-heirs, who were married to *Miles* Earl of *Strathern*, *William de Huntercombe*, and *Odenel de Ford*.

FUNTOTIER, a Member of the Lordship of *Bothal*, which was the Barony of *Richard Bertram*, called *Bertram* of *Bothal*, to distinguish him from *Bertram* of *Mitford*. He and his Posterity held this Barony of *Bothal* of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of three Knight's Fees. His Posterity succeeded each other in this Barony till the latter End of the Reign of King *Edward* III. when *Robert Bertram* leaving one Daughter and Heir, named *Helen*, who married Sir *Robert Ogle*, Kt. this Barony passed into his Family.

GATESHEAD, or GATESHEVED, being an Hamlet belonging to *Newcastle*, tho' it be really in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, yet is by our Historians generally mentioned with *Newcastle*, as if it were in this County, and for that Reason our Antiquaries place the *Roman Gabrosentum* at *Newcastle*, as is above observed. What we meet with in History remarkable of this Place particularly, are these Things, *viz.* 1. That *Walcher*, Bishop of *Durham*, a Person of eminent Piety and Learning, and

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and very much beloved for thoſe his excellent Endowments, and Integrity of Life, was yet of ſo gentle a Diſpoſition, that he did not reſtrain his Officers and Servants from much Oppreſſing the People, nor his Soldiers from uſing ſundry Inſolencies over his Dioceſe, who complaining to the good Biſhop of it, a Day was appointed, that the Biſhop's Retinue, (who were the Wrong-doers) and the Multitude of ſuch Perſons as had been injured ſhould meet at this Place, in order to a fair and friendly Reconciliation of all Differences; which being done, there aroſe a great Tumult among them. The Biſhop being deſirous to appeaſe the Diſorders, and make a quiet End of all Matters, retired into the Church, and called before him the Chief of the Complainants, with whom having treated, he ſent them out to ſpeak with the reſt, keeping ſome few with him. Upon their Return, immediately enſued an extraordinary Uproar among the Multitude without Doors, and no ſmall Slaughter of the Biſhop's Retinue. Nor did that ſatisfy them, for ſo highly were the People enraged, that they ſet the Church on Fire, and with it burnt the innocent Biſhop, and thoſe that were with him, murdering ſuch as ſought to eſcape the Flames. This woful Slaughter happened on the Morrow before the Ides of *May*.

2. That *Ralph* Lord *Greyſtoke*, having beſieged *Gilbert de Middleton*, and diverſe others with him in the Caſtle of *Mitford*, for certain traiterous Actions committed by them in this County, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. was not long after, being at Breakfaſt in this Place, poiſoned by the Contrivance of the ſame *Gilbert* and his Party, on the 3d of the Ides of *July*, *Anno* 1327, 17 *Edw.* II. and buried in the Abbey of *Newminſter*, near the high Altar, leaving *William*, his Son and Heir, but 3 Years old, who for 500 Marks was committed with his Eſtate to the Wardſhip of *Hugh de Audeley*, 2 *Edw.* III.

GIRLING, an Hamlet belonging to the Caſtle and Manor of *Werkworth*, of which *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland* died poſſeſſed, 26 *Edw.* III. leaving it with many other Eſtates to his Son and Heir, *Henry Percy*, then Earl of *Northumberland*.

GHARBURTON, a Member of the Manor of *Hertſheved*, one of the Lordſhips of whom the Barony of *William de Veſcy* in this County did conſiſt, and of which he died ſeized, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving *John de Veſcy* his Son and Heir, then in his Minority, and on that Account put under the Wardſhip of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above ſaid.

GLANOVENTA, a *Roman* Station, where the Garriſon of the firſt Cohort of the *Morini*, whoſe Buſineſs it was to defend the Marſhes, was quartered, is much diſputed among our Antiquaries, where it was. The laſt Edition of *Cambden* ſays, that it is ſettled at *Caer-corran*, for the Reaſons alledged at that Place, Mr. *Cambden* himſelf fancieth, that it was ſeated upon the River *Wentsbeck*, for that is upon the Range of the Wall or Rampire, as the *Liber Notitiarum* places that Fort, *viz. ad lineam valli*, and the Name of the River itſelf, *viz. Wentsbeck*, gives us a farther Evidence by its Signification; for *Glanoventa* in the *Britiſh* Tongue, ſignifies the Shore, or Bank of *Went*, whence alſo *Glanon*, a maritime Town in *France* (mentioned by *Mela*) may probably have its Name; but neither of theſe Reaſons ſatisfy the learned Dr. *Gale*, who is of Opinion, that it ought to be placed at *Yeverin*. We mention this *Roman* Station by it ſelf, becauſe it is not agreed among the Learned, where it was.

GLATENDON, a Town, the Moiety of which, with diverſe other Towns and Lordſhips, belonged to the Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* of *Helmeſley* in *Yorkſhire*, called *Furfan*, held 11 *Hen.* III. of the King, by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Anceſtors had done from the Times of King *Henry* I. by whom they were Originally enfeoffed thereof. He gave his whole Barony to his younger Son *Robert*, whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it for ſome Succeſſions; but at length it became veſted in a Female Heir, *Margaret*, the Wife of *John Salvain*, in whoſe Family it after remained.

GLENDALE, ſo called from the River *Glen*, which having paſſed thro' this

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Valley, call'd from it *Glendale*, increaſeth the *Till* at the End of it. Of this Rivulet *Bede* gives the following Account, That *Paulinus* reſiding in theſe Parts ſome Time, ſpent it in catechizing and inſtructing the Country People, who flocked to him from all the Villages and Towns round about, in the Principles of Chriſtianity, which having done ſufficiently, he Baptized them in the River *Glen*, which ran juſt by

GLENTLEY, a Member of the Manor of *Felton*, which was a principal Part of the Barony of *Mitford*, the Poſſeſſion of *Roger Bertram*, who held it from his Anceſtors *de veteri feofmento*, from the Time of King *Henry* I. who ſettled the ſaid Baron upon *William Bertram* his Great Grandfather.

GOSFORD, the Barony of *Richard Sur-Tees*, or upon the *Tees*, becauſe his Seat was upon the Bank of that River, a Perſon of great Repute in the Reign of King *Henry* I.

The Granges of *Heylan*, *Hortune*, and *Peteric*, which *Roger Bertram*, Baron of *Mitford*, granted to the Monks of *New-Miniſter*, near *Morpeth*, to farm for a certain Term of Years; before the Expiration of which, *Roger*, his Great Grandſon, ſold the ſaid Granges, which his Anceſtor had demiſed to the ſaid Monks, and further ratify'd to them the Grant, which *Peter*, the Parſon of *Mitford*, had made to them. What theſe Granges were, it may be neceſſary to ſhew out of *Lindwood*, who thus defines them, *Extrav. de cenſ. Dicuntur Grangiæ domus, ſeu Edificia*, &c. *i. e.* Granges are ſuch Houſes, or Edifices, wherein not only all Sorts of Grain are laid, as Barns are uſed for, but where there are Stables for Horſes, Oſtries, and Racks for Oxen, and other Beaſt-Folds for Sheep, and Sties for Hogs, with all other Things which belong to a Farm, as Rooms for Servants, Harneſſes for Horſes, and Tools for Husbandry, &c.

The Grange of *Stratton*, one of the Lordſhips belonging to the Barony of *Werk*, which *Robert de Ros* of *Helmeſley* ſo often mentioned, held of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees, and gave it to his younger Son *Robert*, &c.

GRENDON, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Roger* Lord *Clifford*, who having forfeited it by Rebellion, King *Edward* II. beſtowed it upon *Andrew de Harcla*, whom he created Earl of *Carliſle*; but he alſo ſoon forfeited it upon this Occaſion; the King's Favour having exalted him to think highly of himſelf, and to aim at greater Things, he began to envy the Greatneſs of *Hugh de Spencer*, the King's deareſt Favourite, whom the King had lately advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Wincheſter*, and becauſe he found he could not have his Will againſt him, ſo long as he was protected by the King; he betook himſelf to the *Scots*, and confederating with them, married their King's Siſter, which having done ſo privately, as he thought it could not be known, he returned to *Carliſle*. But ſo it happened, that *Anthony* Lord *Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, a Perſon of great Note in theſe Parts, and then Governour of *Carliſle*, had got Intelligence of his Defection, and coming upon him with a ſtrong Party, took him by Surprize, and carried him to *London*, were he was degraded of his Honour, and having received Sentence of Death, was executed as a Traytor upon the Morrow after S. *Chad*'s day, *March* 2. His Eſtate being thus forfeited to the Crown, this Manor, with ſome other Lordſhips, was beſtowed upon *Anthony* Lord *Lucy*, as a Reward for this, and other good Services, and he was alſo continued Governor of *Carliſle*.

GYNIS, one of the Lordſhips of which the Barony of *Veſcy* in this County conſiſted at the Death of *William de Veſcy*, who departed this Life, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving *John de Veſcy* his Son and Heir, then a Minor, and committed to the Wardſhip of *Peter de Savoy*, *ut ſupra*.

GYSINS, a Town and Manor of which *John* Duke of *Bedford*, third Son of King *Henry* IV. died poſſeſſed, 14 *Hen.* VI. 1435, leaving it by his laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing Date the ſame Year, and all his other Lands in *England* and *France*, except the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Harfleute*, which he gave to *Richard* his illegitimate Son, commonly then called, *The Baſtard of* Bedford, to *Jaquetta* his Wife, who

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who the next Year married Sir *Richard Woodvile*, a luſty Knight, who was afterward raiſed to great Honour by King *Edward* IV. who married his Daughter, &c.

HABITANCUM, a *Roman* Station, not certainly known where it was fixed; but being ſuppoſed from the Inſcription of an old Altar, found at *Riſingham*, to be there, we ſhall refer our further Account of it to that Place.

HALEDON, as it is now called, but anciently Heafenfelb, or *Heaven-field*, in the ſame Senſe, as ſome will have it, where (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us) *Oſwald*, King of *Northumberland* met *Cedwell* the *Britain* (as *Bede* calls him, whom the *Britiſh* Writers name *Caſwallon*) King of *Cumberland*, and being ready to give him Battle, erected a Croſs, and humbly on his Knees begged of Chriſt that he would afford his heavenly Aſſiſtance to thoſe that now called upon his Name, and preſently with a loud Voice, thus addreſſed himſelf to the Army: Let us all on our Knees beſeech the Almighty, living and true God, mercifully to defend us from our proud and cruel Enemy. We do not find (ſaith *Bede*) that any Banner of the Chriſtian Faith, any Church, any Altar was ever erected in this Country, before this New General, following the Dictates of a Devout Faith, and being to engage a moſt inhumane Enemy, ſet up this Standard of the Holy-Croſs. For after *Oſwald* had in this Battle experienced the effectual Aſſiſtance of Chriſt, which he prayed for, he immediately turned Chriſtian, and ſent for *Aidan*, a *Scotchman*, to inſtruct his People in the Chriſtian Religion. This Story is contradicted in ſeveral Things, by the Author of the Additions to *Cambden*, who ſays, That the Battle which *Oſwald* fought, was not againſt *Cedwall* (as *Bede* ſeems to ſay) but againſt *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, who was at that Time General of *Cadwallin*'s Forces. 2. That *Oſwald*'s Setting up the Banner of the Chriſtian Faith, muſt be underſtood to be in *Berniciorum Gente*, for Chriſtianity was ſome Years before planted in the Kingdom of *Northumberland* by *Paulinus*, and a Church was built at *York* by King *Edwin*, *Oſwald*'s Predeceſſor. 3. Nor was *Heaven-field* the Place where the Battle was Fought, and Victory obtained, for that was at another Place in the Neighbourhood, called by *Bede*, *Deniſes-burna*, which even *Cambden* himſelf takes to be *Dilſton*; however, Mr. *Cambden*'s Author, *viz.* the Writer of *Oſwald*'s Life, ſays, That the Scene of the Action was here, and *Bede* ſo far agrees with him, as to aſſert, that the Croſs was here erected, and afterwards a Chapel was built it Memory of it, which we take to be a ſufficient Ground for us to relate the Holy Action of *Oſwald* in this Place, tho' the Field of Battle be miſtaken, which is no Wonder in a Matter of ſuch Antiquity, which Authors themſelves could have but dark Accounts of, if we could ſuppoſe them to come to us uncorrupted, which ſcarce any do.

Upon this Victory of S. *Oſwald*, our Poets have thus ingeniouſly expreſſed themſelves:

Tunc primum Scivit cauſam cur nomen haberet
Heafenfield, &c.

In *Engliſh* thus,

He knows, why to Heav'n-field *the Name was given,*
'Twas 'cauſe Hell's *Troops were there o'recome by* Heaven;
But leaſt devouring Ages ſhould deface,
The glorious Triumph of the Sacred Place;
The Monks of Hagulſtald *do every year*
Convene, and join in their Devotions there;
And that great Oſwald's *Fame ſhould never die,*
They've rais'd a Chapel to his Memory.

And another thus,

Quis fuit Alcides? Quis Julius Ceſar? &c.

In *Engliſh* thus,

Cæſar *and* Hercules *applaud thy Fame,*
And Alexander *owns thy greater Name;*
Tho' they, himſelf, his foes the World o'recame.
Great Conqueſts all! but bounteous Heaven in thee,
To make a greater join the other Three.

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The Poets of those Times were Monks, whose Profession because *Oswald* promoted, they thought they could never speak enough in his Praise.

HADDESTON, the Manor and Estate of *William Herun*, belonging to his Barony of *Heron*, which with other Lordships in this County, he held of King *Henry* III. as *de Veteri feofmento*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. This *William*, who died 25 *Edw.* I. left no Male Issue, so that *Emelin*, his only Daughter was his Heir, who by Marriage transferred this Manor and diverse others into the Family of *John* Lord *D'Arci*, or *Darcy*, who died possessed of it, and diverse other Lordships at *Nocton* in *Lincolnshire*, where his chief Seat was, upon *Saturday* next after the Feast of S. *Chad*, *March* 2. 30 *Edw.* III. In this Family it continued for some Successions, and was then alienated to the Family of the *Lumley's*, for 1 *Hen.* IV. *Thomas* Lord *Lumley*, Son and Heir of *Ralph*, being in his Minority, died possessed of this Lordship, and left it to Sir *John Lumley* his Brother. This Family derive their Name from *Lomeley*, a Town situated on the Bank of the River *Were* (near *Chester* on the Street) in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, where they had their Seat. They are descended from *Linlph*, a Person of great Nobility in the Time of King *Edward the Confessor*, who married *Algitha*, the Daughter of *Aldred* Earl of *Northumberland*. In Kind *Edward* IV's Reign, Sir *George Lumley*, Kt. was in great Reputation in this County, for we find him first High-Sheriff of it, *Anno* 2. of that King, then Knight of the Shire, *Anno* 6. and again High-Sheriff, *Anno* 8. and continuing in that Office three Years after.

HALTON, a Village beneath *Portgate*, more within the Wall, where the Manor-House, called *Halton-Hall*, is the Seat of the ancient and valorous Family of the *Carnaby's*, who are thought to have come from *Carnaby*, near *Bridlington*, in the East-Riding of *Yorkshire*, from whence they take their Name; but however that be, it is certain, that they have not only been Inhabitants a long Time in this County; but have made a considerable Figure in it in their several Descents; for *William Carnaby*, Esq; was High-Sheriff in the 7 *Hen.* VI. Sir *Leonard Carnaby*, Kt. 33 *Hen.* VIII. *Cuthbert Carnaby*, Esq; 9 and 16 of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and Sir *William Carnaby*, Kt. the 11th Year of King *Charles* I.

HALYWELL, the Lordship of *Jeffrey le Scrope*, or *Scroop* of *Masham*, so called to distinguish him from another Family of *Scroop*, Earls of *Wiltshire*. He in the 11 *Edw.* II. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for himself and *Joetta* his Wife, in his Lands here. It continued in his Family some Successions, for we find *Stephen* Lord *Scroop*, his Grandson, in Possession of this and diverse other Manors at his Death, which happened 7 *Hen.* IV. leaving it to his Son and Heir Sir *Henry le Scroop*, Kt. who in the Reign of King *Henry* V. confederating with the *French* to kill the King and his Brethren, was happily discovered, and being tried and condemned at *Southampton*, was there beheaded, and his Estate being confiscated, was by the King bestowed on *Henry* Lord *Fitz-Hugh*, to be held and enjoyed for Life, and so this Manor passed to that Family.

HALYSTONE, or *Holystone*, where, in the Infancy of *English* Church, *Paulinus* is said to have baptized many Thousands.

HAMILDON, a Member of the Lordship of *Wooller*, which King *Henry* I. granted to *Robert de Muscamp*, to be held in Barony by the Service of four Knights Fees, *&c.*

HARLAW, A Member of the Barony of *Robert de Gaugi*, who held it by the Service of three Knights Fees, 18 *Joh.* His Posterity soon failed, and this Manor with other Estates of his fell to *Roger de Clifford*, who was found Cosin, and Heir to *Ralph*, the last Heir Male of the *Gaugi's*. His Posterity alienated it, so that it was found to be an Hamlet belonging to *Antieny* Lord *Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who died possessed of this and diverse other Estates in this and other Counties, 41 *Edw.* III. leaving it to his only Daughter and Heir *Joan*, then but two Years and a Quarter old, and she dying within little more than a Year after, it passed to her Father's Sister

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Sister *Maud*, at that Time Wife of *Gilbert de Umfravil*, Earl of *Angos*, and after his Death, of *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, in whose Family it remained.

In the Year 1569. *Thomas Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, having raised a Rebellion against Queen *Elizabeth*, and being routed hid himself in the House of one *Hector Armstrong* in this Town, not doubting but that being one of his Tenants, he would be true to him; but he waving all Obligations for Money, betrayed him to the Regent of *Scotland*. It was observed that after this, *Hector*, who was before a rich Man, grew poor of a sudden, and was so generally hated, that he never durst go abroad, insomuch, that it became a Proverb ever since, *That he takes* Hector's *Cloak, who betrays his Friend, that trusted in him.*

HARSTUDEN, an Hamlet belonging to the same Lord *Lucy*, inherited, and alienated in the same manner as the foregoing Hamlet of *Horlaw*.

HAVEKISLAW, a Manor which was a Member of the Barony of *Vescy*, of which *William de Vescy* died possessed 37 *Hen.* III. leaving his large Estate to his Son and Heir, then in his Minority, and on that Account committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above said.

HAVERHALL, another Manor belonging to the same Barony, possessed and inherited as the former, by the Family of the *Vescy's*.

HAUGHTON MAGNA, a Member of Castle and Manor of *Alnwick*, the Estate of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who died possessed of it, and diverse other Lordships in this County, *Feb.* 26. 26 *Edw.* III. leaving it to *Henry* his Son and Heir, in whose Posterity it continued for diverse Successions.

HEADON, Part of the Barony of *Hugh de Bolebec*, who by the Mother's Side was descended from the Noble Barons of *Montfitchet*. He had no Issue Male, but left four Daughters Co-heirs of his large Barony and Estate, *viz. Philippa*, married to *Roger de Lancaster*, *Margery* to *Nicholas de Corbet*, and afterward to *Ralph* Lord *Greystock* (as Mr. *Cambden* says) but Sir *William Dugdale*, Baron, 452. tells us, 'twas *Ralph*, the Son of *William* Lord *Grimthorp*; *Alice* to *Walter de Huntercumbe*, and *Maud*, some Years after to *Hugh de la Val*, or as *Cambden*, *J. Lovel*. In an Original Charter, dated 1° *Steph.* whereby some Lands are conveyed to, and settled on the Church of *Winchester*, subscribed by a great many Barons, we have, *Signum Walteri de Bolebec, Bar.* Seld. Tit. Hon. Par. 2. c. 5. p. 571. One *Isabel de Bolebec* also, Countess of *Oxford*, first founded a Convent of *Dominicans* in that City.

HEAVEN-FIELD. See HALEDON above mentioned.

HEBURN, a Member of the Barony of *Bothal*, held 23 *Hen.* III. by *Roger de Bertram*, of the King *in Capite* by the Service of three Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had formerly done, *de veteri feoffmento*. This *Roger*, 35 *Hen.* III. obtained of that Prince a Charter for Free Warren in this Place, and all his Demesn Lands at *Bothal*. He left his Estate, in which was this Mannor, to *Robert* his Grandson, 28 *Edw.* I.

HEDDON, a Member of the Lordship of *Wooller*, or *Wollover*, which King *Hen.* I. granted to *Robert de Muscamp*, to be held *in Capite* by Barony, by the Service of 4 Knights Fees. His Great Grandson *Robert* was a Man of great Note in the Northern Parts; but leaving no Heirs Male, his Estate passed with his Daughters into other Families, and with it this Manor; but to which of them it went, we find not.

HEEPOL, another Member of the Lordship of *Wooller*, or *Wollover*, of which we can give no other Account, than we have in the Manor of *Heddon* aforegoing.

HEPPALE, *Heppal*, *Heple*, or *Heppel*, a Manor belonging to Sir *Robert Ogle*, Baron of *Bothal*. He settled this Manor, and some other Parts of his Estate, after this manner. Being possessed of the Estate descended to him from his Ancestors, he within two Days enfeoffed *William Thimbleby*, Clerk, and some others in them, to himself during his Life, and after his Decease, this Manor and Town to remain to his Son Sir *Robert Ogle* the younger, Kt. and to the Heirs Male of his Body, and for lack of such Issue, to his own right Heirs. After his Decease, his Son Sir

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The Poets of those Times were Monks, whose Profession because *Oswald* promoted, they thought they could never speak enough in his Praise.

HADDESTON, the Manor and Estate of *William Herun*, belonging to his Barony of *Heron*, which with other Lordships in this County, he held of King *Henry* III. as *de Veteri feofmento*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. This *William*, who died 25 *Edw.* I. left no Male Issue, so th[illegible] *Emelin*, his only Daughter was his [illegible] who by Marriage transferred this [illegible] and diverse others into the Family [illegible] Lord *D'Areci*, or *Darcy*, who died [illegible] of it, and diverse other Lordsh[illegible] *ton* in *Lincolnshire*, where h[illegible] was, upon *Saturday* next af[illegible] S. *Chad*, *March* 2. 30 *E*[illegible] Family it continued fo[illegible] and was then alienat[illegible] the *Lumley's*, for 1 [illegible] *Lumley*, Son and [illegible] ing *Ed-* his Minority, di[illegible] *Edward* the Seship, and left [illegible] ed of the latter a Brother. T[illegible] -Warren for all his Defrom *Lom*[illegible] Lands in this and other his Ma- Bank of [illegible] in this County and *Yorkshire*. He was the Str[illegible] summoned to Parliament under the Name wher[illegible] of *Ralph Fitz-William*, and died an aged des[illegible] Man about the Feast of *All-Saints*, 1316, N[illegible] 9 *Edw.* II. leaving his Son *Robert* his Heir, whom, and his Son *Ralph* after him, who took on him the Surname of Lord *Greystoke*, and *William* his Grandson, we find in Possession of this Manor, as a Member of their Manor of *Morpeth*.

HARBOTTLE, in the *Saxon* Language, Herbottle, which signifies the Station of an Army; for the *Saxon* Termination botl is of the like Import with *by*, *ham*, and *tun*, and is annexed to the Name of divers other Villages in this County, as *Larbottle*, *Shilbottle*, and several others of less Note. The Manor and Castle of this Place was given by *William* the Conqueror, *Reg.* 10. to *Robert de Umfranvill* Kt. Lord of *Tours* and *Vian*, otherwise called *Robert with the Beard*, by a general Grant of the Lordship, Valley, and Forrest of *Ridds*, or *Reads-Dale*, with all the Castles, in it in their sever[illegible] *am Carnaby*, Esq[illegible] 7 *Hen.* VI. Si[illegible] *Hen.* VIII. [illegible] of Quee[illegible] *William* [illegible] King [illegible] [illegible]stures, [illegible]hises, as [illegible] *Mildred* the [illegible] *Riddesdale*, to [illegible] of the Coun- [illegible] and Wolves [illegible] said King *Wil-* [illegible] en he enter'd [illegible] tle and Maner [illegible] d in this Grant, [illegible] ey of *Read*; and [illegible] nt *Robert de Hum-* [illegible] had Authority for [illegible] anting, exercising, [illegible] and judging in all [illegible] as well as others, [illegible] e Precincts of *Riddes-* [illegible] Officers for the Time [illegible] the Laws and Customs [illegible] the Castle here was ap- [illegible] used for the Custody of all [illegible] malefactors as were taken within the said Liberty and Jurisdiction, to be kept there as in a Prison.

In the Reign of King *Henry* II. *Reg.* 20. this Castle was taken by the *Scots*, but was soon recovered and restored to the same Family; for in the Beginning of King *Henry* the Third's Reign it was in the Possession of *Richard de Umfranvill*, who then began to fortify it more than it had been in his Ancestors Days; but he having joined with the Barons against King *John*, *Reg.* 17. the King grew suspicious of him, and thereupon ordered, *Reg.* 6. by his Writ directed to the Sheriff of *Northumberland*, to impanel a Jury of twelve Knights of that County to view it, and having so done, to demolish whatsoever had been added thereunto in Point of Fortification since the late Civil Wars. After this it seems as tho' this Castle had been much neglected; for 25 *Edw.* III. we meet with a Petition exhibited to that Prince and his Council assembled in Parliament by *Gilbert de Umfranvill*, setting forth, that he and his Ancestors, Time out of Mind, used to keep the Prisoners taken within his Liberty of *Riddesdale* in his Castle of *Harbottle*, but that the said Castle was so much ruined by the Wars with the *Scots*, that it cannot sufficiently retain them; whereupon he desired that he

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ight have Liberty to keep all such
ers in his Castle of *Prudhow*, till he
pair his Castle of *Harbottle*. The
some Time to answer this Petition,
received certain Information,
ys and Ruins of *Harbottle-Castle*
d by his own Neglect, but
d Ways alledged, did give
keep his Prisoners at
the Space of ten Years
his *Gilbert*, who had
arliament from the
c. II. died *Jan.* 7.
ing no Issue, his
is Heir, and af-
e Name, who
Gilbert un-
nted, during
ent of his
l of *West-*
by some
ing slain
t no Issue, so
with much of his other
passed to Sir *Robert Umfravil* his
brother, who also died without Issue, and *Walter de Talboys*, Cousin and Heir to the before specify'd Earl by his Sister *Elizabeth*, came into his Estate.

Sir *William Talboys* Kt. the Successor of this *Walter*, was attainted, and his Estate being forfeited to the Crown, King *Edward* IV. in Consideration of the Services of Sir *Robert Ogle* Kt. not only advanced him to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, but made him a Grant in special Tail of the Lordship of *Readesdale* and Castle of *Harbottle*, which he left to *Owen Ogle* Lord *Ogle*, his Son, whose Posterity enjoyed it, till falling to the Female Heir it was by Marriage transferred into the Family of Sir *Charles Cavendish* late Duke of *Newcastle*. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that the Castle here was demolished in 1314, 7 *Edw.* II. by the *Scots*. But by the Account foregoing it plainly appears to have been standing in *Edward* the Fourth's Reign, being indeed much ruined by the *Scots*, but afterwards repaired.

The Family of *Harbottle*, which was of considerable Note from the Reign of King *Henry* IV. to that of King *Richard* III. takes its Name from this Place; for *Robert Harbottle* was High Sheriff in the 8th Year of the former King, and the same *Robert*, or another of that Name and Family, was Knight of the Shire for this County in the 8th Year of King *Henry* V. Sir *Robert Harbottle* was High Sheriff of this County, 18 *Hen.* VI. and *Bertram Harbottle* the 26th of the same King, and Sir *Ralph Harbottle*, 2 *Ric.* III. Mr. *Cambden* says, that this Family was in good Repute in the last Age, *i. e.* in the sixteenth Century.

HERDRISLAW, a Member of the Lordship of *Wooller*, or *Wollover*, which was granted by King *Henry* I. to *Robert de Muscamp*, to be held *in Capite* by Barony, as is above said at *Heddon*.

HERLE-WEST, probably the Estate of a Family of the *Herles*, who take their Name from it, and had their Habitation some Ages in it. Of this Family was *Charles Herle* Master of Arts, of *Exeter* College, famous in his Time for having the best Living, *viz. Winwick* in *Lancashire*, in *England*, and being Prolocutor of the Assembly of Divines met in 1643, but chosen after Dr. *Twisse*'s Death in 1646. He left his great Rectory in the Heat of the War, and was among the *London* Divines a leading Man for the Parliament's Proceedings against the King. After the King's Death he obtained Satisfaction of the Parliament for his Losses and Services, and returned to *Winwick*, where he lived about eleven Years, and dying was buried in the Chancel there.

HERON, the Estate and Manor of *Roger Heron*, Governor of the Castles of *Bamburgh* and *Dunstanburgh*, a younger Branch of the Barons of *Herons* in this County. His Son *William* obtained of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 14. a Charter for Free-Warren in this and divers others his Lordships in this County, and left it to his Son and Heir *William*.

HERT, and HERTILPOLE, two Manors belonging, 13 *Rich.* II. to *Roger* Lord *Clifford*, who died then possessed of them and some other Manors in this County, leaving *Thomas* Lord *Clifford*, his Son and Heir, to inherit them.

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HERTESHEVED, a large Manor, having many Villages and Hamlets for its Members, *viz. Randon*, *Batail*, *Prendewick*, *Alnham*, *Nedderton*, and many others, ſome of which we have already mentioned, and others we ſhall hereafter have Occaſion to ſpeak of. It was the Eſtate and Demeſne of *William de Veſcy*, 37 *Hen.* III. who leaving his Eſtate to his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy*, a Minor, the Wardſhip of him was committed to *Peter de Savoy*, &c.

HESELRIG, one of the Lordſhips of which the Barony of *Veſcy* in this County conſiſted, *William de Veſcy* died ſeized of it, with many other Eſtates in this County, and left it to his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy*, a Minor, who was on that Account committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as we have on the like Occaſion mentioned above ſeveral Times.

HESPLEY, another Manor of the above mentioned *Roger Heron*, for which his Son and Succeſſor *William* obtained a Charter for Free-Warren, as he did for his Manor of *Heron* above mentioned. His Son and Grandſon, both *Williams*, inherited his Eſtate.

HETHERISTON, another of the Lordſhips belonging to the Barony of *Veſcy*, *William de Veſcy* died ſeized of it, &c. as we have before mentioned at his Manor of *Heſelrig*.

HETHAL, another Member of the Lordſhip of *Wooller*, or *Wollover*, which King *Henry* I. granted to *Robert de Muſchamp* upon the ſame Tenure which he held *Heddon*, &c.

HETHINGSALGH, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Atkol* in *Scotland*, who was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons in *England* from the 15th to the 20th Year of King *Edward* II. as appears by the Inquiſition taken at his Death, which happened the 20th Year of King *Edward* II. His Son and Heir *David* inherited his Honour and Eſtate, which was much increaſed by the Death of *John Comyn* of *Badenagh* in *Tindale*, who left him the Manor of *Tirſete*, with divers Parcels of Land thereunto belonging, and *Adomare de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, to whoſe Eſtate he was one of the Coheirs. He was ſlain in an Adventure againſt the *Scots*, 9 *Edw.* III. and left his Eſtate to his Son and Heir *David*, then but three Years old.

HETHPOLE, the Demeſne of Sir *Walter de Huntercombe* Kt. Poſſeſſor of a Moiety of the Barony of *Muſcamp*. He obtained of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 19. a Charter for Free-Warren in all his Lands in this Place, and ſome other Manors in this County, and having been ſummoned to Parliament from the 23 *Edw.* I. to the 4th of King *Edw.* II. died in the 6th Year of the ſaid Reign, leaving *Helena* his Wife alive, to whom this Hamlet was aſſigned the next Year for her Dowry. *Nicholas Newbaud*, the Son of *Gunnora* his Siſter, was found to be his Heir; and ſo this, after *Helena*'s Death, and his other Eſtate, paſſed into that Family; but did not long continue in it; for we find *William Hairun*, the Son of *Roger*, a younger Branch of the Barons of *Heron*, to have obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in this and divers others of his Lordſhips in this County, and leaving it and them to his Poſterity.

HEYDEN, and HEYDEN-BRIGGE, the Manors and Eſtate of *Anthony* Lord *Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, ſo called to diſtinguiſh him from the Family of *Lucy's* in *Norfolk*. He in 17 *Edw.* III obtained a Charter from that King of a weekly Market in this his Manor upon *Tueſday*, and a Fair yearly upon St. *Mary Magdalene's* Day and three Days following; as alſo a Charter of Free-Warren in this and ſome other Hamlets and Towns, Members of his Manor of *Langele*, or *Langley*, and ſo left it to his Poſterity, of whom we find his Grandſon, *Anthony* Lord *Lucy*, 41 *Edw.* III. dying in Poſſeſſion of it, and leaving only one Daughter *Joan*, who died at three Years old, or thereabouts. His Eſtates deſcended to his Siſter *Maud*, at that Time the Wife of *Gilbert de Umfraville* Earl of *Angus*, but afterward married to *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*.

HEYSANDAN, one of the Lordſhips of which the Barony of *Veſcy* in this County conſiſted, and *William de Veſcy* died poſſeſſed, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it and many other Eſtates thereunto belonging

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to his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy* a Minor, who, after his Father's Death, was committed to the Wardſhip of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above ſaid.

HIBBURN, another Lordſhip belonging to the ſame Barony of *Veſcy*, of which the ſaid *William* Lord *Veſcy* died poſſeſſed, &c. as in the laſt Town.

HILDERTON, a Town and Lordſhip belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, conferred on *Robert de Ros* of *Helmeſley* in *Yorkſhire* by King *Henry* II. and held of the King by the ſame Rents, and diſpoſed of after the ſame Manner as the Town of *Alberwick* aboveſaid.

HOGHTON, the Manor and Eſtate of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who, making a Settlement by Way of Intail of a Multitude of Lordſhips and Lands upon the Heirs Male of his Body, as by a ſpecial Feoffment, bearing Date *Sept.* 24. 7 *Edw.* III. appears, mentions this Manor of *Hoghton*, which yet was not in his Poſſeſſion; for *Iſabel de Veſcy* held it for the Term of her Life. After her Deceaſe the Heirs of *Henry* enjoyed it for divers Succeſſions, till *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* having ſteadily adhered to the *Lancaſtrian* Line in the Conteſt it had with the Family of *York* for the Crown, fell into the Hands of King *Edward* IV. and being attainted by Parliament his Eſtate became forfeited to the Crown; whereupon King *Edward*, *Reg.* i. having conſtituted *George* Duke of *Clarence* his Brother Lieutenant of *Ireland*, gave him, for the better Support of his Dignity, a Grant in General Tail of this and many other Manors, Lands, and Tenements in this and divers other Counties, which had lately been the Eſtate of that Earl; but he did not long enjoy it, for being ill affected to the King, and joining with *Nevil* Earl of *Warwick* (whoſe Daughter he married to make his Alliance the firmer) to depoſe him, he fell under the King's Diſpleaſure, and being taken in *Barnet-Field* he was impriſoned in the Tower, and ſoon after murdered, being drowned in a But of *Malmſey*.

HOUTON, or *Houghton* Great and Little, the Manors and Eſtates of *William de Veſcy*, of which Lordſhip and many others his Barony in *Northumberland* conſiſted. He died 37 *Hen.* III. leaving *John de Veſcy* his Heir, who being in his Minority at his Father's Death was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above mentioned in ſome other Manors belonging to the ſame Family and Barony. It continued many Succeſſions in this Family of the *Veſcy's*, till Iſſue Male failing in the laſt *William*, who died 25 *Edw.* I. *Anthony Beck* Biſhop of *Durham* was enfeoffed by him in ſpecial Truſt, that he ſhould retain it and them for a Baſtard Son of his, then under Age, bearing his Name; but the Biſhop being angered by ſome ſlanderous Words the Baſtard had ſpoken of him, ſold the Caſtle and Honour of *Alnwick* to *Henry Percy*, a great Man then in theſe Parts, from whom the Earls of *Northumberland* are deſcended, with which theſe Manors, as Members of it, paſſed into that Family, and there remained; for *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, 26 *Edw.* III. died ſeized of them.

HOKEMERS, an Hamlet or Village, wherein *John le Vicount* had ſome Lands, which he gave to the Church at *S. Aidan* at *Bamburgh*, in lieu of the Tithe-Hay at *Burton*. He was Baron of *Emelden*, which he held by the Service of three Knights Fees, *de veteri Feoffmento*, his Anceſtors having been enfeoffed therewith by King *Henry* I.

HOLT-HALL, another of the Lordſhips and Towns belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* of *Helmeſley* held of the King, *Henry* II. by the ſame Tenure and Rents, and diſpoſed of after the ſame Manner, as is mentioned in *Hilberton* aforeſaid.

HORSLEY-SCHELES, a Village, in which *William* Lord *Greyſtoke* had certain Lands, with the Advowſon of the Church of *Horſley*. He departed this Life 17 *Edw.* I. and left his Son, *John* Lord *Greyſtoke* Heir of his Honour and Eſtate. In his Family it continued many Succeſſions; for *Joan*, the Wife of *William* Lord *Grayſtoke*, who died 32 *Edw.* III. had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of the Caſtle and Manor of *Morpeth*, and divers Tenements in this and other Places of this County. He left *Ralph* Lord *Greyſtoke* his Heir;

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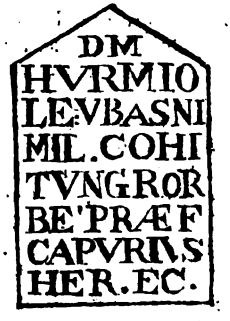
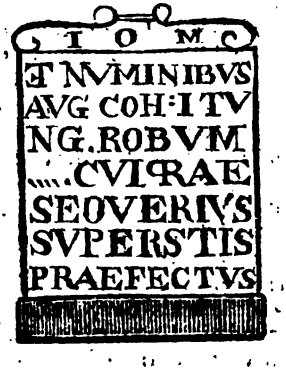
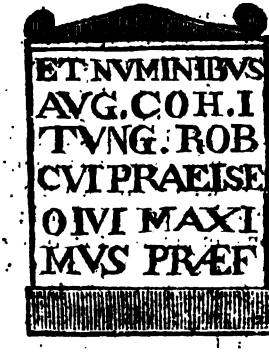
but it ſeems that this Manor was alienated about the Time of the ſaid *William*'s Death, tho' his Widow had her Life in it; for we find *Robert de Somerville*, who by his Marriage had obtained a Moiety of the Barony of *Merley* to have procured 18 *Edw.* I. the King's Licence for Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands within this and divers others of his Lordſhips in this County, leaving his Eſtate to *Roger* his Son and Heir.

HOUBOURN, another Member of the Barony of *Woolier*, or *Wollover*, of which *Robert de Muſcamp* obtained a Grant of King *Henry* I. to hold it of him *in Capite* by Barony by the Service of four Knights Fees, as is above mentioned in other Towns.

HOUSE-STEADS, a large entrenched Piece of Ground on the *Roman* Wall, where, among a great many more Monuments of Antiquity, Mr. *Warburton*, in ſurveying this County, found four Altars with Inſcriptions, which he, conceiving to have been ſet up by the firſt Cohort of the *Tungri*, ventures to pronounce it the *Borcovicus*, where that Part of the *Roman* Army lay in Garriſon, becauſe *Borwick-Hill*, which is commonly taken for it, hath not the leaſt Appearance of a *Roman* Station.







HOPUM, a Member of the Manor of *Lukrey*, one of thoſe Lordſhips, of which the Barony of *Veſcy* in this County conſiſted, and *William de Veſcy* died ſeized, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it to his Son *John de Veſcy*, a Minor, as we have obſerved in other Places.

HORTON,

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HORTON, where is a Caſtle belonging to one Family of the *Greys*, as *Chillingham-Caſtle* did to another. Sir *Robert Grey* Kt. had this Manor and Caſtle in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. and his Daughter *Maud* was married to *Robert* Lord *Ogle*. Some Lands and Tenements in this Pariſh, which belonged to the Abbey of *Newminſter*, of the yearly Value of one and twenty Pounds, were given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 29. to *John Carr* Gent. in Conſideration of his good and faithful Services.

HORTON-TURBURVIL, a Manor, ſo called from the *Turburvils*, a Family of Note, anciently Lords of it, but afterwards made a Member of the Manor of *Alnwick*, which was given to the Family of *Veſey's*, and made their Barony. *William de Veſey* died ſeized of it, and left it to his Son *John de Veſey*, *&c.* as we have obſerved in other Manors.

HOWICK, another Manor belonging to the ſame Barons, *&c.* Dr. *Iſaac Baſtiere*, Prebendary of *Durham*, and Archdeacon of this County, was Rector of this Pariſh, which may on that Account very well be famous in Hiſtory. He was born in *Jerſey*, educated in *Cambridge*, and for his great Learning firſt made Chaplain to Biſhop *Morton*, and then to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. about the Year 1639. In the Time of the Rebellion, which began ſoon after, he held out firm to his Maſter's Right and the Eſtabliſh'd Church all along, and being for his Loyalty ſequeſter'd and plundered fled to his Majeſty at *Oxford*, where he was in the Siege, as he was alſo at *Carliſle*, and being at length taken was confined ſome Time in *Stockton* Caſtle. Having gotten his Liberty after ſome Time, and not hoping for Safety in *England*, he fled beyond Sea, and took up a Reſolution to propagate the Doctrine of the *Engliſh* Church among the *Greeks*, *Arabians*, *Ægyptians*, *&c.* in which Work he became ſo famous, that he was choſen Profeſſor of Divinity and Preſident of the Synod of *Marésvahárheli* in *Tranſſylvania*, where he was in Favour with the Prince *George Ragotzi*. After fifteen Years Abode in theſe Parts he returned Home into *England* to his Family, which he left behind him, about the Time of King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration, and obtained his Archdeaconry, and perhaps ſome of his other Preferments. He died *Octob.* 12. 1676, and hath left ſeveral Books, which are ample Teſtimonies of his Piety and Learning.

HUNTLAND, or *Hunt-Eland*, a Village, in which *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, had divers Scalings, which he left to his Son and Heir *David*, as he alſo did to his Son of the ſame Name; but Heirs Male failing in this laſt, his two Daughters *Elizabeth* and *Philippa* were Coheirs of his Eſtate. *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* obtained the Guardianſhip of them, and at a ſuitable Age married them to his two younger Sons, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Ralph*, who being married to *Philippa* had theſe Scalings for his Wife's Purparty.

HUNTESHALGE, the Manor and Eſtate of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol*, who died poſſeſſed of it 49 *Edw.* III. and having no Iſſue Male left it, with ſeveral other Lordſhips, to his two Daughters and Coheirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, of whom this laſt was married to Sir *Ralph Perey*, and had this Manor, with the Foreſt of *Lowes*, for her Share, as is mentioned in the foregoing Manor.

HUREHEMOUTHE, the Lordſhip of *Robert de Ogle*, who 15 *Edw.* III. obtained a Licence of that King to have Free-Warren within all his Demeſne Lands in this and ſeveral others of his Lordſhips in this County.

IDINGTONE, a Member of the Barony of *Mitford*, which *William Bertram* died poſſeſſed of 7 *Joh.* leaving it to his Son and Heir *Roger*, then under Age, and committed after his Death to the Wardſhip and Cuſtody of *Peter de Brus*, until he came to full Age. He afterwards joined with the rebellious Barons againſt that King, *Reg.* 17. whereupon his Caſtle and Manor of *Mitford* was ſeized and given by the King to *Philip de Ulecotes*, but, he returning to his Obedience, were reſtored to him, as is above mentioned in *Aldworth*.

JESEMUTH, a Manor appertaining to the Barony of *Robert de Gaugy*, (whoſe Name we conceive is ſtill kept up in the

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Barony of *Caugif* by a little Variation) as appears by a Certificate given in 3 *Hen.* III. of such Manors as his Barony did consist of, for which he was obliged to the Service of three Knights Fees.

INGON, a Village, where *Robert de Umfravill* Earl of *Angos* had divers Lands, for which he obtained of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 33. a Liberty of Free-Warren.

ISGAR, a Member of the Manor of *Felton*, one of the principal Parts of the Barony of *Mitford*, which King *Henry* I. granted to *William Bertram*, whose Posterity enjoyed it for diverse Successions, till 5 *Edw.* II. it was divided into several Families by the Female Heirs, *viz. Fitz-Williams*, *Darcy*, *Penulbury*, and *de Aton*.

IVERTON, a Village situated on the bending of the Wall, so noted for Robberies in Mr. *Cambden's* Time, that tho' he heard that there were Forts there, he durst not go to view them, for fear of falling into the Hands of the Moss-Troopers, as those Robbers were called.

KALDWORTH EAST, one of the Members of the Castle and Barony of *Mitford*, of which *David Strabalgi* died possessed, *Octob.* 10. 49 *Edw.* III. He was Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, and having no Heirs Male, left his large Estate, in this, and other Countries, to his Daughters and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, which last was married to Sir *Ralph Percy*, Kt. and upon the Division of her Father's Estate, obtained this Lordship by the Name of *Eshaldworth*, as a Part of her Inheritance.

KARHAM, one of the Lordships and Towns, of which the Castle and Barony of *Werke* consisted, 11 *Henry* III. when *Robert de Ros*, who had obtained it of King *Henry* II. *Reg.* 34. to hold of the Crown by the Service of two Knights Fees, settled it on his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, whose Son *Robert* being constituted Chief Justice of the King's Forests in the Counties of *Nottingham*, *York*, *Lancaster*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*, had a Grant of Free Warren, made to him 21 *Hen.* III. in all his Demesn Lands at *Werke*, this Place, and diverse other Manors in this County.

KATUNRAW, an Hamlet, of which *Anthony Lucy* of *Cockermouth* died possessed, 43 *Edw.* III. leaving it, and the rest of his large Estate to his only Daughter *Joan*, who dying at little more than 3 Years old, her Estate passed, as is above said, to *Chesshawood*, and elsewhere.

KELDRE, a Lordship belonging to the Estate of *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Athol*, who died seized of it, and many other Manors, 49 *Edw.* III. leaving it with the rest of his Estate to his two Daughters, and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, the eldest of whom having married Sir *Thomas Percy*, Kt. a younger Son of *Henry* Lord *Percy*, this Manor, upon the Division came to her Share, with diverse others. This Manor, with the Hamlet of *Kelhead-Hays*, was dependant upon the Manor of *Thornton*, which lies within the Liberty of *Tindale*.

KILLINGWORTH, the Demesn of *Ralph* Lord *Greystoke*, who being Lord Lieutenant of *Yorkshire*, and Warden of the Marches, 4 *Edw.* II. did in the same Year obtain a Charter of Free-Warren in this Manor, and diverse others in this County. He died 9 *Edw.* II. and left this and many other Estates in this County, and others, to *Robert* his Son and Heir, whose Posterity enjoyed them for several Successions; for *William* Lord *Greystoke*, who was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, from the 22d to the 31st Year of King *Edward* III. died possessed of it in the 32d of the same Reign, and left his Honour and Estate to his Son and Heir *Ralph*, his Mother, Lady *Joan*, being then alive, who had for her Dowry an Assignation of the Castle and Manor of *Morpeth*, and diverse Tenements in this Town and *Horsley*, as is above mentioned in our Description of that Town.

KILLUM, a Town and Lordship, with many others belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, which was held by *Robert de Ros* of *Helmesley* in *Yorkshire*, of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done, and by him bequeathed to his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, who revolting to the *Scots* for the Love of a *Scotch* Woman, died ignominiously, and lost his Estate to the Crown.

KJLLY,

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KILLY, or *Killey*, a little Village below, and neighbouring upon *Newham*. Here Mr. *Cambden* says, some old People told him, that there was found (within the Memory of the Grandfathers of the Men alive, in 1607) the Studs of a Knight's Belt, and the Hilt of a Sword of Massy Gold, which was presented to Dr. *Thomas Ratball* or *Rowthall*, Bishop of *Durham*, who died in 1522.

KILTON, the Castle and Manor of *Thomas* Lord *Lumley*, the Son of *Ralph*, who dying in his Minority, *May*, *ult.* 1. *Hen.* IV. possessed of it, left it to Sir *John Lumley*, Kt. his Brother and Heir, whose Posterity long enjoyed it.

KINMERSTON, the Manor of *Roger Hairun*, or *Heron*, the Governor of the Castles of *Bamburgh*, and *Dunstanburgh*, who leaving it to his Son *William*, he obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in this, and several other of his Lordships in this County, 14 *Edw.* III. and dying left them all so privileged to his Son and Heir *William*.

KIRK-BANTON, of Note for the Birth of Dr. *Gerard Langbaine*, Scholar, Fellow and Provost of *Queens-College* in *Oxford*, an ingenious Man, as his *Greek* and *Latin* Poems shew; a good Linguist, as his many Translations prove; an excellent Antiquary, as his Lectures in that University demonstrated; a good Man, as being Bishop *Usher*'s bosom Friend; and a great Scholar, as being one of Mr. *Selden*'s Trustees. He died in 1657, of a great Cold he got in Studying.

KIRKBYTHOR, a Village standing upon the *Roman* Military Way, or High-Street, paved with Flint, and other Stone, called the *Maiden-cafe-way*, because it begins at *Maiden-castle* in *Stanemoor*, in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*, and entring this County near *Thirl-wall* Castle passes on to *Caerworran*, and crossing the Wall, and soon after the River *Tine*, runs by this Place, *Lambley*, *Knaresdale*, and *Gilderdale* by *Whitley* Castle into *Westmorland*, into which it enters near *Alstonmoor*.

KIRK-LAUNDRES, the Demesn, as of Fee, of *Joan* Princess of *Wales*, the Relict of *Edward* the Black-Prince, and before the Widow of *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, who died seized of it, 9 *Rich.* II. and left it to *Thomas de Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, her Son and Heir, who at his Death, which happened *April* 25, 20 *Rich.* II. was found possessed of it.

LAMBLEY, a pretty large Town, having the South *Tine* running by it on the East End of the Church, and the Maiden-Way at a little Distance on the West End. Here was a Nunnery in the Reign of King *John*, of which we shall give the best Account we can find in our History, of the Monasteries of this County. Here is the Seat of Mr. *All-good*.

LANGLEY, or *Langeley*, the Head of the Barony of that Name, which in the Days of King *Henry* I. was held of that King by *Adam de Tindale*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. His Son *Adam*, who 6 *Rich.* II. paying an hundred Pounds for a Relief, had Livery of this Manor and Barony, left only two Daughters, and Heirs, one of which, named *Philippa*, became the Wife of *Adam de Bolteby*, who upon the Division of her Father's Estate, obtained this Barony and Manor, which continued some Successions in his Family; but issue Male failing, *Isabel*, the Daughter, and one of the Co-heirs of the last *Adam de Bolteby*, marrying *Thomas*, the Son of *Adam de Multon*, who had assumed the Name of *Lucy*, from his Mother, who was one of the Co-heirs of *Richard Lucy* of *Egremont*, brought this Lordship with her into his Family. His Heir *Thomas* enjoyed it after his Mother's Death, and died seized of it, *Christian* his Wife surviving him, who held for her Dower, the third Part of this Manor of *Langley*, with the Villages of *Fourstones*, and *Allerwashe* in this County; besides what she had in others. After her Death, *Anthony* Lord *Lucy*, her Son and Heir, came into possession of the whole Barony and Lordship, and being a Person of Note in the Reign of King *Edward* II. was made Governor of the Castles of *Carlisle*, *Appleby*, and *Egremont*, and obtained a Grant in Fee of the Castle and Honour of *Cockermouth*, for which, as also for this Manor, and many other Places, he procured 17 *Edward* II. the Privilege of Free Warren. He died possessed of this Manor and Castle, and left

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left it to his Son *Thomas*, as he alſo did to his Son *Anthony*, who having no Iſſue Male, it deſcended to his only Daughter *Joan*, then but two Years and a half old, and ſhe dying ſoon after, this Lordſhip and Caſtle, with many other Eſtates, paſſed to *Maud* her Aunt, then the Wife of *Gilbert de Umfravil*, Earl of *Angos*, and ſhe ſurviving him, after marryed *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, in whoſe Family they became veſted, and continued for ſome Succeſſions, till *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* adhering to the *Lancaſtrian* Family in the Conteſt they had with the *Yorkiſts*, was attainted, and his Eſtate confiſcated by King *Edward* IV. when he obtained the Throne, and this Manor, with many others, belonging to the ſaid Earl, were given by that King to his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, whom he had conſtituted Lieutenant of *Ireland*, to ſupport his Grandure and Dignity; but his Honour was conferred upon *John Nevil*, Marqueſs of *Montacute*, who held it ſix Years, and then reſigned it to Sir *Henry Percy*, Lord *Poynings*, who was reputed the Right Heir, and ſo he became Earl of *Northumberland*.

LANGHERST, a Member of the Barony of *Bothal*, having theſe Lordſhips dependant on it, *viz. More*, and *Eſlingen*. *Robert Bertram*, called Baron of *Bothal*, to diſtinguiſh him from *Bertram* Baron of *Mitford*, held this Barony of the King by the Service of three Knights Fees, as his Anceſtors had done before him, *de veteri feofmento*. His Son and Heir *Roger* obtained a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demeſn Lands belonging to his Lordſhip at *Bothal*, 35 *Hen.* III. of which this Manor was a Part.

LANGETON, one of the Towns and Lordſhips belonging to the Caſtle and Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* of *Helmeſley* in *Yorkſhire*, held of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Anceſtors had done from the Time of King *Henry* I. who firſt enfeoffed them with it. He gave it to his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, who revolting to the *Scots*, for the Love of a *Scotch* Woman, forfeited his Barony to the Crown, &c. as in *Kiltum*.

LEGHES, an Hamlet belonging to the above mentioned Caſtle and Manor of *Langley*, the Barony of *Anthony Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, 41 *Edw.* III. left by him to his only Daughter and Heir *Joan*, who being young, and ſoon after dying, it paſſed, as is there ſaid to her Aunt, and with her to the *Percys* of *Northumberland*, &c.

LETEBER, a Lordſhip, which, with many others, belonged to the Barony of *Veſci* in this County, of which *William de Veſcy* died poſſeſſed 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it, and his other Eſtates, which were very large, to his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy*, who being a Minor, was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as is ſaid in diverſe other Places.

LEUM, another Lordſhip belonging to the ſame Barony and Perſon, &c.

LESCEBURY, or *Leſſebury*, the Eſtate of *William de Veſcy*, the laſt of that Name, who marryed *Iſabel*, the Daughter of *Adam de Periton*, but leaving no Legitimate Iſſue, and *Iſabel* ſurviving, the Bulk of his Eſtate went to *William de Aton*, his Heir by his Siſter *Margery*, the Daughter of *Warine de Veſci*; but this Manor, with ſome others, was ſettled upon *Iſabel*, in Dower for Life, and after her was ſold to *Henry Percy*, a great Man in the North, from whom the Earls of *Northumberland* are deſcended; he out-lived *Iſabel*, and died ſeized of it, *Feb.* 26, 26 *Edw.* III. leaving it to his Son and Heir *Henry*, who was advanced to the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Northumberland*, at the Coronation of King *Richard* II. The Manor belonged to the Caſtle of *Alnwick*, and with it, upon the Forfeiture of *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, who was attainted by Parliament for adhering ſo firmly to the *Lancaſtrian* Family, 1 *Edw.* IV. was given (as ſome others of his Eſtates were) to *George* of *Clarence*, that King's Brother, whom he made Lieutenant of *Ireland*, for the Support of his Dignity, as is above ſpecified, under them.

LEVERMUE, a Town and Lordſhip belonging, with ſeveral others, to the Caſtle and Barony of *Werke*, held by *Robert de Ros* of *Helmeſley*, of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his

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his Anceſtors had done from the Time of King *Henry* I. He gave it, with them, to his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, who revolted to the *Scots*, &c. as is above-ſaid.

LE-WYKE, the Eſtate of *Walter Huntercombe*, who poſſeſſed a Moiety of the Barony of *Muſcamp*, and being intruſted by King *Edward* I. with the Government of the *Iſle of Man*, obtained of that Prince a Charter for Free Warren in his Demeſn Lands in this Place, and ſeveral others in this County. He was ſummoned to Parliament from the 23d of *Edward* I. to the 4th of King *Edward* II. and dying two Years after, left his Eſtate to *Nicholas Newbaud*, the Son of *Gonnora*, his Siſter, by *Richard de Newbaud*.

LIGHTBIRKE, an Hamlet belonging to the Caſtle and Manor of *Langley*, of which *Anthony* Lord *Lucy* of *Cockermouth* died poſſeſſed, 41 *Edw.* III. leaving his Daughter *Joan* his ſole Heir, who dying at little more then three Years old, her Aunt *Maud* became her Heir, and transferred it with the Barony to the Family of *Percies*, Earls of *Northumberland*, as is ſaid above at *Leghes*, and other Places.

LILLEBURN, a Town and Lordſhip belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, held by *Robert de Ros*, and by him given to his Son *Robert*, as is ſaid in *Levermue* above.

LINGTON, and LINTON, a Manor and Fee belonging to the Manor of *Whalton*, the Eſtate of *Robert Fitz-Roger*, who having had Summons to Parliament from 23 of *Edw.* I. to the 3d of *Edward* II. died poſſeſſed of them both, and diverſe others in this County, and others, among which laſt, the Manor of *Clavering* in *Eſſex* was one, from which his Son *John*, by the Appointment of King *Edward* I. was called *John de Clavering*; he gave his Eſtate after his Death to King *Edward* I. and his Heirs, whereby his Family was deprived of their fair Inheritance, which otherwiſe had deſcended to them. *Edmund Clavering*, his Brother, enjoyed the Manors of *Clavering* and *Blibarg* for Life; but after his Deceaſe the King gave them alſo to *Ralph Nevil*, and his Heirs.

LOCUSHUM; the Eſtate of the great Earl of *Northumberland*, *Seward*, who flouriſhed before the Conqueſt; but we do but thus conjecture, for we find no Mention of his Lands (tho' doubtleſs he had many) in the Conqueror's Survey, *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Weſtmorland*, being not then ſurveyed, by Reaſon they were ſo much waſted with almoſt continual Wars with *Scotland*.

LOURBOTTIL, the Manor and Demeſn of Sir *Robert Ogle*, who married *Helena*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Robert Bertram*, Kt. Baron of *Bothal*. He enfeoffed *William de Thimbleby*, Clerk, and others with this Town of *Lourbottil*, to the Uſe of himſelf during his Natural Life; and after his Deceaſe to the Heirs Male of his Body, and for lack of ſuch Iſſue, to his own right Heirs. His Son Sir *Robert Ogle* inherited his Eſtate, and dying before *Joan* his Wife, ſhe had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of this Town of *Lourbottil*, with other Eſtates.

LOWYE, a Member of the Manor of *Wooler*, or *Wollover*, of which *Robert de Muſcamp* obtained a Grant from King *Henry* I. to hold it of him *in Capite* by Barony, by the Service of four Knights Fees. His Poſterity enjoyed it three Succeſſions after him, and then leaving it to Female Heirs, it paſſed with other Eſtates into one of their Families.

LOUWYK, or *Lowyk*, the Demeſn of *Walter* Lord *Huntercombe*, who departing this Life, 6 *Edw.* II. left this Manor with the reſt of his Eſtate to *Nicholas Newbaud*, the Son of *Gunnora* his Siſter, his next Heir. *Helena* his Wife ſurvived him, and in the 7th of King *Edw.* II. had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of this Manor of *Lowyk*.

LOWTHER, a Town belonging to the Family of *Meinil* in this County; of which *Nicholas de Meinil*, the chief of the Family, as it ſeems, died without Heir Male, and left his Eſtate to *Elizabeth* his only Daughter and Heir, who firſt married *John* Lord *Darcy*, and afterward *Peter de Mauley*, and dying before this laſt, was found to be ſeized of this Town of *Lowther*, and diverſe other Manors, of which *Philip Darcy* was her Son and Heir. 'Tis probable the *Lowthers*, a Family of Note in theſe Parts, take their Name from hence.

LUKBRE-

LUKREY, another Manor in this County, of which the Barony of *Vescy* consisteth, of which *William de Vescy* died possessed 37 *Henry*, leaving it with the rest of his Estate to his Son and Heir *John de Vescy*, &c. as in *Lotcher*, and *Lemn.*

LYNEMERSTOCK, a Member of the Lordship of of *Woller*, or *Wollover*, which King *Henry* I. granted to *Robert de Muscamp* to hold of him, &c. as is said of *Lowyn.*

LIPPWOOD, an Hamlet belonging to the above mentioned Manor of *Langley*, and being the Estate of *Anthony* Lord *Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who dying 41 *Edward* III. left his whole Estate to his only Daughter and Heir *Joan*, excepting the Castle and Manor of *Langley* with its Members (of which this Hamlet was one) and some other Lordships, which were assigned to *Joan* his Widow for her Dowry.

MAINLAW, another Town and Lordship, belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, which was given by King *Henry* II. to *Robert de Ros*, to be held of him *in Capite*, &c. as in *Levermue.*

MELDON, a Member of the Barony of *Mitford*, which *William Bertram* held by the Grant of King *Henry* I. and left to his Posterity, as is said above at *Aldworth*, &c.

MELKRIG, a little Hamlet near *Chester* in the Wall, situate upon the Military Way, that runs along by the Wall on the South Side. The imperfect Altar, which was brought hither to Mr. *Camden*, and mentioned at *Chester* in the Wall, was left here, and is now made use of by the Women of the Place to beat their Bucks upon.

MELFELD, anciently called *Melmin*, where the *Saxon* Kings of these Parts erected a Manor-House instead of that at *Adgebrin*, now called *Yeverin*, because the latter had been long disused, and was become ruinous: The *Saxon* Paraphrase gives us full Directions for finding these Places, telling us, That those Places are in the Country of the *Beornicians*. See more of this Matter in *Yeverin.*

MENILAW, a Manor belonging to *Robert de Ros* the younger, Baron of *Werke*, who being constituted Chief Justice of the King's Forests in the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Derby*, *Lancaster*, *Nottingham*, *York*, and this Shire, obtained a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesn Lands in this and diverse other of his Lordships in this County.

MERDISFEN, the Lordship of *William Bertram* the younger, being a Member of this Manor of *Eiland*, or *Elavind*, one of the Main Branches of his Barony of *Mitford*, which when his whole Barony was Rated, 8 *Rich.* I. paid ten Shillings to the King, and after him, of *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Athol*, who died 43 *Edw.* III. leaving this, and many other Estates to his two Daughters and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, which last being married to Sir *Ralph Percy*, had this Manor assigned her in the Division. See a more full Account of her at *Beckfield* above.

MELTESTON, another Lordship of the said *David Strabolgi*, and left after the the same Manor; but to which of the Co-heirs it fell upon the Division, we find not.

MIDDLETON, North and South, the Estate of *Robert de Muscamp*, being a Member of his Lordship of *Woller*, or *Wollover*, granted to him by King *Henry* I. to be held in Barony by the Service of 4 Knights Fees, his Posterity held it entire so long, as it continued in the Male Line; but *Robert* his Grandson leaving three Daughters only, we conceive that the Manor was divided into North and South *Middleton* about the End of King *Henry* III's Reign, for we find that *Joan*, the Relict of *Robert de Ogle*, 11 *Hen.* IV. had for her Dowry an Assignation of certain Lands in North *Middleton*, which Manor then belonged to *John de Formelowe*, but was soon after in the Possession of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who having forfeited the same to the Crown, the whole Town was granted to her Son *Robert*, in Consideration of some special Services done to King *Edward* IV. who advanced him to the Dignity and Degree of a Baron, by Summons to Parliament, *Reg.* 1°. South *Middleton* was most of this Time in the Hands of the *Northumberland* Family, for we find that 26 *Edw.* III.

Henry

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Henry Percy died ſeized of this Town or Village, as a Member of his Manor of *Alnwick*, and leaving it to his Son *Henry*, who died 43 *Edw.* III. his Lady *Joan* ſurviving him, ſhe had for her Dowry ſixty ſix Shillings and 4 Pence Rent out of this Manor.

MILBURN, North and South, two adjoyning Pariſhes, the Manors of which were Members of the Lordſhip of *Eiland*, or *Elavind*, one of the great Lordſhips, in which the Barony of *Mitford* conſiſted, 7 *Joh.* being then in the Poſſeſſion, as in Fee, of *William Bertram*, then Baron of *Mitford*, who held it *de veteri feofmento* from his Anceſtor *William de Bertram*, as is above mentioned, under other Places of the ſame Barony. To this *William* ſucceeded his Son *Roger*, 17 *Joh.* who left a Son of his Name for his Heir, 26 *Hen.* III. He was one of the Barons that appeared in Arms againſt that King at *Northampton*, 48 *Hen.* III. and being taken Priſoner, his Caſtle of *Mitford*, and its Appurtenances, was ſeized by the King and committed to the Cuſtody of *William de Valence*, from whoſe Family it paſſed by the Marriage of *Joan*, the Siſter of *John Comyn* of *Badenagh*, one of the Heirs of *Audomare de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, to *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Athol*, whoſe Grandſon *David* dying without Heirs Male, the Barony of *Mitford* upon the Diviſion between his Heirs general, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, came to the Share of the youngeſt, who was married to Sir *Ralph Percy*, as is ſaid in other Eſtates above.

MINDRUM, or *Mundrum*, one of the many Towns and Lordſhips which belonged to the Caſtle and Barony of *Werke*, which was granted to *Robert de Ros* of *Helmeſley* in *Yorkſhire*, to be held of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees, and was by him, 4 *Henry* III. given to his younger Son *Robert*, as is ſaid before of diverſe other Places.

MILLAIN-CASTLE, the Seat of Sir *William Huddleſtone*, who in the Rebellion againſt King *Charles* I. raiſed a Regiment at his own Charge to ſerve his Majeſty, and had ſeven Sons rid in it, for which afterward, when the Parliament had the Government, he paid 2248 *l.* beſides the Loſſes he had before of 30000 *l.*

MITFORD, the Barony of *William Bertram*, conferred upon him by King *Henry* I. to him ſucceeded in this Barony, *Roger*, his eldeſt Son and Heir, who being deſirous to improve his Eſtate, gave a Fine of fifty Marks to King *Henry* II. *Reg.* 3. for a Market at his Town of *Mitford*. To him ſucceeded *William*, his Son and Heir, whoſe Barony, 8 *Rich.* I. was thus Rated, *viz.* his Manor of *Gretham* at thirty two Shillings; his Manor of *Felton* at forty one Shillings, his Manor of *Mitford* at forty one Shillings, and his Manor of *Eiland* at ten Shillings, all of them Branches of his Barony. He died about 8 *Joh.* and left his Son and Heir, *Roger*, in his Minority; *Peter de Brus*, obtained the Wardſhip of his Perſon, with the Cuſtody of his Land, till he ſhould be of full Age, for three Hundred Marks, and then there was taken a particular Account of his Barony, and all the Members of it, Appendages of his four great Manors above mentioned. This *Roger* being at Age, and having Livery of his Eſtate, 17 *John*, adhered to the Rebellious Barons, then in Arms, whereupon his Caſtle and Barony of *Mitford* was ſeized, and given by the King to *Philip de Ulecotes*; but upon the Death of King *John* (which happened ſhortly after) returning to his Obedience, and paying one Hundred Pounds Fine to the King, he obtained the Reſtitution of them again, and afterward grew into great Eſteem with King *Henry* III. for his faithful Services.

But while this *Roger* ſided with the Enemies of King *John*, he was treated as ſuch by the King, who with his *Rutar*, or *Ruptars*, miſerably waſted the County, and among other Places fired this Town of *Mitford*. Theſe *Rutarij*, or *Ruptarii*, who are mentioned in our Hiſtorians before, and after King *John*'s Reign, in the Times of his Father King *Henry* II. and his Son, King *Henry* III's. were (according to the beſt Accounts we have of them) mercenary *German* Troops, brought out of *Brabant*, (as *William Neubrigenſis* tells us) by *Fulke de Brent*, and *Walter de Buc*, great Captains of the *Low-Countries*, to King *John*'s Aſſiſtance. *Brent* was a fierce Soldier, and making bold with the Mo-

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naſteries and their Treaſures, as they lay in his Way, the monkiſh Hiſtorians call him *Prædo nequiſſimus*, and a Thouſand other bad Names, and at length procured his Baniſhment out of the Kingdom; but *Buc* was a Perſon of greater Sobriety, and having done that King good Service, had conferred on him, by his Royal Bounty, diverſe Lands in *Yorkſhire*, *Northamptonſhire*, where his Poſterity flouriſhed down to *John Buck*, who was attainted in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. yet his Poſterity grew up in Honour; for his Great Grandſon, Sir *George Buck*, Kt. was Maſter of the Revels in King *James* I's. Reign.

The above mentioned *Roger* 2d, died 26 *Hen.* III. and was ſucceeded in this Barony by *Roger* 3d, his Son and Heir. He complained againſt *Roger de Merley*, that he held Plea, in the County Court, for a weekly Market at *Morpeth*, to the Damage of his Market at *Mitford*, whereupon the King directed his Precept to the Sheriffs of *Northumberland*, *Hugh de Bolebec*, and *Alan de Kirkby*, to ſtop the Suit, as not belonging to the Cognizance of their Court, and not being within their Juriſdiction. He was one of the Northern Barons, who was ſent by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 42. to reſcue *Alexander* III. King of *Scotland*, then in his Minority (who had married *Margaret*, King *Henry*'s eldeſt Daughter) out of the Hands of his Rebellious Subjects, who kept him a Priſoner; but being in Arms five Years after, againſt the King at *Northampton*, with other Rebellious Barons, he was taken Priſoner, and his Caſtle and Barony of *Mitford*, and all his other Lands in this County ſeized, and committed to the Cuſtody of *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in whoſe Family it continued till 18 *Edw.* II. when *David de Strabolgi* 1. marrying *Joan*, the Siſter of *John Comyn* of *Badenagh*, and Heir to *Audomane*, or *Aymer de Valence*, the laſt Earl of *Penbroke* of that Name, who was murdered 17 *Edw.* II. in *France*, and died without Iſſue, brought it into his Family, and left it to his Poſterity by her, who enjoyed it till his Grandſon, *David* the 3d, dying 49 *Edw.* III. without Iſſue Male, left it to his two Daughters and Heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, with many other Eſtates. They were both in their Minority, whereupon *Henry*, Lord *Percy*, gave that King ſeven Hundred and ſixty Pounds to have the Cuſtody of the Caſtle of *Mitford*, and their other Lands, with the Liberty of *Tindale*, during their Minority, which was hardly expired, when he married them to his two younger Sons, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Ralph Percy*. The Barony of *Mitford*, and Cuſtody of the Caſtle, upon the Diviſion, were aſſigned to the younger Daughter, the Wife of *Ralph*, whom ſhe out-lived, and afterward married to Sir *John Holſham*, Kt. Mr. *Cambden* gives us a different Account of the Tranſlation of this Barony from the *Bertrams*, by three Co-heireſſes of the laſt *Roger*, who were married to *Norman Darcy*, *Tho. Penbury* and *William de Elmeley*; but Sir *William Dugdale* clearly ſhews, That the Barony of *Mitford* was in the King's Hands, and ſo diſpoſed of before this *Roger* the 4th ſucceeded, and tho' he bore the ſame Name, and had an Eſtate, which his Siſters inherited, yet it doth not appear that he had any near Relation to *Roger* 3d, or was reputed Baron of *Mitford*.

MOLLISTON, MOLLESDON, MOLLESDOWN, which, tho' very differently written in our Hiſtories, yet we conceive to be but one Place, becauſe they do not occur together, but paſſed with other Eſtates, as but one Place, in the ſame Family, for 7 *Joh.* it is reckoned a Member of the Barony and Lordſhip of *Mitford*, and being the Eſtate of *Roger Bertram*, it is called *Molliſton*, being paſſed into the Family of *Strabolgi*, and in Poſſeſſion of *David Strabolgi* 2. it is then called *Molleſdown*, and afterward being divided, as is above mentioned, between the laſt *David*'s Daughters, and become the Purparty of the youngeſt, it is called *Molleſdon*, and ſaid to be held by *John de Mitford*, at the annual Rent of Sixpence.

MORE, a Member of the Manor of *Langerſt*, one of the Lordſhips appertaining to the Barony of *Bothal*, which *Robert de Bertram* (for Diſtinction-ſake commonly called *Bertram* of *Bothal*) held of the King *Richard* I. *in Capite* by three Knights Fees, as his Anceſtors had formerly done, *de veteri feoffmento*, &c.

MORWICK

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MORWICK, the Head of the ancient Barony of that Name, held by *Hugh de Morewick*, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. from his Anceſtors, as *de veteri feofmento*. They were famous Men in their Generation, both for Policy, Wealth, and Power; but the laſt *Roger* having no Iſſue Male, his Name and Title became extinct, and his Barony, after his Death, was divided among his 4 Daughters, of which *Sibil*, the eldeſt, married to *Roger de Lumley*, and the next to - - - - *Seymour*; the 3d, named *Theophania*, to *John de Bulemer*, and the youngeſt to - - - - *Roſcell*, among whom the Barony was 4 *Edw.* I. divided; but 'tis probable that this Manor was about this Time alienated, either by the laſt *Roger*, or his Heirs, for we find *Morwick* one of thoſe Manors, which *William de Veſcy*, Baron of *Veſcy*, died poſſeſſed of, 37 *Hen.* III. unleſs it ſhould be another Manor of the ſame Name in this Barony, which is poſſible, becauſe it is ſpelled *Morewic*.

NESEBIT, one of the Lordſhips of which the Barony of *Veſcy* conſiſted 37 *Hen.* III. when *William de Veſcy* died ſeized of it, leaving his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy* in his Minority, who was committed to the Wardſhip of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above mentioned in other Lordſhips belonging to the ſame Barony.

NEDDERTON, a Member of the Manor of *Hertesheved*, one of the Lordſhips of which the Barony of *Veſcy* in this County conſiſteth, and of which *William de Veſcy*, Baron of *Veſcy* died poſſeſſed 37 *Hen.* III. leaving his rich Barony to his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy*, who being in his Minority was committed to the Wardſhip of *Peter de Savoy*, till he arrived at his full Age, as is ſhewn above in other Places.

NEWBIGGING, or *S. Walerick*, a Manor belonging to the Baron of *Veſcy*, 20 *Hen.* II. for we find, that about that Time, *William de Veſcy*, the eldeſt Son of *Euſtace Fitz-John*, called *William de Veſcy* Senior, obtained of *William*, Brother of *Melcolm*, King of *Scotland*, and then Earl of *Northumberland*, the Grant of a Market in this Town, but on what Day of the Week is not mentioned, nor does it appear by any Inquiſition taken of the Eſtates of this Family of *Veſcy's*, that this Manor continued in it; but we obſerve, that in the 56 *Hen.* III. *Hugh de Baillol* departed this Life ſeized of the Barony of *Bicvel* in this County, which conſiſted in this Lordſhip of *Newbigging*, among many others. His Brother *Alexander* was his Heir, whoſe Family enjoyed his Barony diverſe Succeſſions; but in 3 *Edw.* II. it appears by an Inquiſition taken at the Death of *Robert de Clavering*, that he died ſeized of the Manor of *Whalton*, with the Fees thereunto belonging, of which this Manor of *Newbigging* was one, among many others.

NEWBORNE, or *Newbourn*, or *Newburne*, a Manor belonging to the Crown, till *Robert Fitz-Roger*, ſurnamed *de Clavering* from his Manor of *Clavering* in *Eſſex*, obtained a Grant from King *John*, *Reg.* 5, of this Manor of *Newburne*, to hold of him by the Service of one Knight's Fee, which upon levying the Scutage of *Wales*, 13 *Joh.* he paid. His Poſterity enjoyed this Manor long after, for *Robert de Clavering*, who had Summons to Parliament from the 23 *Edw.* I. to the 3 *Edw.* II. died poſſeſſed of this Manor of *Newburne*, and left it to his Son and Heir *John de Clavering*, who deſpairing of having any Iſſue Male, ſettled this Manor, and ſome others, by way of Feoffment, upon one *Stephen de Trefford*, to the Intent that he the ſaid *Stephen* ſhould reconvey them to him the ſaid *John*, to hold for Life, with the Remainder to King *Edward* I. and his Heirs. The King, ſoon after they came to him, gave them to *Henry Percy*, the Anceſtor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, in whoſe Family we find it 42 *Edw.* III. for *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* died about that Time ſeized of this Manor with diverſe other Eſtates, and leaving his Wife *Joan* ſurviving, this Lordſhip with its Members, was aſſigned to her for a Dowry, among ſeveral others. After her Deceaſe it continued in the *Percy's* Family diverſe Succeſſions, and was in the 5 *Hen.* V. ſettled upon *Elizabeth*, the Relict of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, ſurnamed *Hotſpur*, for Life, and after her Deceaſe paſſed to her Son *Henry*, who died ſeized of it, and other

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great Eſtates, 33 *Hen.* VI. Fighting for whom he loſt his Life at the Battle of St. *Albans* in *Hartfordſhire*. King *Edward* IV. having by this Victory gained a ſure Poſſion of the Throne, *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, his Son, and Succeſſor, loſt his Paternal Eſtate by his Father's being attainted in Parliament 1 *Edw.* IV. and as the major Part of his Eſtate was given by that King to his Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, as is above ſpecified, ſo this Manor of *Newborne*, and *Newborne-Haven*, were granted to Sir *Robert Ogle*, in Conſideration of his many faithful Services, being ſoon after made a Baron of the Realm.

Dr. *Smith*, late Biſhop of *Carliſle*, finding the Vicarage of this Place to be ſmall, and not able to maintain a Miniſter, made an Augmentation of twenty five Pounds a Year to it, ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

NEWBURGH, the Manor and Eſtate of the laſt *David de Strabolgi*, who dying 49 *Edw.* III. was then poſſeſſed of this Manor, with many others, and left them to his two Daughters, and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, who being put under the Wardſhip of *Henry* Lord *Percy*, were married to his two Sons, Sir *Thomas*, and Sir *Ralph*, to the former of whom, by his Wife *Elizabeth*, this Manor came in the Diviſion, as is often ſaid before.

NEWHAM, the Lordſhip of *Jeffrey Scroop* of *Maſham* in the County of *York*, ſo called to diſtinguiſh him from two other Families of the ſame Name, *viz.* *Scroop* Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and *Scroop* of *Bolton* in *Yorkſhire*. This *Jeffrey* being a warlike Perſon, and behaving himſelf well in diverſe Expeditions into *Flanders*, *Scotland*, &c. was advanced to the Stile and Duty of a Banneret, and 13 *Edw.* III. died ſeized of this Manor, and diverſe other Lordſhips and Eſtates in this and other Counties. His Son and Heir *Henry* ſucceeded him both in his Title and Eſtate, and dying poſſeſſed of this Manor 15 *Rich.* II. left it to his Son and Heir *Stephen*, who became Lord *Scroop*, having had Summons to Parliament from 16 *Rich.* II. to the 7 *Hen.* IV. He died this laſt Year poſſeſſed of this Manor, and left it to his Son and Heir *Henry* Lord *Scroop*, in the poſſeſſion of whoſe Son, *John* Lord *Scroop* (who firſt wrote himſelf, *Scroop* of *Maſham* and *Upſale*, where he had two Eminent Seats) we find this Manor 35 *Hen.* VI. as alſo of his Grandſon *Thomas*, but Iſſue Male failing, it went by Siſters to other Families.

NEWHAM-CUMIN, one of thoſe Lordſhips, of which the Barony of *Veſcy* conſiſted, 37 *Hen.* III. when *William de Veſey* dyed ſeized of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy*, then in his Minority, who was put under the Guardianſhip of *Peter de Savoy*, as is often mentioned in other Lordſhips belonging to him.

NEWMORE, a Member of the Lordſhip of *Bothal*, of which the Barony of *Bothal* conſiſted 23 *Hen.* III. when *Roger de Bertram*, the Son of *Richard*, paying 50 Pounds for a Relief, and doing his Homage, had Livery of his Barony of *Bothal*, and its Members. The Barony continued diverſe Succeſſions in this Family; but at laſt falling to a ſole Daughter, *Helen*, who became the Wife of Sir *Robert Ogle*, Kt. ſhe carried her Inheritance into that Family; Sir *Robert Ogle*, her Son, after her Death, having, upon doing his Homage, Livery of the Caſtle and Manor of *Bothal*, as of her Inheritance, which was held of the King by Knights Service in Barony, paying yearly for the Guard of the Caſtle at *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, for Cornage five Pounds fifteen Shillings and 4 Pence, beſides 3 Knights Fees.

NEWSTEDE, one of thoſe ſeveral Manors which came to the Crown the 1ſt *Edward* IV. by the Attainder of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, in the Parliament then convened at *Weſtminſter*, and were given by King *Edward* to his Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, whom he had conſtituted Lieutenant of *Ireland*, for the better Support of his Dignity; but he ſhortly after joyning with the Earl of *Warwick* againſt his Brother, was impriſoned and murthered in the Tower, and this and his other Eſtates devolved to the Crown, after which we find nothing of this Manor.

NEW-

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NEWTON *on the Moor*, } Two other
NEWTON *on the Sea*, } Lordſhips which belonged to the Barony of *Veſcy*, of which *William de Veſcy* died poſſeſſed, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it to his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy*, as before.

NINWICK, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Simonburn*, where ſtand four large Stones upright, and a fifth lies faln upon the Ground. Theſe are fancied by ſome to be placed here in Remembrance of ſo many Battels, or Skirmiſhes, fought either anciently between the *Britains* and *Picts*, or in later Times between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*.

NORHAM, or *Northam*, a Town ſituate upon the River *Tweed*, near the Mouth of the *Till*, which much increaſes the Stream of the *Tweed*; it was formerly called *Ubban-Ford*. The Manor belongs to the Biſhops of *Durham*, for Biſhop *Eefrid*, or *Egred*, built it, and his Succeſſor *Ralph* erected the Caſtle on the Top of a ſteep Rock, and moted it round, for the better Security of this Part of his Dioceſe againſt the frequent Incurſions of the *Scotch* Moſs-Troopers. In the outermoſt Wall, which is largeſt in Circuit, are placed ſeveral Turrets, on a Canton towards the River; within which is a ſecond Incloſure, much ſtronger than the former, and in the Middle of that again riſes an high Keep; but the well-eſtabliſhed Peace by the Union of the two Kingdoms, has made this, and diverſe other Forts in theſe Parts to be uſeleſs, and ſo neglected, tho' ſituate upon the very Borders.

Under the Caſtle, on a level Weſtward, lies the Town, and in it the Church. The Town hath nothing remarkable in it. The Church was built by Biſhop *Eefrid*, and dedicated to St. *Peter*, St. *Cuthbert*, and St. *Ceolwolph*, King of *Northumberland*, to whom venerable *Bede* dedicated his Books of *The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of* England. He was a very Religious Prince, and was the firſt of our *Engliſh* Kings who had the Gallantry to renounce the World, and abandon a Throne, to take upon him the Habit of a Monk in the Church of *Lindisfern*, or *Holy Iſland*, and ſo liſted himſelf a Soldier of the Kingdom of Heaven. His Body afterwards was, by the Care of the ſame Biſhop, tranſlated to this Church, and the Monks of the following Ages found Ways to bring in the Country round about to pay their Devotion and Tribute to their Royal Brother, who always obliged his Viſitors (as the Monks made them believe) with ſome kind Miracle or other. When alſo the *Danes* had miſerably waſted the *Holy-Iſland*, wherein S. *Cuthbert* (ſo much magnified by *Bede*) was Biſhop, and lay buried, ſome endeavoured, by a religious Stealth, to convey his Body beyond Sea; but the Winds ſtanding contrary, they with all due Reverence depoſited the Sacred Body at *Ubbanford* (whether then a Biſhop's See or no, is uncertain) near the River *Tweed*, where it lay for many Years, till the Coming of King *Ethelfred*. This Relation Mr. *Camden* gratefully acknowledgeth to have received of Dr. *George Charlton*, afterwards Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, whoſe Father was Keeper of the Caſtle here.

He was born in this Town, bred in *Merton-College*, *Oxford*, and became eminent for his ſingular Knowledge in Divinity. He was one of the four Divines ſent by King *James* I. to the Synod of *Dort*, and was there thus characterized. *In Carletono præluceba Epiſcopalis Gravitas*, i. e. *Charleton* was a Pattern of Epiſcopal Gravity. He ſhewed his pious Affections in his Book called, *A thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy*; and his ſolid Judgment in his Confutation of Judicial Aſtrology. He died, 1 *Car.* I.

Coſpatric, Earl of *Northumberland* died in this Town, called then *Ubbanford*, and was buried in the Porch of the Church here.

While the Iſland of *Britain*, was divided into two Kindoms, *England* and *Scotland*, who were almoſt always at Wars one with another, or making, in Times of Peace, Inroads and Depredations one upon another, the Caſtle here being ſo very near the Borders, was of very great Service for the Defence of the *Engliſh*, and often attacked by the *Scots*, ſo that the Kings

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Kings of *England* not only kept it fortified, but made Men of the ſureſt Fidelity and Truſt Governors of it: for

Godfrey, or *Jeffrey de Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, who in the National Broils between King *John*, and his Son King *Henry* III. and their rebellious Barons, was always Firm to the Royal Intereſt, was made Governour of the Caſtle of *Norham*, 12 *Hen.* III. Afterward this Caſtle was put under the Cuſtody of the Biſhops of *Durham*, in whoſe Dioceſe it was, who valiantly maintained it againſt the *Scots*: for when

Richard Fox ſat in that See, the King of *Scots* being adviſed of a Rebellion in *England*, moved by the *Corniſh* Men, which drew King *Henry* VII. and his Forces into thoſe Weſtern Parts, reſolved not to loſe ſo fair an Opportunity of invading *England*, and accordingly entred the Frontiers of it, waſting the Country, burning the Towns, and murdering the People, ſparing neither Place nor Perſon, and while his Light Horſe ſo ravaged the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, he, with another Part of his Army, beſieged the Caſtle of this Place. The Biſhop had well furniſhed it with Men, Ammunition and Proviſion; yet being fearful of looſing it, with all Expedition adverti ſed the King of this Invaſion, and ſent to the Earl of *Surrey*, who was in *Yorkſhire*, to haſten to the Reſcue of it: without delay, the Earl, and other Northern Noblemen, as the Earl of *Weſtmorland*, Lord *Dacres*, &c. gathered an Army of 20 Thouſand Men, and with all Diligence and Expedition marched towards the *Scots*, who had diverſe Ways aſſaulted, and battered the Caſtle, but could not make Breaches big enough to enter, which ſo diſcouraged them, that they of themſelves were thinking to raiſe the Siege, and depart home, which Reſolution they ſpeedily executed, when they heard that the Earl of *Surrey* had gathered a ſtrong Army, and was within two Days March of them. The Earl haſtned his Pace to overtake the *Scots* Army, but was not quick enough; however, he entred *Scotland*, took, and overthrew diverſe Caſtles and Strong-holds, and then returning to *Berwick*, disbanded his Army, and ſtaid a while for the King's Orders.

The *Scots* after this were quiet the remaining Part of King *Henry* the Seventh's Reign, which was about eight Years; but in the fifth Year of his Son King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, tho' they had but bad Succeſs under the Lord *Humes*, in a Place called *Mirfield*, where Sir *William Bulmer* by an Ambuſh routed eight Thouſand *Scots*, with one of *Engliſh*, yet they again aſſembled their whole Power, and under the Command of their King, *James* V. invading the Northern Borders, laid Siege to the Caſtle of *Norham*, having with him a Hundred Thouſand Men. Six Days they batter d the Caſtle with their Ordnance, and in the End had the Caſtle ſurrendered to them, becauſe the Captain, having been too liberal of his Shot and Powder at firſt, had at length none left, and ſo yielded up the Caſtle becauſe he could make no Reſiſtance. However, they enjoyed it but a very little while, for the Earl of *Surrey*, who was the Lieutenant of the northern Parts, ſoon got together an Army of twenty-ſix Thouſand Men, and forced the *Scots* preſently to leave *Norham*, and purſuing them at length drew them to engage, and having vanquiſhed them ſlew their King, and many Thouſands of his Army. This Battle was fought at *Bramxton* in *Northumberland*, and the Victory obtained thereby over the *Scots* was ſo acceptable to King *Henry*, that being returned out of *France*, where he alſo had conquered *Turwin* and *Tournay*, that he created the Earl of *Surrey* Duke of *Norfolk*, and augmented his Arms with thoſe of *Scotland*, and the Lord *Howard* his Son Earl of *Worceſter*.

NOVILLE, a Member of the Manor of *Roubirie*, one of the Manors of which *John Fitz-Robert*, whoſe Grandſon *John* was by the Appointment of King *Edward* I. called *John de Clavering*, which Name his Poſterity ever after bore, died poſſeſſed, 33 *Hen.* III. 1249, leaving it and his other Eſtates to his Son and Heir *Roger Fitz-John*, who being very young was committed to the Tuition of *William de Vales*,

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Valence the King's Brother, tho' *Ada de Baillol* his Mother offer'd 1200 Marks for his Wardſhip.

OGLE, or, as we find it in old Writings, *Oggil*, or *Oggle*, the Lordſhip and Seat of a Family that took their Name from it, being called *de Oggle*. Of this Family our Hiſtories mention *John de Oggil* in 49 *Hen.* III. who, for adhering to the rebellious Barons of that Reign, had his Lands extended; but his Deſcendants recovered their Eſtate, and *Robert de Oggle*, in 15 *Edw.* III. obtained a Licence to make a Caſtle of his Manor-Houſe at *Oggle*, and to have Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands within this his Lordſhip of *Oggle*, &c. in this County. This *Robert* married *Helena Bertram*, the ſole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Robert Bertram* Kt. Baron of *Bothal*, by whom he had Iſſue *Robert*, who died before his Father, but left a Son *Robert*, who after his Grandmother's Death, doing his Homage, had Livery of her Lands and Caſtle of *Bothal*. He in his Life-time ſettled his Inheritance deſcended to him from his Anceſtors upon his eldeſt Son Sir *Robert Ogle* and his Heirs, and for want of them upon his younger Son *John*, whom he ſurnamed *Bertram*, to whom he gave his Barony of *Bothal*. His Grandſon *Robert*, being a firm Adherent to the *York* Intereſt was by King *Edward* IV. advanced to the Dignity and Degree of a Baron of this Realm by a Summons to his firſt Parliament, *Req.* 1. His Poſterity being further enriched by the Marriages with the Heireſſes of *Alan Heton* and *Alexander Kirkby*, for ſeveral Generations enjoyed his Honour and this Manor with his other Eſtates; but Iſſue Male failing in *Cuthbert* Lord *Ogle*, *Katharine*, who at length became his ſole Heir by the Death of her elder Siſter *Joan*, who was married to *Edward Talbot*, a younger Son of *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, but died without Iſſue, and was married to Sir *Charles Cavendiſh* of *Welbeck* Kt. was, 4 *Car.* I. made by Letters Patent Baroneſs of *Ogle* of this Place. Her Son *William*, having been made Knight of the Bath in 1610, at the Creation of *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, was afterwards advanced to the Degree of a Baron, by the Stile and Title of the Lord *Ogle* in 1620. He, in the great Breach between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament endeavoured to ſupport his Royal Maſter in his Authority and Power, and did many ſignal Things for that End, as raiſing Forces, fortifying the Towns of *Newcaſtle* and *Tinmouth*, defending *York*, &c. which Services, tho' not crowned with the deſired Succeſs, yet were of ſo great Merit with King *Charles* II. at his Reſtoration, that he created him Earl of *Ogle*, and Duke of *Newcaſtle* in 1664. The Title of the eldeſt Son of this Family in his Father's Life-time is Earl of *Ogle* by the Courteſy of *England*.

OLD-TOWN, a Village ſtanding upon the *Eaſt-Alon* River: What was the old Name is not eaſily found out; but it ſeems more likely to be the *Alone* of *Antoninus* (called in the *Liber Notitiarum*, *Alione*) than any other Place which hath been hitherto fixed on. It anſwers beſt the Diſtances both from *Galana* and *Galacum*; and many *Roman* Antiquities, which have been found there, much ſtrengthen the Conjecture. The Name of the River alſo, on which it is ſituate, argues as ſtrongly for this Place as *Weſt-Alon* can do for *Whitley*, where Dr. *Gale* and others place it.

OSBERWICK, one of theſe Manors, in which the Barony of *Robert de Gaugi* (which we ſuppoſe is that Barony which is called at this Time, the Barony of *Caugif*, Length of Time having corrupted the Name) conſiſteth, which he held of the King, 3 *Hen.* III. by the Service of three Knights Fees.

S. *OSWALD's*, anciently called *Silceſter* in the Wall, where was the *Cilernum* of *Antonine*, in which the ſecond Wing of the *Aſtures* lay in Garriſon. The Name ſeems to have been changed upon this Occaſion. After *Sigga*, a Nobleman, had treacherouſly ſlain *Elfwald*, King of *Northumberland*, the Religious built a Church here, and dedicated it to this S. *Cuthbert* and *Oſwald*, which laſt ſo far outdid the other in Mens Opinion, that the old Name being quite loſt, this Place gained the Name of S. *Oſwald's*, as it continues to this Day. What is further remarked

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of S. *Oswald* in our Histories, you'll find above in *Haleton*.

Beyond S. *Oswald's*, the Foundation of the two Forts, which are commonly called *Castle-steeds*, are to be seen in the Wall, and near them a Place called *Portgate*, where (as the Word plainly shews) there was a Gate, or Sally-port through it.

OTTERBURN, a Place famous for a stout Engagement, which happened there 11 *Rich.* II. between the *English* and *Scots*. Sir *John Froissart* being the only Historian that gives us a full Account of this Battle, we shall do it in his Words. The *Scots* having invaded *Northumberland*, the Earl of *Northumberland* sent his two Sons, Sir *Henry*, surnamed *Hotspur*, and Sir *Ralph*, to *Newcastle*, where the Country was appointed to meet them, whereupon followed diverse light Skirmishes between them, and many proper Feats of Arms were done. Among others, there fought Hand to Hand Earl *Douglas* and Sir *Henry Percy*, and by force of Arms the Earl won Sir *Henry's* Penon, which the Earl boastingly said, he would set on high upon his Castle of *Alqueft*, that his Prowess might be seen afar. These Words sorely displeased Sir *Henry*, and the *English*, who being so provoked after diverse bold Adventures against the *Scotch* Forces, at length obtained the Victory, and Sir *Henry* slew *James* Earl *Douglas*, but Sir *Ralph* was wounded and taken Prisoner by a *Scotch* Knight. After this they had another Encounter, wherein Sir *Henry* fighting valiantly was taken Prisoner by the Lord *Mountcumber* (or as others say, the Earl of *Dunbar*) a stout Knight of *Scotland*. So that (as Mr. *Cambden* remarks) Victory changed Sides three or 4 Times; but at last seemed to fix with the *Scots*, tho' with an equal, or greater Loss then the *English* had, but with notable Marks of the Courage and Conduct of both Sides. The old Ballad of *Chevy-Chase* (the Delight of Sir *Philip Sidney*) had this Fight of *Otterbourn* for its Foundation, for there never was any other *Percy* engaged against a *Douglas*, but this *Henry*, who never had the Title, tho' he was the Heir of the Earl of *Northumberland*. This is a probable Account of the Battle of *Chevy-Chase*, which Dr. *Fuller* will have to be wholly fabulous; but 'tis because he lays his Scene too low, and will have it fought in *Henry* VIII's Days, whereas it happened in *Richard* the Seconds.

OVER-BOTHILLESTON, or *Over-Botilston*, an Hamlet belonging to the Castle and Manor of *Werkworth*, which *Henry Percy*, from whom the Earls of *Northumberland* are descended, died in Possession of, 26 *Edw.* III. leaving it with diverse other large Estates to his Son and Heir, *Henry* Lord *Percy*, who also died seized of it, 42 *Edw.* III. and left it to his Son and Heir *Henry*.

OVER-ISGAR, a Member of the Manor of *Felton*, one of the Branches of the Barony of *Mitford*, the Estate of *William de Bertram*, who died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Roger de Bertram*, who being a Minor, was put into the Wardship of *Peter de Brus*, with the Custody of his Land till he came of full Age, 7 *Joh.* This *Roger* siding with the Rebellious Barons, 17 *Joh.* forfeited all his Estate, and the King having seized it, gave it to *Philip de Ulicotes*; but upon the King's Death he returned to his Obedience to King *Hen.* III. his Son, and recovered his Estate.

OVINGHAM, the Castle and Manor of that great and noble Prince *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Son of King *Henry* IV. and Uncle to King *Henry* VI. in whose Minority he was Regent of *France*, which he died possessed of, 14 *Hen.* VI. whom he left his Heir, giving his Wife *Jaquet*, or *Jacoba*, the Enjoyment for Life. *Henry*, Earl of *Northumberland*, obtained it after it came into the King's Hands; but when King *Edward* IV. obtained the Crown, the Earl was attainted for adhering to King *Henry* VI. and his Estate being seized, this Manor with diverse others (of which some are mentioned above) was given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, then made Lieutenant of *Ireland*, to support his Honour and Dignity, by a Grant in Tail general.

The *Picts* Wall, having left *Cumberland*, crosses the little River *Irthing*, and then enters this County, where it goes but a little way before the rapid Brook of *Poltross* gains a Passage thro' it by an Arch, near

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near which are several large Mounts cast up within the Wall, as if they were designed for watching the Country. A little way farther is *Thirlwall*, where the *Scots* forced their Way betwixt the *Irthing* and *Tine*, into the Province of *Britain*, and that wisely enough, that they might have no Rivers to stop their Inroads into the very Bowels of *England*. *Fordon*, the *Scotch* Historian gives us this Account of it: The *Scots* (says he) having conquered the Country on both Sides of the Wall, summoned the Boors, who with Mattocks, Pick-Axes, and Shovels, made such Holes and Gaps thro' the Wall, as they might readily pass and repass thro', and so settled themselves in *England*. From these Gaps the Place is called *Thirlwall*, which in *Latin* signifies, *Murus perforatus*, i. e. a Wall bored thro'. Beyond *Thirlwall* the Wall opens a Passage for the swift River *Tippal*, or *Tipit*, and from thence bends about by *Iverton*, *Forstin*, and *Chester* in the Wall, near *Busy-gap*, *Sewinshale*, *Carrow*, *Walton* and *Walwick*, where the North *Tine* crosses the Wall, and is passed by a Bridge of Arches. From hence it goes by S. *Oswald's*, *Portgate*, *Wall-Town*, *Routchester*, and at length to *Newcastle*, where the Wall and *Tine* meet; but the Wall seems to have gone thro' that Town three Miles farther, to a little Village now called the *Walls-End*. We just mention the Course of the Wall, and take no Notice of the Towns, because we have described, or shall hereafter account for them elsewhere.

PLESSYS, one of the Manors of this County that belonged to Sir *Philip Somerville*, Kt. 29 *Edw.* III. and of which he then died seized, leaving *Joan*, the Wife of Sir *Rhese ap Griffith*, and *Maud*, his Grand-daughter by *Elizabeth* the Wife of *John Stafford*, his Daughters, his Heirs.

PONT-ELAND, so called from the Bridge built there by the Emperor *Ælius Hadrianus*, called in *Latin*, *Pons Ælii*. Here the first Cohort of the *Cornavii* were quartered to guard the Banks of the River *Pont*. Here King *Henry* III. who being provoked by the *Scots* in building two Castles near the *English* Confines, and receiving and succouring divers *English* Rebels, had summoned all his Forces together, with an Intention to invade them, and revenge the Injuries done him, was prevailed with by his Nobles to come to a Reconciliation, and a publick Instrument was made by *Alexander* then King of *Scots*, unto King *Henry*, signed and sealed by himself and diverse of his Noblemen, testifying the Allegiance he owed to the King of *England*, as his superior Lord, and a Copy of it was sent to the Pope for his Confirmation of it. See both of them at large in *Hollins*, History, &c. *p.* 233. 28 *Hen.* III. 1244. The Manor of this Place was 49 *Edw.* III. the Estate of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol*, who then died possessed of, and left his Lands to his two Daughters and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, the last of whom upon this Partition had an Assignation of this Manor. they were married to Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Ralph Percy*, Kts. as is before shewed in other Places above.

Dr. *Thomas Grey*, Vicar of this Place in the late unhappy Times, was not only sequestered, and put out of his Vicarage here, but plundered of all his Movables, and Corn to the value of 15 Hundred Pounds, the barbarous Soldiers not leaving him, his Wife and seven Children, a Bed to lie on, nor convenient Linen to wear. He was carried to the Prison at *Newcastle* himself, and endured hard Usage, till a Right Honourable Person of his Relations obtained his Release, and maintained him at one of his Seats to his dying Day.

POLTRENCROT, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Thornton*, Part of the Estate of *David Strabolgi*, Earl of *Athol*, who dying, as is aboveSaid, left his whole Estate to his Daughters, of which the eldest, *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Thomas Percy*, Kt. obtained this Hamlet, as Parcel of her Manor of *Thornton*, which upon the Division of her paternal Estate, was assigned to her.

PRENDEWICK, a Member of the Manor of *Hertsheved*, belonging to the Barony of *Vescy*, of which *William de Vescy* died seized, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving *John de Vescy*, his Son and Heir, a Minor, who was committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*

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Savoy till he came of Age, as we have before ſhewed in other Manors of that Barony.

PRESTFEN, one of the Towns and Lordſhips which *Robert de Ros*, Baron of *Werke*, held of King *Henry* III. as Part of his Barony, by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Anceſtors had done from the Time of King *Henry* I. by whom they were originally enfeoffed thereof. He in the 36th Year of the ſame King, being then Chief Juſtice of the King's Foreſts in the Counties of *Derby*, *Cumberland*, &c. had Free Warren granted to him in all his Demeſn Lands here, and other Places in this County. He reſigned his Barony into the King's Hands, when he was advaneing towards the *Scots*, upon the King's Promiſe to reſtore it when his War with *Scotland* was ended, as he accordingly did. He afterwards joyned with the famous *Scotch* General *William Waleys*, and plundered the Northern Parts, for which his Eſtate was ſeized, but reſtored to his Daughter, and Heir, *Margaret*, as Part of her Mother's Inheritance.

PRESTON, one of the Manors of which the Barony of *Veſcy* in this County conſiſted, and *William de Veſcy* died ſeized of, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it with many other Lordſhips to his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy*, of whom often before.

PRESTWICK, a Member of the Manor of *Eiland*, one of the great Branches of the Barony of *Mitford*, held of the King by *William Bertram*, who dying 7 *Joh.* or before, left this, and many other great Eſtates to his Son *Roger Bertram*, who being in his Minority, that King for three Hundred Marks granted to *Peter de Brus* the Wardſhip of his Perſon, and Cuſtody of his Lands until he ſhould be of full Age. He adhered to the Rebellious Barons, 17 *Joh.* &c. as is above ſaid.

PRUDHOW, or *Prudhow*, and in old Writings *Prodbow*, a Town and Caſtle pleaſantly ſeated on the Ridge of an Hill. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that this Place is the *Protolitia*, which is alſo written the *Procolitia* of the *Romans*, and was the Station of the firſt Cohort of the *Batavi*. He alſo adds, that the Caſtle was famous in the Days of *Henry* II. for gallantly maintaining it ſelf againſt the Siege of *William* King of *Scots*, and afterwards it belonged to the *Umfranvils*, an eminent Family, &c. Sir *William Dugdale* (in his Barony, *P.* 1. *page* 504.) ſhews us Mr. *Cambden*'s Miſtake as to this Place and Family; for he tells us, That *Odonell de Umfranvil*, was 18 *Hen.* II. in Poſſeſſion of this Town and Caſtle, and that he was (according to the Relation of the Monk of *Tinmouth*) grievouſly exclaimed of for his Exactions upon his Neighbours to repair the Roof of his Caſtle of *Prudhow*, which he preſumed to do, partly becauſe he was the chief Man in the County, and partly thro' the great Intereſt he had gained at Court by marrying his Daughter to a Favourite. Two Years after this the *Scots* invaded the Northern Parts of *England*, and having taken *Harbottle* Caſtle, laid Siege to the Caſtle of *Prudhow*, which bravely defended it ſelf till *Robert de Stuteville*, then Sheriff of *Yorkſhire*, by the Help of ſome northern Barons, timely relieved it. *Odonel de Umfranvil*, was then Owner of this Caſtle, and held it to his Death, which happened 28 *Hen.* II.

To this *Odonel* ſucceeded *Robert de Umfranvile*, and to him *Richard*, who 14 *Joh.* the Times being then turbulent thro' the Diſcontents of the Barons, delivered up his four Sons, with this his Caſtle of *Prudhow*, as Hoſtages to ſecure his Fidelity, which notwithſtanding he put himſelf in Arms among the Barons, 17 *Joh.* and his Lands being ſeized, were given to *Hugh de Baillol*; but King *Henry* III. began to Reign ſoon after, and the Times growing more calm and quiet, he had a Reſtitution made of his Caſtle and Lands; but that King never had any great Confidence in him, becauſe he obſerved him to fortify his Caſtle of *Harbottle*. In the Time of this *Richard*, it was found by Inquiſition, that he held the Barony of *Prudhow* of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees and an Half, as all his Anceſtors had done from the Time of King *Henry* I. He gave one Toft, and eight Acres of Land in this Town to the Monks of *Hexham*, and dying 11 *Hen.* III. or before, left his Barony to his Son and Heir, *Gilbert*, of whom our Hiſtorians

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give that great Character, that he was *præclarus Baro, & partium Angliæ Borealium flos singularis, & Custos, i. e.* a famous Baron, the Flower and Keeper of the Northern Parts of *England*. The Commentator on *Cambden* says, This *Gilbert* was the first of this Family that he met with in History; but we see his Mistake by this Account, for tho' he was the chief, he was not the first, nor did the Castle come to the *Umfravils* after the *Scots* besieged it, but was theirs from the Days of King *Henry* I. who enfeoffed *Gilbert de Umfranville* with it.

To this *Gilbert* succeeded his Son and Heir of the same Name, who held this Manor of *Prudhow* with its Members, *viz. Hedley, Haseley, Wythal*, &c. for two Knights Fees of ancient Feofment. This *Gilbert* was in Right of his Wife made Earl of *Angus* in *Scotland*, and under that Title summoned to Parliament, 25 *Edw.* I. The Lawyers at first refused to acknowledge him an Earl, because *Angus* was not of this Kingdom, but they submitted when they saw the King's Writ summoning him by that Name. He founded a Chantry for two Priests, to celebrate Divine Service daily in the Chapel of our Lady, in this Castle of *Prudhow*, and for their Support amortized two Tofts, one Hundred and eighteen Acres of Land, and five Acres of Meadow in this Town. He departed this Life 1 *Edw.* II. seized of this Castle and all its Members, leaving *Robert de Umfranville*, his Son and Heir. His Son *Gilbert* in 25 *Edw.* III. exhibited a Petition to the King and his Council Assembled in Parliament, setting forth, that he and his Ancestors, Time out of Mind, used to have the Custody of all Prisoners taken within his Liberty of *Readsdale*, to be kept in his Prison of *Harbottle* Castle, which being so ruinated by the *Scots* Wars, that it could not sufficiently retain them, he desired that he might have Liberty to keep all such Prisoners in his Castle of *Prudhow*, till his Castle at *Harbottle* could be repaired. The King being satisfied that his Allegation was true, and that his Castle of *Harbottle* was not ruinated by his neglect, did grant him leave to keep his Prisoners in this Castle of *Prudhow* for Ten Years next ensuing. He died without Issue, and *Eleanor*, the Daughter of *Elizabeth* his Sister, the true Heiress of the Blood (as the Lawyers express it) married to *Henry Talboys*, was his Heir, and her Son *Walter* had Livery of his Lands, 15 *Hen.* VI. doing his Homage; but this Castle was bestowed by the King upon his Son *John* Duke of *Bedford*, who died possessed of it, 14 *Hen.* VI. and after him, in the same Reign, it was given to *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who was slain in the Battle of S. *Albans*, stoutly fighting for the *Lancastrian* Line, 33 *Hen.* VI. His Son *Henry* going on in his Father's Steps, and maintaining that King's Cause, was attainted by Parliament when King *Edward* IV. was settled on his Throne, and most of his Lands given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*; but the Constablery of this Castle, and Lordship of the Town, was bestowed on *Robert* Lord *Ogle* for Life, in Consideration of his faithful Services.

In this Family of *Umfranvil*, or *Umfravil*, have been many Persons of Note in their Time, *viz.* Sir *Robert Umfravil*, Kt. who was Sheriff of this County in the 46 Year, and 51 of King *Edward* III. and his Son Sir *Robert* was of the same Office in the 6th and 8th Years of King *Henry* IV. *Thomas Umfranvil*, with *John Mitford*, were Knights of the Shire for this County, to represent it in the Parliaments that sat, 11 and 13 of *Richard* II. Another Sir *Robert Umfravil*, Son of *Thomas Umfravil*, the elder Brother of the former Sir *Robert*, who was a Knight of the Garter, was Vice-Admiral of *England* in 1416, and brought such Plenty of Prizes in Cloath, Corn, and other valuable Commodities from *Scotland*, that he got the Nick-name of *Robin Mend-Market*, as *J. Stow* tells us.

PULWISTON, one of those Towns and Lordships, of which the Barony of *Werke* consisted, which *Robert de Ros* the younger held of the King (*Hen.* III.) by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Time of King *Henry* I. by whom they were enfeoffed of it; but it seems that the Farm of it was disposed of by the King, for in

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the Reign of King *Henry* II. it was farmed by *Hugh de Nevil*, who accounted for it twice in that Reign, *viz.* in the 31 Year, when he paid 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for the Honour of *Werch* (as it was then called) and in the 34 Year, when he paid 13*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in which laſt it was given by the King to *Robert de Ros* of *Helmeſly* in *Yorkſhire*, with the Fee of the Barony, who left it to the above mentioned *Robert*, his youngeſt Son, as is before ſhewn in other Towns belonging to this Barony. His Son *Robert* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Barony.

PYKEDEN, a Member of the Manor of *Mitford*, from whence the Barony of *Mitford* takes its Name, which was conferred by King *Henry* I. upon *William Bertram*, whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it till the Reign of King *Edward* II. when the Barony was divided among four Siſters, and Co-heirs, as to the Manors, but the Title was loſt.

PYMMORE, a Village of which *William* Lord *Latimer*, who was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons from the firſt to the 9th Year of King *Edward* III. died poſſeſſed in the laſt Year. He left *William* Lord *Latimer*, his Son and Heir. *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of the Lord *Botetourt*, ſurvived him, and had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of certain Lands in this, and other Manors in this County and others.

RANDON-BATAIL, a Member of the Manor of *Herteſheved*, one of the Lordſhips in which the Barony of *Veſcy* conſiſted, when *William de Veſcy*, the Baron of it, died 37 *Hen.* III. He left his Barony to *John de Veſcy* his Son and Heir, who being in his Minority, was committed to the Wardſhip of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above mentioned.

READS-DALE, a large Tract of Ground, but thinly inhabited, by reaſon of the Robberies frequently committed in it. It takes its Name from the River *Read*, which runs all along it on the North Side and Weſt, till it empties it ſelf into the River North *Tine*. The High Mountain called *Readſquire*, where that River has its Riſe, falling 70 Foot into the Valley, ſtands on the Weſtern Side of it. Here was of old the *True-Place*, as they then called it, *i. e.* the Place of Conference, where the Lords Wardens of the Eaſtern Marches of both Kingdoms uſually determined the Diſputes of the Borderers. *William the Conqueror*, *Reg.* 10. granted to *Robert de Umfranvile*, Kt. Lord of *Tours*, and *Vian*, his Kinſman, the Lordſhip, Valley, and Foreſt of this Dale, with all the Caſtles, Manors, Lands, Woods, Paſtures, Waters, Pools, and Royal Franchiſes, which were formerly poſſeſſed by *Mildred*, the Son of *Akman*, late Lord of *Ridſdale*, but came to him by Conqueſt, to hold by the Service (as Domes-Day Book informs) of defending that Part of the Country for ever, from Enemies, Robbers, and Wolves with that Sword, which King *William* had by his Side when he entred *Northumberland*. By the ſame Grant he had likewiſe Authority for holding, governing, determining, and judging in all Pleas of the Crown as well as others, happening within the Precincts of the ſaid Dale, by any proper Officers for the Time being, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Realm.

The Juriſdiction of this Dale belonged to the Family of *Umfranvile* for many Generations, for *Richard de Umfranvile*, 5 *Joh.* obtained a Grant of this Privilege, that none ſhould preſume to graze with their Cattle, hunt, or cut down any Woods in his Foreſt of *Reads-Dale*. In the Time of this *Richard*, it was by Inquiſition found that he held this Valley of *Readſdale* by the Service of Guarding it from Thieves and Robbers. His Heir was *Gilbert de Umfranvile*, who was afterward Earl of *Angus*, who is ſaid to hold the Valley of *Readſdale* by the Royal Power, 43 *Hen.* III. He died 1 *Edw.* II. being then a Parliamentary Baron, and was poſſeſſed of this Valley and the Caſtle of *Harbottle* in it, which he held by the Service of defending it from Wolves and Thieves. Sir *Robert Umfranvile*, the laſt Heir Male of this Family, died poſſeſſed of this Dale 15 *Hen.* VI. and left it to *Walter Talboys*, his Couſin and Heir, being the Son of his Siſter *Elizabeth*. His Son Sir *William Talboys* being attainted in the firſt Parliament of King *Edward* IV. for Si-

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ding with the *Lancaſtrians*, (as many other Noblemen were) his Eſtate was ſeized by the King, who granted the Lordſhip of *Redſdale* and Caſtle of *Harbottle* to *Robert* Lord *Ogle*, in Conſideration of his Services in ſpecial Tail; but 'tis probable that they returned again to the Family of *Talboys* after the Death of the Lord *Ogle*; becauſe we find that *Thomas Winsbeich* Eſq; and the Lady *Elizabeth Talboys* his Wife, probably the Heireſs of that Family, 38 *Hen.* VIII. exchanged this Dale and other Eſtates, amounting to the clear yearly Value of 120 *l.* 2 *s.* ½, with that King for other Eſtates in the County of *Worceſter*.

In this Dale one would wonder to ſee ſo many great Heaps of Stones, called *Laws*, which the Neighbourhood believe to have been thrown together in Remembrance of ſome Perſons there ſlain. They are ſmall Cobbles. There are alſo large Stones erected at ſeveral Places, in Remembrance (as 'tis fancied) of ſo many Battles or Skirmiſhes, either anciently between the *Britains* and *Picts*, or of later Times between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*.

REMMINGTON, one of the Manors of which the Barony of *Veſcy* conſiſted, and of which *William de Veſcy* died ſeized 37 *Hen.* III. and left to his Son *John de Veſcy*, &c.

REVELEY, a Manor belonging to the Barony of *Veſcy*, of which, with divers others above and hereafter mentioned, *William de Veſcy* died ſeized, and left it to his Son *John*, &c.

REUSUM, a Member of the Manor of *Seton*, a principal Branch of the Barony of *Delaval*, of which ſee more in *Seton*.

RILL, the Lordſhip of *John* Lord *Beaumont*, who died ſeized of it 20 *Rich.* II. leaving it, with many other Eſtates in this County and others, to his Son and Heir *Henry* Lord *Beaumont*, then ſixteen Years of Age, who was knighted at the Coronation of King *Henry* IV.

RISINGHAM, a Town of venerable Antiquity, ſtanding upon the River *Rhead*, which by Length of Time hath almoſt waſhed it away. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that in the Old *Engliſh* and High *Dutch* Languages it ſignifies as much as *Gyants-Town*, which the Author of the Additions acknowledges, ſaying, *Rieſe* in the *German* Language ſignifies a Giant; but he doubts whether our *Saxon* Anceſtors uſed that Word, or, if they did, whether the Name of this Place imports any more than its Situation upon an high and riſing Ground; for moſt of the Villages in theſe Parts were anciently ſo placed; tho' afterwards the Inhabitants drew down into the Vallies. There are in this Town many Remains of Antiquity. The Inhabitants report, that this Place was long defended by the God, MOGON, againſt a certain *Soldan*, or Pagan Prince. Nor is the Story altogether groundleſs; for that ſuch a God was here worſhipped appears from theſe two Altars taken out of the River, and thus inſcribed.

DEO
MOGONTI CAD.
ET. N. DN. AVG.
M. G. SECUNDINVS
BF. COS. HABITA
NCI PRIMAS TA
PRO SE ET SUIS POSVIT.

Thus to be read.

Deo Mogonti Cadenorum et Numini Domini noſtri Auguſti M. G. Secundinus Beneficiarius Conſulis Habitanici. Primas tam pro ſe & ſuis poſuit.

DEO
MOVNO CAD
INVENTVS DO
V. S.

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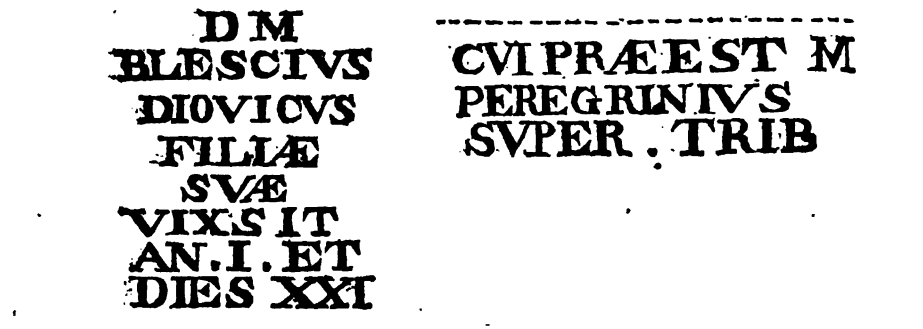
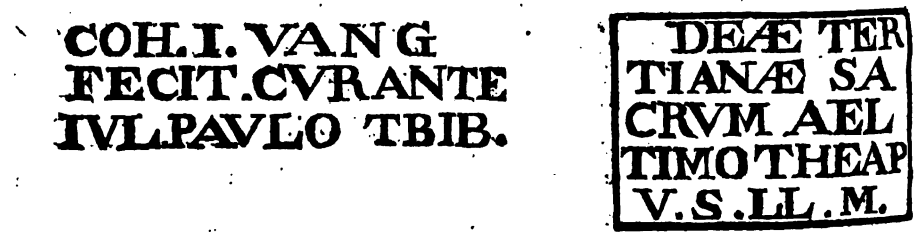
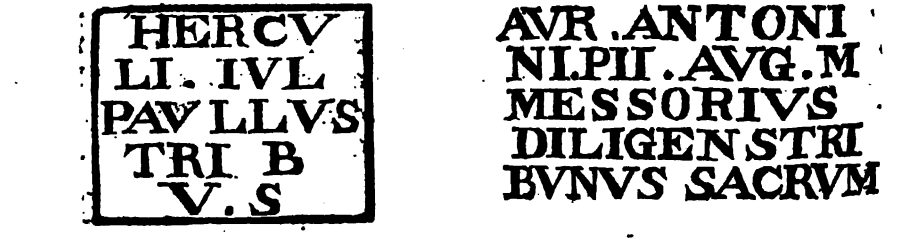
From the former of these a probable Guess may be made, that this Place was called HABITANCUM, and that he who erected it was a Pensioner to a Consul, and Mayor of the Town. (For that the chief Magistrates of Cities, Towns, and Forts were called PRIMATES, the *Codex Theodosii* will abundantly teach us.) Whether this God were the tutelar God of the *Gadeni*, whom *Ptolemy* makes the next Neighbours to the *Ottadini*, we are not able fully to determine, but leave it to the curious to find out. Here have been also found the following Inscriptions, for which, with several others, Mr. *Camden* owns himself indebted to the famous Sir *Robert Cotton* of *Conington*, Knight, who about the Year 1606 saw and copied them.







DEO

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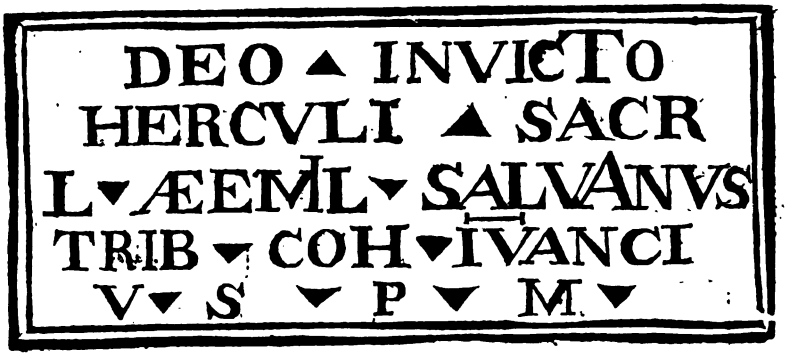

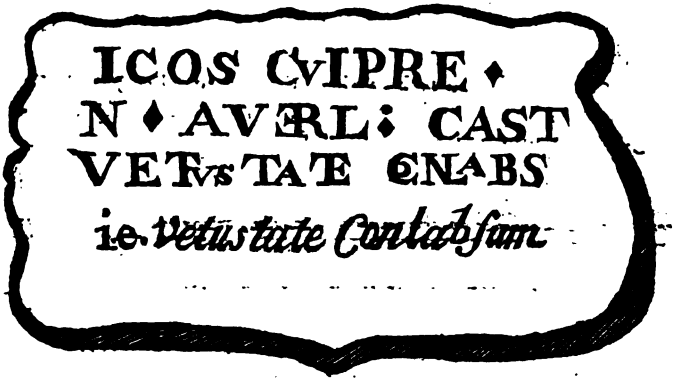

To these Mr. *Warburton*, who has lately surveyed this County, adds four Inscriptions, which he says are now in this Town, *viz.*

FOR-

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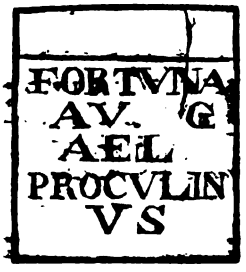

As alſo what exceeds all the reſt in the Cohort of the *Gallick* Troops dedicated to Finery of the Work, a long Table thus the ſacred Majeſty of the Emperor. curiouſly engraven, and by the fourth

ROCHESTER,

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ROCHESTER, a Town ſituate upon the River *Rhead* near the Head of it, on the Riſing of a Rock, that overlooks the Country below, from whence it may ſeem to have taken its modern Name, is worth our Notice for ſome Antiquities found there, *viz.* an Altar of this Form, and upon it this Inſcription.

In this Place alſo, among the Rubbiſh of an old Caſtle or Camp, there was another ancient Altar found, with the following Inſcription.

D. R. S.
II DVPL. N. EXPLOR.
BREMEN. ARAM
INSTITVERVNT
N. EIVS C. CAEP
CHARITINO TRIB
V S. L. M.

Thus to be read.

II Duplares Numeri Exploratorum Bremenii Aram inſtituerunt Numini ejus Capione Charitimo Tribuno Votum ſolverunt Libentes merito.

Mr. *Cambden* having conſidered this Inſcription thus ſpeaks. May we not hence gueſs, that here was that *Bremenium* ſo induſtriouſly and ſo long ſought after, which *Ptolemy* mentions in theſe Parts, and from which *Antoninus* in his Itinerary begins his firſt Journey in *Britain*, as from its utmoſt Limit; for the Bounds of the Empire were Seas, great Rivers, Mountains, Deſerts, and unpaſſable Countries, (ſuch as this Part affords) Ditches, Walls, Empalures, and eſpecially Caſtles built in the moſt ſuſpected Places, whereof there are here great Plenty of Remains. And indeed ſince the Barbarians had thrown down *Antoninus Pius*'s Wall in *Scotland*, widely ſpoiled the Country, and *Adrian*'s Wall lay diſregarded till *Severus*'s Time, we may believe, that the Bounds of the *Roman* Empire were in this Place; and hence the old Itinerary, that goes under the Name of *Antoninus* begins here, as *à Limite*, (that is, the farthest Bounds of the Empire) but the Addition of *i. à Vallo* is a Gloſs of the Tranſcribers, ſince *Bremenium* lies fourteen Miles Northward from the Wall, unleſs we will take it for one of thoſe Field-Stations already mentioned to have been built beyond the Wall in the Enemy's Country. Mr. *Burton* in his Commentary on *Antoninus*'s Itinerary looks upon the Authority of this Altar's Inſcription (which he learnedly explains) to be unqueſtionable: But the Author of the

Additions to *Cambden* is of a different Opinion, saying; "Notwithstanding the "great Encouragement which the Inscri"ption (before mentioned) gives to the "placing of *Bremenium* at *Rochester*, I still "fancy *Brampton* in *Gilleſland* in *Cumber*"*land* to be the Place as Mr. *Cambden* "himself sometime thought *Brampton* in "this County to be." The Distance from this *Brampton* to *Corbridge* is as agreeable as from *Rochester*; and it is *prima dictum* (and ought to be well proved before the Weight of the Objection can be taken off) that the Words (*id est, à Vallo*) are an Interpolation of the Transcribers; but Mr. *Burton* answers, that if *Vallum* be retained, then *à Limite* must be left out, because the *Vallum* had been the most noted *Limes*.

ROCK, one of the Manors of which the Barony of *Vescy* consisted, and *William de Vescy* died seized of, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it to his Son *John de Vescy*, as is said in other Manors belonging to this Barony before. It continued some Successions in this Family of *Vescy*, but Issue Male in the direct Line failing, it passed into the Family of *Percy's*, afterwards Earls of *Northumberland*, of whom *Henry Percy* died seized of it, 42 *Edw.* III. leaving it and other great Estates to his Son and Heir *Henry*, who at the Coronation of King *Richard* II. was advanced to the Title and Honour of Earl of *Northumberland*.

RODAM, another Part of the Barony of *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. as *Brampton* above mentioned was. This Town gave Name to a Family of good Note in these Parts.

RODDESTON, a Forrest so called, adjoining to the Manor of *Hethingsalgh*, the Estate of *David Strabolgi* the second Earl of *Athol*, who died possessed of it 20 *Edw.* II. and left it his Son and Heir *David*. It lies in *South-Tindale*.

ROUBIRIE, *Robirie*, *Routhbiry*, *Roughbiry*, *Rothbury*, and *Rathbury*, (for of many different Ways we find the Name of this Place spelled in ancient Deeds and Records) a large Manor, having the Hamlets of *Trepton* and *Sencher* belonging to it, tho' it self is a Member of the larger Manor of *Werkworth*. It was the Lordship and Estate of *Roger Fitz-John*, who dying 33 *Hen.* III. *Anno* 1249, left it to his Son *Robert* surnamed *Fitz-Roger*. He, in the 19th *Edw.* I. obtained that King's Charter for a Market every Week upon *Thursday* at this his Manor of *Roubirie*, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feast of St. *Matthew* the Apostle, *Sept.* 21. He died 3 *Edw.* II. leaving *John* (who in his Father's Life-time was surnamed by the Appointment of King *Edward* I. *John de Clavering*) his Son and Heir his large Estate, among which this Manor of *Rouchebere* (as it is called) with its Members, *Threpton*, *Newton*, and *Snitter*, with the Forrest there, is particularly named.

This *John de Clavering* being doubtful of having Issue Male, as it seems, made a Feoffment long before his Death to one *Stephen Trafford*, whereby he vested the Inheritance of this Manor and some others in the said *Stephen*, to the Intent that he should reconvey them to him the said *John*, to hold for Life, with Remainder to King *Edward* I. and his Heirs. By this Settlement this Manor and many other Estates came to the Crown, of which this and some other Lordships were given by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 2. to *Henry Percy* and his Heirs, after the Death of *Hawise* the Wife of *John de Clavering*, who had it, with other Estates of her late Husband in Dower. *Henry* being thus entitled to this entailed it upon his Posterity, and accordingly we find it in Possession of his Son *Henry* at his Death, and afterward assigned to *Joan* his Relict for Part of her Dower. Upon her Demise it went to his Son *Henry*, who was made Earl of *Northumberland*, and continued in the Family till *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* was attainted by the first Parliament of King *Edward* IV. and his Estate being seized for that King's Use was given the greatest Part of it to *George* Duke of *Clarence* the King's Brother, (as is said in other Manors) but this Lordship was given to Sir *Robert Ogle*, afterwards made Lord *Ogle*, to hold for Life. Whether it ever returned again to the *Northumberland* Family we have not yet been able to discover.

ROVELEY,

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ROVELEY, a Manor belonging to *Robert de Lumley*, who died seized of it 12 *Decemb.* 48 *Edw.* leaving his Brother *Ralph* his Heir.

RUGGELEY, or *Ruglee*, one of those many Manors of which the Barony of *Vescy* consisted, and *William de Vescy* died seized of, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it, with many other Estates, to *John de Vescy* his Son and Heir, as we have said elsewhere. His Posterity enjoyed it some Successions; but at length legitimate Issue failing, *Anthony Bec* Bishop of *Durham* being enfeoffed with their whole Estate by *William de Vescy*, in Trust for his Bastard Son *William de Vescy*, sold the Castle and Manor of *Alnwick*, to which this Manor was appendant, to *Henry Percy*, then a great Man in the North, of whom the Earls of *Northumberland* are descended. In this Family it continued till the Reign of King *Edward* IV. when *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* being attainted for adhering to the *Lancastrian* Line, his Lands were seized, and this, with other of his Estates, was given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother.

RUSSEDEN, one of the Towns and Lordships which belonged to the Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* the younger held of King *Henry* III. by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Times of King *Henry* I. by whom they were originally enfeoffed therewith, as hath been observed in other Manors belonging to the Barony above.

RUTCHESTER, or *Rouchester*, formerly a Town in *Rheadesdale*, but now clean forgotten thro' Length of Time, as some others are. Here are evident Signs of a square Camp joining close to the Wall.

SAYLER, the Manor of *Henry Percy*, a great Man in *Northumberland*, who had entailed it, with many other Estates upon his Posterity, and left it to his Son and Heir *Henry*; but *Idonea* his Wife surviving him, had, among other Estates, an Assignation of the third Part of this Manor for her Dower. She died 39 *Edw.* III.

SCAUDEN, one of those Towns and Lordships which belonged to the Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* the younger held of King *Henry* III. by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Time of King *Henry* I. as is above observed.

SCILCESTER *in the Wall*, see *St. Oswalds* above.

SCHILMINGTON, one of the Members of the Manor of *Heppal*, belonging to *Robert* Lord *Ogle*, who died possessed of this and other Manors in this County, 9 *Edw.* IV. leaving them to his Son and Heir *Owen* Lord *Ogle*.

SCIPPLING-BOTHIL, one of those Lordships of which the Barony of *Vescy* consisted, and *William de Vescy* died possessed of, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving his Estate to his Son and Heir *John de Vescy*, of whom we have often spoke above.

SCHOTTON, one of those Towns and Lordships belonging to the Barony of *Werke*, which *Robert de Ros* the younger held of King *Henry* III. by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had done from the Times of King *Henry* I. &c.

SEAVENSHALE, the next Station upon the Wall to *Busy-gap*, "which Name, "(says Mr. *Camden*) if you will allow "to be derived from *Saviniana*, or rather "*Sabiniana ala*, I would roundly affirm "this Place to be that *Hunnum*, where "the *Notitia Provinciarum* tells us the *Sa*"*binian* Wing were upon Duty."

SEGHILL, called *Segedunum*, the Station of the third Cohort of the *Lergi* on the Wall or *Rampart*, says Mr. *Camden*; but Dr. *Gale*, in his Edition of the *Notitia*, says, 'twas the Station of the fourth Cohort. The Name *Segedunum* in the *British* Tongue signifies the same as *Seghill* in the *English*.

SENCHER, a Member of the Manor of *Robirie*, the Estate of *Roger Fitz-John*, 33 *Hen.* III. the Father of *John de Clavering* above-mentioned, who settled it with the Manor upon King *Edward* I. as is said in *Robirie*.

SETON, a principal Manor of the Barony of *Delaval*, having *Reusum* and *Discington* for its Members, held of King *Hen.* III. by *Eustace Delaval*, by the Service of two Knights Fees, *de veteri Feoffmento*. His Heir was *Hugh Delaval*.

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SHILBOTTLE, (of the Name see *Harbottle* above) the Town and Manor of the famous *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Brother of King *Henry* V. and Uncle of King *Henry* VI. of which, and many other great Eſtates, he died poſſeſſed, 14 *Hen.* VI. 1435, leaving them to *Jaquet* his Wife for Life, and after her to his Nephew King *Henry* VI. He was interred in the Cathedral Church of *Noſtre Dame* at *Roan* in *Normandy*. Mr. *John Felder* was Vicar of this Place in 1648, when being ſequeſter'd from his Living he was after very ill uſed, robbed Abroad, and plundered at Home, nor would be permitted to teach School, or have a private Congregation to get a Subſiſtence. His Wife could never recover his Fifths; but when ſhe demanded them was reviled and abuſed. He lived to repoſſeſs his Living in 1660.

SHELDES, the Manor and Eſtate of *Robert* Lord *Somerville*, who obtained King *Edward* the Firſt's Licence, *Reg.* 18. for Free-Warren in this and other his Manors in this County,

SHILLINGTON, the Lordſhip of *Robert* Lord *Ogle*, 15 *Edw.* III. of which King he obtained a Licence of Free-Warren for all his demeſn Lands in this Place, and divers others his Manors in this County. *Robert* his Grandſon was his Heir.

SHOPLAYE, a Manor of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, which he had, and many others, with his Lady *Blanch*, upon the Diviſion of her Father *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*'s Eſtate with her elder Siſter *Maud*, who had married *William* Duke of *Bavaria*. King *Henry* IV. was their Heir.

SHOTTON, a Manor, of which Sir *Philip de Somerville* died poſſeſſed, 29 *Edw.* III. leaving it, with other Eſtates in this County, to his two Daughters and Coheirs, *Joan* the Wife of *Rheſe ap Griffith* Kt. and *Elizabeth* the Wife of *John Vernon*, for Life, and after her to *Maud* her Daughter by *John Stafford* her firſt Huſband.

SIMONDBURN, ſee *Nimwicke* above.

SNITIR, *Snitter*, or *Snittyr*, a Member of the Manor of *Roubery*, or *Rochbere*, the Demeſne of *John de Clavering*, who having no legitimate Iſſue ſettled it with the Head Manor upon King *Edward* I. and his Heirs, who, upon the Coming of it to the Crown, after the Death of the ſaid *John* and *Hawiſe* his Wife, gave it to *Henry de Percy* and his Heirs, in whoſe Family it continued for divers Succeſſions; for *Henry Percy* his Grandſon intailed it by a ſpecial Feoffment, 7 *Edw.* III. upon the Heirs Male of his Body; and his Son *Henry* died poſſeſſed of it, 43 *Edw.* III. &c.

SPINLISTAN, one of the Manors of which the Barony of *Veſcy* conſiſted, and *William de Veſcy* died poſſeſſed, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it to his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy*, a Minor, committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, as is above ſaid.

SREVENWOOD, a Member of the Manor of *Hertſhead*, one of the Lordſhips belonging to the Barony of *Veſcy*, of which *William de Veſcy* died poſſeſſed, &c.

STAUNFORD, the Manor and Eſtate of *John le Viſcount*, Baron of *Emeldon*, being a Part of his Barony, which he held of King *Henry* II. by the Service of three Knights Fees *de veteri Feoffamento*. He died ſeiſed of it 29 *Hen.* III. leaving *Rames* then the Wife of *Everard de Tyas* his Daughter and Heir, who doing his Homage had Livery of her Eſtate. She ſurvived him, and married again to *Henewerd de Mariſco*, in whoſe Time Sir *Richard Mavin* came to this Town, and in his and her Preſence, and the whole Court of *Staunford*, took Poſſeſſion of the whole Barony of *Emeldon*, on the Behalf of *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*, to whom they releaſed their Barony; but *Montfort* ſoon after rebelling againſt King *Henry* III. forfeited this and all his other Eſtate, whereupon the King ſeized it, and gave this Barony to his younger Son *Edmund* Duke of *Lancaſter*, whoſe Son *Thomas* procured a Charter of Free-Warren in all his demeſne Lands in this Place.

STAYNINGTON, *Stanington*, or *Stanyngton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *William* Lord *Greyſtoke*, as a Member of his Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Morpeth*. He died poſſeſſed of

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of it, 17 *Edw.* I. and left it to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Greyſtoke*. He obtained a Charter for a Free-Warren in all his demeſne Lands in this and ſeveral other Places in this County, 4 *Edw.* II. His Grandſon *Ralph* firſt aſſumed the Name of *Greyſtoke* from his Manor of that Name in *Cumberland*, where he had Leave to make a Caſtle of his Manor-Houſe. His Son *William* inherited and poſſeſſed this Manor at his Death; but it ſeems to have been ſoon after alienated; for Sir *Philip Somerville* died ſeized of it, 29 *Edw.* III. *Jan.* 23. leaving his Daughters *Joan* and *Elizabeth* his Heirs; but the Advowſon of the Church (tho' the Record calls it *Staington*) his Anceſtor *Roger de Somerville*, 7 *Edw.* III. gave to the Monks of *Newminſter* near *Morpeth*.

SWARLAND, a Member of the Manor of *Fulton*, one of the Branches of the Barony of *Mitford*, which *Roger Bertram* held of King *John*, *Reg.* 7. *de veteri Feoffmento*. He, for adhering to the Barons, had his Barony ſeized, *&c.*

SWINBURN, a Manor anciently, *viz.* 13 *Joh.* belonging to *William Heron*, as a Part of his Barony, held by the Service of one Knight's Fee of ancient Feoffment. This Place in latter Ages was the Seat of the *Widdringtons*, ſeveral of which Family were High Sheriffs of this County in the Reigns of the Kings *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. and *Henry* VIII.

SWINHOW, a Manor belonging to *Henry Percy*, a great Man in this County, which, upon the Marriage of his Son and Heir *Henry* to *Margaret* the Daughter of *Ralph* Lord *Nevil* of *Raby*, he ſettled with the Manor of *Tughal* upon them, and the Iſſue of their two Bodies, 32 *Ed.* III. It continued in this Family for divers Succeſſions, till *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, being attainted by Parliament, 1 *Edw.* IV. for adhering to the *Lancaſtrian* Line, his Eſtate was ſeized, and this with ſome other Parts of it given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother, then made Lieutenant of *Ireland*, to ſupport his Dignity, as is above ſaid.

SWINDESCHELES, a Village belonging to the Caſtle and Manor of *Alnwick*, which *Henry Percy*, the Anceſtor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, died poſſeſſed of, 26 *Edw.* III. leaving it to his Son *Henry Percy*, whoſe Relict *Joan* had a third Part of the Paſture, called *Swinleſabelles*, with divers other Eſtates, aſſigned for her Dowry, 42 *Edw.* III. This Village paſſed, with the Head Manor of *Alnwick*, to the Duke of *Clarence* upon the Attainder before mentioned.

SWINTON, one of the Lordſhips belonging to the Barony of *Veſcy*, which *William de Veſcy* died poſſeſſed of, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it, with other great Eſtates, to his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy*, a Minor, mentioned before in other Manors.

TARSET, *Tyrſete*, or *Tirſete*, the Manor and Eſtate of *John Comin* of *Bedenagh*, who dying without Iſſue, 19 *Edw.* II. his Eſtate was divided between his two Siſters, and their Iſſue, *Joan* the Wife of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol*, and *Elizabeth*, afterward the Wife of *Richard Talbot*, his Heirs. This Manor, with divers Parcels of Lands in it, and in thoſe Parts, was the Purparty of the elder Siſter, and after her inherited by *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol*, her Son. It lies in *Tindale*.

THAFRISTON, a Member of the Manor of *Eilemd*, or *Elavind*, one of the Branches of the Barony of *Mitford*, held by *Roger Bertram*, as *de veteri Feoffmento*, from his Anceſtor, *William Bertram*, who was enfeoffed of it in *Henry* the Firſt's Time.

THERONHAM, the Moiety of which Manor *Robert* Lord *Ogle* died ſeized of, 9 *Edw.* IV. leaving it, with his other Eſtates, to his Son and Heir *Owen* Lord *Ogle*, whom *Polydore Virgil* by Miſtake calls *George*. Of this Family ſee more in *Heppel*.

THIMUM, a Member of the Manor of *Hartleſheved*, one of the Lordſhips of which the Barony of *Veſcy* conſiſted, and *William de Veſcy* died ſeized, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it and his other Eſtates to *John de Veſcy* his Son and Heir, of whom often before.

THIRLWALL-CASTLE, ſituate upon the River *Irthing*, no large Structure, but to be noted for giving a Seat and Surname-

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name to that ancient and Honourable Family, which before bore the Name of *Wade*. Mr. *Warburton* tells us, that near this Caſtle on the *Roman* Wall he found theſe Inſcriptions:

Here the *Scots* forced a Paſſage between the Rivers *Irthing* and *Tine* into the Province of *Britain*; and the Place was wiſely enough choſen, as having no Interpoſition of Rivers to obſtruct their Inroads into the very Bowels of *England*. The Reader will better underſtand the Matter and Name of the Place from *John Fordon*, the *Scotch* Hiſtorian, whoſe Words, ſince his Book is not very common, it may be proper to repeat. "The *Scots* "(ſays he) having conquer'd the Country "on both Sides the Wall, began to ſettle "themſelves in it, and ſummoning in "the Boors with their Mattocks, Pick-"Axes, Rakes, Forks, and Shovels "cauſed wide Holes and Gaps to be "made in it, through which they might "readily paſs and repaſs." From theſe Gaps this indented Part of the Wall got its preſent Name; for in the *Engliſh* Tongue the Place is called *Thirlwall*, rendered into *Latin* is the ſame as *Murus Perforatus*.

THORNTON, the Manor and Eſtate of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol*, lying in *Tindale*, of which he died poſſeſſed, 49 *Edw.* III. leaving it to his two Daughters and Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, who being in their Minority were committed to the Care of *Henry* Lord *Percy*, who at a proper Age married them to his two younger Sons, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Ralph Percy*. This Manor, with the Hamlets of *Thornton*, *Emelhoppe*, *Keldre*, and divers others, Part of which we have already taken Notice of, and hereafter ſhall, all within the Liberty of *Tindale*, were upon the Diviſion aſſigned to the elder Siſter, the Wife of Sir *Thomas Percy*, and ſurviving him ſhe married Sir *John Scrope* Kt.

THORNUM, the Habitation and Seat of Sir *Francis* and *William Carnaby*, both Gentlemen of good Quality, and great Royaliſts, who were ten Thouſand Pounds the worſe for the Civil Wars, the one Treaſurer of the King's Army in the North, and the other a Colonel. After the Fight at *Marſton-Moor* they accompany'd the Duke of *Newcaſtle* into *France*; and the one, returning into *England* with new Hopes, was ſlain at *Sherburn* Fight in *Yorkſhire*, and the other died at *Paris*.

THORPHILL, a Member of the Manor of *Mitford*, one of the Branches of the Barony ſo called, which 7 *Joh.* was held by *Roger Bertram de veteri Feoffmento* from his Anceſtors, *William de Bertram*, who was enfeoffed in it by King *Henry* I. as is above ſaid.

THREPSTON, a Manor and Town belonging to *Henry Percy*, an Anceſtor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, who died ſeized of it 42 *Edw.* III. leaving it to his Son and Heir *Henry*.

THRISTERTON, or *Thraſterton*, a Manor belonging to the Earl of *Northumberland*; but he being attainted in Parliament, 1 *Edw.* IV. it was, with much of his

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his other Eſtate, ſeized and given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother, as is ſhewn in ſome other of that Earl's Lands. It came to the Earls of *Northumberland* from the Family of the *Ogles*; for we find that *Robert* Lord *Ogle* obtained a Grant of Free-Warren, 15 *Edw.* III, in all his demeſne Lands here, and ſeveral other Manors of his in this County; but how we cannot determine. *Joan*, the Relict of *Henry Percy*, Father of the firſt Earl of *Northumberland*, had this Manor aſſigned to her, 43 *Edw.* III. for her Dowry.

THROPTON, or *Thorpeton*, a Manor of Sir *Henry Percy*, the Anceſtor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, which he having entailed upon his Poſterity, with his other great Eſtate, 7 *Edw.* III. paſſed to many of the Deſcendants from him; for his Son *Henry* inherited it after his Death, and left it to his Heirs. It was before the Eſtate of *John de Clavering*, who ſettled it on King *Edward* I. with his Manor of *Roubirie*, and being come to the Crown, after the Death of the ſaid *John* and *Hawiſe* his Wife, that King beſtowed it on Sir *Henry Percy*, as is ſhewn in other Manors.

TINDALE, a Valley ſo called, becauſe it is watered by the *North Tine*, which ſeparates it from *Readſdale* on the North Side. It was made a Barony by King *Henry* I. and ſettled on *Adam de Tindale* and his Heirs, who held it to the Reign of King *Edward* III. when Male Iſſue failing, *Philippa*, one of the Female Heirs to the laſt *Adam de Tindale*, inherited this Barony for her Purparty. It contained theſe Lordſhips, (of which we have, or ſhall hereafter more fully ſpeak) *Wardone*, *Fourſtaines*, *Abrewns*, *Hayden*, *Langley*, *Retherſtawe*, *Wyden*, and *Blenkeſhop*. *Philippa* married *Nicholas de Baltsby*, in whoſe Right he became Baron of *Tindale*, holding that Barony of King *Henry* III. by the Service of one Knight's Fee, as *de veteri Feoffmento*. *Adam*, the Son and Heir of this *Nicholas*, inherited this Barony, and left it to his Daughters, but to which of them it fell, upon the Diviſion, we find not. In the Reign of King *Henry* IV. *Reg.* 2. *Edmund* of *Langley*, Duke of *York*, fifth Son of King *Edward* III. died poſſeſſed of this Barony, which is called in the Record the Dominion of *Tendale*, and left it to his Son *Edward* Earl of *Rutland*. The Earls of *Northumberland* had certain Lands within the Lordſhip of *Tindale*, called *Talbot's Lands*, which being ſeized by King *Edward* IV. *Reg.* 1. upon the Attainder of the then Earl of *Northumberland*, were given to *Robert* Lord *Ogle*.

TINMOUTH, called by the *Britains*, *Pen-ball-crag*, i. e. the Head of the Rampire upon the Rock, from whence ſome maintain, that the Ditch reached as far as this Place, if the Wall did not. Mr. *Cambden* ſays, he will not gainſay this Opinion, but adds, that he dare confidently affirm, that this Place, in the Time of the *Romans*, was called *Tunnacellum*, which ſignifies as much as the Promontary of *Tunna*, or *Tina*, where the firſt Cohort (called *Ælia Claſſica*, becauſe it was firſt raiſed by *Ælius Hadrianus*, as the Name ſeems to import) was in Pay for Sea-Service; for the *Romans* had their *Naves Luſoriæ*, or light Frigates, in their Border Rivers, both for the Suppreſſing of the Excurſions of the neighbouring Enemy, and making Incurſions upon him, as may be ſeen in the *Codex Theodoſii*, under the Title *De Luſoriis Danubii*, i. e. light Veſſels upon the *Danube*.

Under the *Saxon* Heptarchy this Place was called, Tunnacertep, not as *Bede* affirms, from the Abbot *Tunna*, (a mere Romantick Story, which, if we recommend to the Reader, it muſt be only for his Diverſion, and not for any Truth in it) but from its Situation on the River *Tine*. Here was anciently a little Monaſtery, which was frequently plundered by the *Danes*, while the *Saxons* ruled, and after the Conqueſt was made a Cell to *St. Albans* Abbey. It was afterwards fortified, and being turned into a ſtrong Hold was called *Tinmouth-Caſtle*, which Name it ſtill or did lately bear, and as ſuch glories both of its Statelineſs and Strength; for (as an ancient Author ſpeaks) it is inacceſſibly ſeated upon a very high Rock towards the Ocean on the Eaſt and North, and elſewhere ſo well mounted, that a ſlender Garriſon

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Garrison may make it good. For this Reason *Robert Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, when he practised with certain Noblemen to dethrone King *Stephen*, (because he had not rewarded him according to his Expectation, for slaying *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, and his Son) but was set upon by the King before Things were ripe for Rebellion, chose this Castle for his chief Hold, and maintained it for some Time against the King and his Forces; but being at length brought into great Streights by the Besiegers (as Rebels seldom meet with Success) he fled, and betook himself to the adjoining Monastery, which was commonly reputed an holy and inviolable Sanctuary. Nevertheless he was carried off thence, and afterwards, in a long and noisome Imprisonment, justly suffered Death for his Treason.

The Ruins of the Monastery are still to be seen in the Castle, near which also was the Parish Church, but that being gone much to Decay, and the Parishioners in the late Civil Wars being often debarred the Liberty of a free Resort to it, another was begun to be rebuilt in the Year 1659, and being afterwards finished, was consecrated by Bishop *Cosins* in the Year 1663. In the former Church we may suppose it was, where *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, slain with his Son *Edward* Prince of *Scotland* by *Robert Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, was buried. This King *Malcolm* had barbarously plundered and ravaged these Northern Parts five Times, once in *Edward* the Confessor's Days, twice in the Conqueror's, and twice in the Reign of *William Rufus*, in the last of which Invasions he met with his Fate by that just Providence, who often retaliates Wrongs in the Place they are done, as he found; for he was killed in this County, where he had slain and destroyed many; but King *William* did not prosecute his Revenge further, as he might have done with Success, but established his Son on the Throne, notwithstanding the Endeavours and Design of his Uncle *Donald* to deprive him of it, which he had done, had not King *William* aided him to obtain it.

At this Place, viz. the Mouth of the *Tine*, all Ships, that Trade to the Port of *Newcastle*, enter the River that leads up to it. From the Bar of *Tinmouth* to *Newcastle* the Channel is good and secure, but the Bar it self (which is a Ridge of Sand that lies cross the River's Mouth, not above seven Foot deep at low Water) is very dangerous, by Reason of the Rocks, which they call the *Black-Middins*, and are round about it. To prevent as much of the Mischief, which may happen among those in the Night-time, as is possible, there are two Light-Houses maintained by the *Trinity-House* in *Newcastle*, near which was *Clifford*'s Fort, built in the Year 1672, which very effectually commands all Vessels that enter the River.

John of *Tinmouth* was born in this Town, and is said to have been the Vicar of it, but afterwards became a Benedictine Monk in the Abbey of *St. Albans*. He was a most virtuous Person, and excellently learned, entirely addicted to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, and of Sacred History. He gathered the Lives and Actions of the Saints of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, into two Volumes, with great Judgment and indefatigable Labour, which Work he entituled, *Sanctilogium Sororum Dei*, i. e. The Sacred History of the Servants of God. Nor did he deserve less Commendation for his Expositions of the Holy Scripture, in which he not only explains the literal Sense, but the Moral, Allegorical, and Tropological. His Commentaries were upon all the Books from *Genesis* to the *Kings* inclusive. He wrote also other Books, as Church-Lessons, the Golden History, and a Supplement to the same, an Appendix to his Martyrology, &c. He flourished about the Year 1366.

TERTHINGTON, one of the Members of the Lordship of *Bothal*, in which the Barony of *Bothal* consisted, which was held of King *Henry*, *Reg.* 23. by *Roger Bertram*, *in Capite*, by the Service of three Knights Fees, as his Ancestors had formerly done *de eodem Feoffmento*. He died 46 *Hen.* III. and left it to his Son *Robert*.

TITLING,

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TITLING, one of the Towns and Lordships which belong'd to the Caſtle and Barony of *Werk*, held by *Robert de Ros* the younger of King *Henry* III. by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Anceſtors had done from the Time of King *Henry* I. He was a very famous Man in his Time, and was made Juſtice by King *Hen.* III. of all his Forreſts in *Darby*, *Cumberland*, *&c.*

TRANWELL, or *Tranewell*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Ralph* Lord *Greyſtoke*, who 4 *Edw.* II. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his demeſne Lands in this and other his Lordſhips in this County. He died an aged Man, 9 *Edw.* III. 1316, and left this and many other large Eſtates to his Son and Heir *Robert* Lord *Greyſtoke*; but *Elizabeth* his Wife ſurviving, one Moiety of this Manor was aſſigned, among other Eſtates, for her Dowry. *Robert* had for his Heir *Ralph*, and *Ralph Thomas*, who having built the Caſtle of *Greyſtoke* and the Tower of *Morpeth*, died 32 *Edw.* III. poſſeſſed of this Manor of *Tranewell*, as a Member of his greater Manor of *Morpeth*, with which it paſſed to his Poſterity for many Generations, till Male Iſſue failing, it came to *Thomas* Lord *Dacres* by his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, Couſin and Heir to the laſt *Ralph* Lord *Greyſtoke*, 22 *Hen.* VII.

TRAPTON, the Manor and Eſtate of *Henry Percy*, an Anceſtor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, who having married *Idonea* Daughter of the Lord *Clifford*, and ſhe ſurviving him had an Aſſignation of this and other Manors for her Dowry, which at her Death returned to her Son and Heir *Henry*, and ſo paſſed to his Poſterity, who were Earls of *Northumberland*.

TREPTON, a Member of the Manor of *Roubirle*, the Eſtate of *Roger Fitz-John*, from whom it deſcended to *John de Claveving* his Grandſon, who ſettled it on King *Edward* I. after the Death of himſelf and his Wife *Hawiſe*, which happening in the Beginning of King *Edward* the Third's Reign, that King gave it to *Henry Percy*, *&c.* as is obſerved above, and in *Tuggeſden* hereafter deſcribed.

TRASTRESTON, or *Thraſturſton*, the Manor and Eſtate of Sir *Henry Percy* of *Henry Percy*, Banneret, the Father of the foregoing *Henry*, who intailed this and other great Eſtates upon his Poſterity, who accordingly enjoyed it many Succeſſions; for *Joan*, his Son *Henry*'s Relict, had it aſſigned for Part of her Dowry, 43 *Edw.* III.

TUGHALL, one of thoſe Lordſhips of which the Barony of *Veſcy* conſiſted, and *William de Veſcy* died ſeized, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it, with many other Eſtates, to his Son and Heir *John de Veſcy*, as we have often before ſaid. It continued ſome Deſcents in this Family; but Iſſue Male failing, it was ſold by *Anthony Bec*, Biſhop of *Durham*, to *Henry Percy*, a great Man of *Northumberland*, who intailed it on his Poſterity.

TUGGESDEN, *Teggiſden*, or *Toggeſden*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Roger Fitz-John*, who left it to his Son *Robert Fitz-Roger*, after whoſe Death it deſcended to his Son and Heir *John*, ſurnamed by the Appointment of King *Edward* I. *de Claveering*, from his Manor of *Claveering* in *Eſſex*, at which 'tis probable he had his Seat. It is called in the Inquiſition of his Father's Lands taken at his Death, *Tokiſdence*, and is reckoned there, as alwas before, a Member of the Manor of *Werkworth*. This *John*, being doubtful of having Iſſue Male, ſettled this Manor by a Deed of Feoffment, after his own and *Hawiſe* his Wife's Life, upon King *Edw.* I. and his Heirs for ever. But this Reverſion did not come to the Crown till King *Edward* III. was upon the Throne, and then *Henry Percy*, an Anceſtor of the Earls of *Northumberland*, being by Indenture retain'd to ſerve the King with a certain Number of Men at Arms, as well in Times of Peace as War, during the Term of his Life, obtained a Grant of the Inheritance of the Caſtle and Manor of *Werkworth*, with the Members of it, and accordingly we find, that *Henry Percy*, his Son, who died 26 *Edw.* III. was poſſeſſed of this Manor, there called the Hamlet of *Toggeſden*, as did alſo his Son *Henry*, whoſe Widow had it for her Dowry, and after her it deſcended to his Poſterity; but it ſeems that this Manor of *Toggeſden* either did not come intire to the Family of the *Percy's*, or was ſoon after ſome Way aliena-

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ted; for we observe, that in 18 *Ric.* II. *John* Lord *Beaumont* died died seized of one third Part of this Manor.

TWENGE, or *Thwenge upon the Wolds*, the Manor and Estate of *Thomas* Lord *Lumley*, who died seized of it 1 *Hen.* IV. in his Minority, and left it to Sir *John Lumley* Kt. his Brother and Heir, who doing his Homage had Livery of this Manor, and the other Estates of his Father and Brother, who being attainted had their Lands seized, but Sir *John* being restored in Blood obtained them all.

TWIFORD, or *Twifford*, which signifies, *a Double Ford*, a small Town standing upon the Banks of the River *Alne*. Here was a Synod held under King *Egfrid*, at which St. *Cuthbert* is said to have been chosen Bishop; but by the Account that *Bede* (and especially his Royal Paraphrast) gives of the Matter, it looks more like a Parliament than a Synod for the Election is there said to have been mid anmodpe ge þafunge ealpa þepa pitena. Now pitena in the Language of those Times signifies Senators and Parliament Men, who it seems unanimously chose him Bishop. *Bed. Eccles. Hist. lib.* 4. *cap.* 28. The Meeting is indeed said to be on the River *Alne*. *And yet I very much doubt*, (saith the Author of the Additions to *Cambden*) *whether this* Twiford *be in* Northumberland, *and whether Archbishop* Theodore *ever came so far North.* There are a great many *Twifords* in the South of *England*. The Legend of St. *Cuthbert* (p. 17.) saith, that this Synod was at *Twiford* upon *Slu*.

UBBANFORD, see *Norham*, or *Northam*, above treated on.

ULECESTER, one of the Members of the Lordship of *Woller*, or *Wollovre*, which *Robert de Muschamp* obtained a Grant of from King *Henry* I. to hold of him *in Capite* by Barony by the Service of four Knights Fees, as is more fully shewn in *Woller*.

ULGHAM, or *Ulougham*, the Manor and Estate of *Ralph* Lord *Greystoke*, of which he died possessed, 9. *Edw.* II. and left to it to his Son *Robert* Lord *Greystoke*, who dying within two Years after him left it to his Son and Heir *Ralph*, but *Elizabeth* his Wife surviving him, she had for her Dowry an Assignation of this Manor, and several others in this and other Counties.

WALLS-END, a little Village, scarce three Miles distant from *Newcastle*. The very Signification of the Word proves this Place to have been (as Mr. *Cambden* says) the Station of the second Cohort of the *Thracians*, surely by a Lapse of Memory, for he hath but a little before rightly placed that Cohort at *Gabrosentum*, or *Gateshead*, the Suburbs of *Newcastle*; wherefore we must adhere to the Commentator on *Cambden*, who says it was the Station of the first Cohort of the *Trixagi*, from the Authority of the *Liber Notitiarum*, which calls the Place it self *Vindobola*, or, as *Antoninus* names it, *Vindomora*, which last seems in the Provincial Language of the *Britains* to have signified, *The Wall's End*, as the former does, *The Rampier's End*; for they anciently named a Wall, *Mur*, and a Ditch or Rampier, *Bal*, *Val*, and *Gual*. Some will needs maintain, that the Ditch, if the Wall did not, reached as far as *Tinmouth*, which they assert was called *Pen-bel-crag*, i. e. The Head of the Rampire in the Rock, but without any solid Ground; for 'tis not likely, that either the Wall or Ditch went any further than this Place, since there are no Footsteps of either beyond it, and the *Tine* being now near the Sea carries so deep a Channel as may serve instead of the strongest Fortifications.

WALTON, a Village situate upon the Wall on the North Side, where are evident Remains of old Fortifications.

WAL-TOWN, which, from the Agreableness of the Name, and its twelve Miles Distance from the Eastern Sea, Mr. *Cambden* takes to be the same Royal Burrough, which *Bede* calls *ad Murum*, and the *Saxons*, *at Walle*, i. e. at the Wall, where *Sigebert*, King of the *East Saxons*, was baptized into the Christian Faith by *Paulinus*. But Mr. *Camden* is mistaken again, as Dr. *Holland* rightly observes; for *Sigebert* was baptized by *Finanus*, who also at the same Place baptized *Peada*, the

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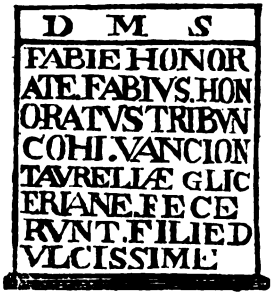
the King of the *Mercians*, together with his whole Train of Courtiers and Attendants. *Bed. l.* 3. *c.* 21.

WALWICK, which ſome have fancy'd to be the *Gallana* of *Antoninus*, as Mr. *Cambden* reads it, and fixes his Opinion; but *Aldus*, *Simler*, and *Hier. Surita* read it, according to the beſt Copies they could get, *Galava*; and *Cambden* himſelf, in ſome of the firſt Editions of his Works, ſettled it at *Kellenton* in the Barony of *Kendall* in *Weſtmorland*. Here are ſtill to be ſeen the Ruins of a large Fort, and other Remains of old Fortifications. Here alſo was found not many Years ſince a *Roman* Altar, with the following Inſcription.

Mr. *Warburton* alſo in his Map gives us theſe three Inſcriptions found at the Grange here.



WALBOTILL, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Thraſterton*, the Eſtate of *Henry* Lord *Percy*, Father of *Henry Percy*, firſt Earl of *Northumberland*.

WARDENE, or *Wardon*, the Lordſhip of *Anthony* Lord *Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, for which, 16 *Edw.* II. he obtained a Grant of the Liberty of Free-Warren, with other Manors in this County. He died 17 *Edw.* III. leaving *Thomas* Lord *Lucy* his Heir, in whoſe Poſterity this Manor continued for divers Succeſſions.

WARKWORTH, *Werkworth*, or *Wurkworth*, the Eſtate of *Roger Fitz-Richard*, who, upon the Aſſeſſment of an Aid for marrying the King's Daughter, 12 *Hen.* II. certify'd, that he held the Caſtle and Manor of *Wurkworth* by the Service of one Knight's Fee. He gave to the Monks of *Newminſter* near *Morpeth* a Salt-work in

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this Place, with the Consent of *Adeliza* his Wife. His Son and Heir was *Robert Fitz-Roger*, who obtained of King *John* a Confirmation of the Castle and Manor of *Werkworth*, held of the Crown by the Service of one Knight's Fee, as also of the Manor of *Clavering* in *Essex*, to be held by the like Service. He died 16 *John*, and was succeeded by his Son and Heir *John Fitz-Robert*, to whom the same King ratify'd the Castle and Manor of *Warkworth*, granted by his Father King *Henry* II. After this, this Manor and Castle, with its Members, *Alington*, *Birdling*, *Battlesdene*, and *Toggesdene*, descended to his Posterity, and was at length by *John*, surnamed *de Clavering*, his Grandson, settled, with the Manors of *Roubirie* and *Corbridge*, upon King *Edward* I. after his own and *Hawise* his Wife's Life. They did not come to the Crown till the Beginning of King *Edward* the Third's Reign, when that Prince bestowed it upon *Henry Percy*, the Ancestor of the Earls of *Northumberland*. In this Family it continued, passing from Father to Son, all named *Henry*, from the 7th of *Edw.* III. to the 33d of *Henry* VI. but it seems to have been out of this Family for some small Time in the Reign of King *Richard* II. thro' the Disgust the Duke of *Lancaster* had taken against him for neglecting the Custody of the Castle of *Berwick*, by which Means it was lost to the *Scots*, and for which he was condemned to Death, and his Estate to be confiscated, which was probably done; for we find *Ralph* Lord *Nevill* of *Raby* died possessed of this Manor, 10 *Rich.* II. and *Thomas* Lord *Furnival*, Brother of the Earl of *Westmorland*, 5 *Hen.* IV. intrusted with the Government of the Castle here; but they both returned to the Earls of *Northumberland*, and continued in their Family till *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* was attainted in the first Parliament of King *Edward* IV. and his Estate being seized was given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother, made Lieutenant of *Ireland*, for the Support of his Dignity, as is elsewhere observed; but *Robert* Lord *Ogle* had a Grant at the same Time of the Office of Steward and Constable of this and some other of his Castles and Lordships. The Family of *Evers*, who took their Name from their Lordship of *Evre* in *Buckinghamshire*, of which *William*, *Ralph*, and *George*, Lords *Evers*, were descended of *Hugh*, a younger Son of one of the Barons of *Werkworth*, who were afterwards known by the Name of *Clavering*; and from them the *Evers's* of *Axholme*, an Island by *Lincolnshire*, and *Claverings* of *Calaly* in this County, are descended. In the Castle here (which was a very fair one of old) was a Chapel admirably cut out in a Rock, and fully finished without either Beams or Rafters. Mr. *John Heslehead* was Vicar of this Parish in the Times of the Rebellion. He was turned out of his Church by Violence, when he was preaching, and his Family soon after thrown out of the Vicarage-House; his Daughter, who was near her Delivery, not being permitted to lie in there. He thereupon hired an House in the Town, but was not suffered to dwell quietly in it, his Successor Mr. *Archibald Moor* being one of the chief that threaten'd to ruin him, if he staid in the Parish.

WARNTHAM, one of the Manors in this County which *John le Vicount* held of King *Henry* III. in Barony by the Service of three Knights Fees *de veteri Feoffamento*, as his Ancestors had held them from the Time of King *Henry* I. He died 29 *Hen.* III. seized of this Manor, leaving *Ramet* his Daughter and Heir, who with her second Husband *Hereward de Marisco* passed it with her other paternal Inheritance to *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leicester*, who soon after forfeited it by his Rebellion to the King, who gave it to *Edmund* his younger Son, 49 *Hen.* III.

WAYNESHOPE, and *Wayneshope-side*, with the Park of *Wayneshope*, the Lordship and Estate of *David Strabolgi* Earl of *Athol*, who died seized of it and many other Manors 49 *Edw.* III. leaving his two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, both in their Minority, his Heirs. *Henry* Lord *Percy* obtained the Wardship of them, and at a proper Age married them to his two younger Sons, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Ralph Percy*. Upon the Division of their Inheritance, this Manor, Parcel of the Manor

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Manor of *Thornton* in the Liberty of *Tindale* was assigned to *Elizabeth* for her Purparty.

WERKE, the Castle and Manor of which was held in the Reign of King *Henry* II. *Reg.* 31. by *Hugh de Nevil*, by the Name of the Honour *de Werch*, who accounted to that King for the Farm of it that Year at 5 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* and in the 34th Year of that King, at 13 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* at which Time by that King's Command it was given to *Robert de Ros* of *Helmesley* in *Yorkshire*. He gave it to his younger Son *Robert de Ros*, 11 *Hen.* III. to hold it in Barony of the King by the Service of two Knights Fees, as his Father and Predecessors had done. This Barony had many Towns and Lordships belonging to it, of which we have and shall hereafter particularly speak. This *Robert* being constituted Chief Justice of the King's Forrests in *Derby*, *Cumberland*, this County, &c. had Free-Warren granted him in all his demesne Lands here and divers others of his Manors in this County, 36 *Hen.* III. but 39 *Hen.* III. he delivered up this Castle into the King's Hands, who being advancing with an Army against the *Scots* did not think it safe to suffer so strong a Fort out of his own Power; but upon the King's Return it was yielded up to him again the next Year. Afterward the King began a Suit against him for the Title of his Castle of *Werke*; but he in his Defence producing his elder Brother *William* for Warranty, the King, upon mature Advice with such Noblemen as were of his Counsel, discerning, that he had good Right to it, quitted his Claim to him. This *Robert*, not long after this, fell in Love with a *Scotch Woman*, and having a Mind to get her for his Wife, not only joined himself with the *Scot*, but endeavoured to engage his Kinsman on their Side, *viz.* *William de Ros* of *Hemlake*, who detesting such Treachery dissuaded him from it, but not being able to prevail, advertised the King of it, and obtained a sufficient Force to defend this Castle, that it should not be surrendered to the *Scots*. *Robert* being thus disappointed took a Body of Men out of the Garrison of *Roxborough*, and invading the Borders with Banners display'd burnt *Prestfen* and this Town, and then joining himself with *William Wallis* the famous *Scotch* General committed great Spoils upon the *English* in these Northern Parts. His Estate was for these rebellious Actions confiscated, but after his Death restored to his Daughter and Heir *Margaret de Ros*, upon an Allegation, that he had before his Death come to an Accord with *John Comin* of *Badenagh* for himself and all in Arms with him, to be safe as to Life, Liberty, and Estate. How she married we find not; but it appears, that Sir *John Montacute*, afterward Earl of *Salisbury*, was in Possession of this Castle and Manor upon the Death of *Margaret* his Mother, who had it and divers other Estates for her Dowry. Mr. *Camden* tells us, that in his Time they were the Estate of the *Greys*, a Family of Note for their Valour, of whom *William Grey* was in the Reign of King *James* I. advanced first to the Degree of a Baronet, and within a few Years after to the Honour of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Grey* of *Werke*, *viz.* 11 *Feb.* 21 *Jac.* I. and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He married *Anne* the Daughter and one of the Coheirs of Sir *John Wentworth* of *Gosfield* in *Essex*, and there fix'd his Seat, in which his Posterity some time resided, till *Ford* Lord *Grey* sold it, &c.

WASTS, there are several Places in this County so called, especially in the Valleys of *Readsdale* and *North Tindale*, and the mountainous Places to them adjoining. In them you may see, as it were, the ancient *Nomades*, a martial Sort of People, that from *April* to *August* lie in little Hutts, (which they call Sheals, or Shealings) here and there dispersed among their Flocks.

WEPERDEN, one of the Towns and Lordships which did belong of old to the Barony of *Werke*, held by *Robert de Ros* the younger (of whom we have given a full Account in the Manor and Castle of *Werke* above) of King *Henry* III. by the Service of two Knights Fees, as did his Ancestors from the Time of King *Henry* II.

WETWOOD, one of the Manors of which the Barony of *Vescy* consisted, and *William de Vescy* died possessed, 37 *Hen.* III. leaving it to his Son and Heir *John de Vescy*, as we have often shewed in other of his Manors above.

WHAL-

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WHALTON, *Hwauton*, or *Qualton*, a large Manor, with many Fees thereunto belonging, as the Manors of *Lington*, *Linton*, &c. of which we either have already given an Acoount, or hereafter ſhall. It was the Eſtate anciently of *Robert de Crammavil*, which he held for himſelf and his Heirs by the Service of three Knights Fees; but becauſe he did not make Performance to King *John* of what he expected, the King ſeized his Eſtate, and *Reg.* 7. beſtowed this Manor upon *Robert Fitz Roger*, who left it to his Son *John Fitz-Robert*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued till *John Fitz-Robert*, who (leaving the old Faſhion of framing Surnames out of the Chriſtian Names of their Fathers, as his Anceſtors had done, and was hitherto uſed by many Families) laid aſide the Name of *Fitz-Robert*, and at the Command of King *Edward* I. took the Name *De Clavering*, dying without any legitimate Iſſue, he ſettled great Part of his Eſtate on King *Edward* I. and his Heirs; and the reſt was either ſold in his Life-time, or left to his own Heirs. This Manor, by what Title we know not, is found to be in the Family of the *Scroops* of *Maſham*, for 13 *Edw.* III. Sir *Geffrey Scroop* Banneret died ſeized of this Manor of *Whalton*, with many other Eſtates, which he left to his Son and Heir *Henry*, in whoſe Poſterity (who were ſummoned to Parliament from the 8th of *Henry* IV. to the 9th of *Henry* VIII.) it continued, till *Geffrey* Lord *Scroop* dying in that Year without Iſſue, his three Siſters became his Heirs.

Mr. *John Shaw* was Rector of this Place in the Times of the late Rebellion. He was inſtituted and inducted into this Living in 1645, but not permitted to enjoy it. However he was allowed to have the Church of *Bolton* in *Yorkſhire*, and held it till the Reſtoration of King *Charles*, when he came into Poſſeſſion of *Whalton*. He was a Perſon of Eminency for his Conduct as well as Learning, and was ſeveral Times choſen to repreſent the Clergy of thoſe Parts in the Convocation. He died in a good old Age in 1689.

WHITCHESTER, an Hamlet in *Tindale*, which formerly belonged to the *Comyns* of *Bodenagh*, of whom we have ſpoken in *Delaley* and *Tarſet*.

WHITWAIN, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Langele*, or *Langley*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Anthony* Lord *Lucy* of *Cockermouth*, which after his Death was aſſigned to *Joan* his Widow for her Dowry, and after her Deceaſe paſſed to *Maud* his Siſter, who was married to *Robert de Umfravile* Earl of *Angus*, as his next Heir.

WETTON EAST, the Manor and Eſtate of *Henry* Lord *Percy*, Father of that *Henry Percy*, who was made Earl of *Northumberland* by King *Richard* II. who was Heir to this Lordſhip, and many others, deſcending from him.

WEREMOUTH, a Member of the Lordſhip of *Bothal*, which *Roger Bertram* held of the King in Barony by the Service of three Knights Fees, as his Anceſtors had formerly done *de veteri Feoffamento*. Of this Barony ſee *Bothal* above.

WIDDRINGTON, *Widdrington-Caſtle*, or *Woddrington*, the Seat and Manor of an ancient and worthy Family of that Name, which had often ſignalized their Valour in the War againſt the *Scots*, and long flouriſhed in great Repute in theſe Northern Parts; for *Roger de Widderington* was High Sheriff of this County, 36 *Edw.* III. as was *John de Witherington*, 11 *Hen.* IV. and the ſame, or another of his Name, 4 *Hen.* VI. *Roger Woderington* the 10th and 28th of the ſame Reign; *Gerbard Woderington*, 5 *Edw.* IV. *John de Wodrington* nine Years together in the ſame Reign, and *John de Witherington*, 32 *Hen.* VIII. 6 *Edw.* VI. and 1 *Eliz.* but the Perſon which hath moſt enobled this Family, was Sir *William Witherington* Kt. who having been High Sheriff in this County, 12 *Car.* I. was created a Baronet, *July* 9. 1642, and having, upon the Breaking out of the Civil War, or ſoon after, raiſed a conſiderable Power for his Majeſty's Service, which he put under the Conduct of *William Cavendiſh*, then Earl (but after Duke) of *Newcaſtle*, as General, whereby he had his Share in the Honour of thoſe many Victories that General obtained at *Tadcaſter*, *Yaram*, *Seacroft*, *Tankerſly*, *Leeds*, *Hallifax*, *Rotheram*, *Sheffield*, *Cheſterfield*,

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Gaynsborough, and *Lincoln*, but chiefly at *Bradford* in *Yorkshire*, againſt the numerous Forces of the rebellious long Parliament; he was, in Conſideration of his good Services thus done for the Royal Cauſe, advanced by K. *Char.* I. 10 *Nov. Reg.* 19. 1643, to the Honour of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Witherington* of *Blankney*, the Eſtate which came to him by *Mary* his Wife, the ſole Heir of Sir *Anthony Thorold* Kt. of that Place in *Lincolnſhire*. He left ſeveral Sons, of whom *William* ſucceeded in his Eſtate and Honour, and his Grandſon *William* now enjoys them.

WIKE, or *le Wike*, the Manor of *Walter de Huntercombe*, who in 19 *Edw.* I. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in this and other his demeſne Lands in this County, and dying poſſeſſed of it 6 *Edw.* II. left it with his other Eſtate to *Nicholas Newbaud*, the Son of *Gonnora* his Siſter, his next Heir.

WILLIMOTES-WICKE, the Seat of the worſhipful Family of the *Ridleys*; but now it belongs to Sir *Richard Blacket* Bar. Near this Place the River *Alon* emptieth it ſelf into the *Tine* with a pompous Rattle, both the *Alons* being a little before joined in one Channel. From the Family of the *Ridleys* of this Place were deſcended two Perſons of Eminency, and of that Name, *viz.*

Nicholas Ridley, firſt Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and then Biſhop of *London*. He was born here, and being educated in Grammar at *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, and in Academical Learning in both Univerſities, where he took his Doctor's Degree, was firſt made Maſter of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, then Chaplain to King *Edw.* VI. and at length Biſhop. He was a Perſon ſmall in Stature but great in Learning, and a profound Divine; of whom Dr. *Caius* ſays, That *quo viro nihil integrius & egregiis dotibus ornatius*, being good as well as excellently endowed. He wrote many Things againſt the Popiſh Doctrines, and at length confirmed his Writings with Sufferings, being burnt near *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*, *Anno* 1555, 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mar.* He had an Hand in compiling the Common Prayer-Book, now in Uſe in the Church of *England*.

Thomas Ridley, Doctor of the Civil Law in *Cambridge*. He was the Son of *Lancelot Ridley*, and Grandſon of *Nicholas Ridley* of this Place Eſq; He was educated in Grammar at *Eaton*, and in Academical Learning in *King's-College*, *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow. Afterwards he became a Schoolmaſter at *Eaton*, one of the Maſters in Chancery, when he was knighted, Chancellor to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and Vicar General to Dr. *George Abbot* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He was a general Scholar, and wrote a View of the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Law. He died *Jan.* 23. 1628, and was buried four Days after in the Pariſh Church of St. *Bennet*, near St. *Paul's* Wharf, *London*. We meet with one *Mark Ridley*, a Phyſician, a Perſon of that Note, as to be one of the eight Principals of the College of Phyſicians, and a Writer; but we do not find, that he was of this Family at *Willimotes-wicke*.

WINCHESTER OLD, a Fort a little Diſtance from *Wall-Town*, which Mr. *Cambden* ſays he readily believes to be the ancient *Vindobala*, where, as the *Liber Notitiarum* tells us, the fourth Cohort of the *Galli* kept a Frontier Garriſon, ſurely thro' Miſtake, for he before has aſſerted, that the Station of the 4th Cohort of the *Gallick* Troops was at *Riſingham*; and Mr. *Warburton* is alſo of Opinion, that *Vindolana* was at *Riſingham*.

WINGATES, the Manor and Eſtate of *Robert de Somerville*, for which, and other his Lordſhips in this County, he obtained 18 *Edw.* I. that King's Licenſe for a Free-Warren, as is above obſerved in *Horſley-Shields*.

WITELAW, one of thoſe Manors of which the Barony of *Robert de Gunni* conſiſted, 3 *Hen.* III. which he held of the King by the Service of three Knigts Fees, *&c.* as we have further ſpoken above in *Cramlington*.

WITTON, another of the Manors of *Robert de Somerville*, for which he obtained 18 *Edw.* I. not only that King's Licence for Free-Warren, as he did for *Wingates* aforeſaid, but alſo for a Market on *Monday* every Week, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of St. *Laurence*, *Aug.* 10. and two Days following.

He

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He died 25 *Edw.* I. leaving *Roger de Somerville*, his Son and Heir.

WORDHAM, the Manor and Eſtate of *John de Middleton*, who having joined in Rebellion with *Simon* Earl of *Leiceſter*, forfeited his Eſtate to the Crown, and being ſeized it was given by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* II. to *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, Son and Heir to *Edmund* of *Langley* Earl of *Lancaſter*, a younger Son of King *Henry* III.

YEVER, one of the Members of the Manor of *Wooller*, or *Wollvore*, which *Robert de Muſcamp* obtained a Grant of from King *Henry* I. to be held *In Capite* by Barony by the Service of four Knights Fees, as is above ſaid at *Akild*, *&c.*

YESINGTON, another Manor belonging to the ſame great Lordſhip of *Woller*, obtained by *Robert de Muſcamp*, and held as *Yever*.

YEVERIN, anciently called *Adgebrin*, of which *Bede* gives us this Account. *Paulinus* coming with the King and Queen to the Royal Manor of *Adgebrin*, ſtay'd there with them thirty-ſix Days, which he ſpent in the Duties of catechiſing and baptizing from Morning to Night the Country People, who flocked to him from the Country round about, which he did in the River *Glen*, which runs juſt by. This Manor-Houſe being long diſuſed by the ſucceeding Kings, a new one was by them erected in its ſtead at *Melmin*, now called *Melfield*, of which Place we have ſpoken above.

YHERDHILL, one of the Manors belonging to the Barony of *Veſcy*, *&c.* as in *Westwood*.

Of the Iſlands in the German *Ocean, which lie upon the Coaſts of this County, and belong to the* Britiſh *Empire.*

ON the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Northumberland*, over-againſt the ſmall River *Lindi*, which gives Name to it, is the largeſt and chiefeſt of theſe Iſlands, called

Lindisfarne, named by the *Britains*, *Inis Medicanta*, of which *Bede*, in the Life of St. *Cuthbert*, ſays, that it is twice an Iſland and twice Continent in one (Natural) Day, being encompaſſed with Water at every Flux of the Sea, and bare at every Ebb or Reflux; on which Account he terms it very fitly and properly a Semi-Iſle. Toward the Weſt it is narrow, and left wholly to Rabbits, joining to the Eaſt Part of the Shire by a very ſmall Ridge of Land. Toward the South it is broader, and contains a pretty Town, with a Church and Caſtle, which was anciently a Biſhop's See, (as we ſhall ſhew in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory) erected by *Aidan* the *Scot*; for he being invited hither to to preach the Goſpel to the *Northumbrians*, was much taken with the Solitude of this Place, being a great Lover of Retirement. Eleven Biſhops (of whom we ſhall give as full an Account as we can in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory) preſided in this See, but afterwards, when the *Danes* rifled and robbed the Sea Coaſts, not ſparing the religious more than others, they at length advanced to this Iſland at *Lindisfarne*, *Eardulfus* was then Biſhop, who conſulting with his Monks to provide for their Safety, reſolved to fly, but firſt took up the Body of St. *Cuthbert*, which they carried about with other Reliques ſeveral Years, till the Epiſcopal See was after ſome

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Time ſettled at *Durham*. In the mean Time the barbarous *Danes* burnt down the Church and Monaſtery of this Iſle, and left it a deſolate Wilderneſs, and though indeed we find a Monaſtery here in After-ages, it was not the ſame, but a ſmall Cell, ſubject to the Abbey of *Durham*, as will after appear. Under the Town lies a good commodious Haven, defended by a Fort built upon the Hill towards the South East. This Iſland, from the Monks that lived in it, hath long been and is ſtill called by the *Engliſh*, *Holy Iſland*, of which *Alcuin*, in an Epiſtle to *Egelred* King of *Northumberland*, thus ſpeaks, after the Receſs of the Biſhop and Monks. *The moſt venerable Place in* Britain *is left to mercileſs Pagans, and where the Chriſtian Religion was firſt preached, after St.* Paulinus *left* York, *there we have ſuffered Woe and Miſery to enter.* Two Leagues from hence lies

Farn-Iſland, on the South East, and about two Miles diſtant from *Bamborough-Caſtle*, ſurrounded by the main Ocean, and edged about with a Ridge of Rocks, with a Fort almoſt in the Middle of it, in the very Place ſome ſay where *Cuthbert*, Biſhop of *Lindisfarn*, the tutelar Saint and Patron of the North, built (as *Bede* expreſſeth it) a City to ſerve God in, becoming his Government and Houſes accordingly. For the whole Building was made round, and four or five Perches wide between Wall and Wall. The Wall on the Outſide was more than a Man's Height, but he made it much higher within, by ſinking an huge Rock, to reſtrain both the Eyes and Thoughts from rambling, and to direct the Minds to Heavenly Deſires, by hindering the devout Inhabitants from any other Proſpect. The Wall was not made of ſquare Stone or Brick, nor cemented with Mortar, but with rough unpoliſh'd Stone, and Turf dug up in the Middle of the Place. Some of them were ſo big, that four Men could hardly lift them. In this Manſion he had two Houſes, a Chappel, and a Room for common Uſes. The Walls of it were of Earth, dug up or pared off both within and without. The Roof was Timber, unhewn and thatch'd. Moreover, at the Haven of this Iſland was a larger Houſe, wherein the Brethren that came to viſit him might be received and lodged, not far from which there was a Fountain convenient for them. Here *Cuthbert*, being deſirous to ſequeſter himſelf from the reſt of the World, lived nine Years a very ſolitary and religious Life, till, by the great Importunity of King *Egfrid*, and *Trumwine* a Biſhop of the *Picts*, he was at laſt perſwaded to remove to *Hexam*, where he ſucceeded to Biſhop *Eata* in that See. He ſat about two Years in it, and then foreſeeing his Death approaching, he betook himſelf to this Iſland, where within two Months he died, *Mar.* 20. *Ann. Dom.* 687. In this Iſland is a Tower and a Light-houſe for the Direction of Sailors; and near to it lie ſeveral leſſer Iſlands towards the North, of which we have nothing but their Names, *viz. Megſton*, *Widopens* alias *Crumſtone*, *Langſton*, *Stapleland*, *Brownſmund*, and two called the *Wamſeys*. Coaſting from theſe Iſlands Southward we come to the Mouth of the River *Coquet*, where we find

Coquet, which takes its Name from the River. Here was a Caſtle and Monaſtery in ancient Times, but they are long ſince demoliſhed, and the Iſle is deſtitute of Inhabitants, unleſs of ſuch Hutts as are erected for the Diggers of Sea-Coal, which it ſeems is plentiful here.

The preſent State of this Iſland is, there is but one Houſe ſtanding in it, but ſuch Flocks of wild Fowl continually harbour and lay their Eggs there, that at ſome Times of the Year it is impoſſible to walk far upon it without treading on ſome of them. The Fiſhermen make a conſiderable Advantage of theſe Eggs, by ſelling them to the Neighbourhood. They are of all Sizes and Colours, ſome as big as an Hen-Egg, much ſpeckled, others larger than our ordinary Turkies and Geeſe, but both as pleaſing and grateful to the Palate. But the Air is reputed very unhealthy, ſubject to the Dyſentery or Bloody Flux, and other Diſeaſes, by Reaſon of the frequent Fogs that riſe there; and 'tis no leſs troubled with Tempeſts of Wind,

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Storms of Rain, and Rage of the Sea; the Soil is barren and good for little; and it has no Product but from the Fowl, (as is above mentioned) and the Shoals of Fish which swim about it, and are a profitable Employ for the Fishermen in catching them.

Of the Earls of Northumberland *since the Conquest.*

HAving given in the Beginning of this History an Account of the Earls who had the Rule of this County before the Conquest, we shall now add the Names of such Persons as governed it under that puissant King, *William* I. commonly called the Conqueror, *viz.*

Copsi, Uncle to *Tosti*, of whom we have before spoken, a Person of great Prudence and Counsel. He displaced *Osulph*, whom *Morkar* had substituted in the Earldom in his Room, but had not enjoyed it himself above five Weeks, when *Osulph* having gathered a Body pursued him, and forced him for Safeguard to fly to the Church of *Newburne*, which *Osulph* setting on Fire, *Copsi*, to save himself from the Flames, came out, and no sooner appeared at the Door but his Head was cut off; but his Death was not long unpunished, for *Osulph* himself was slain the next Autumn by certain Robbers. He was a Person highly devoted to St. *Cuthbert*, and on that Account gave to the Church of *Durham*, which was dedicated to him, thirteen Carucates and an Half of Land in *Merscum*, (besides the Church dedicated to St. *German*) *Thornton*, and *Radclive*, and ten Bovates in *Thestrota*, delivering Possession of them by a silver Cup, which for many Ages was kept in the Church of *Durham*. King *William*, finding by these Actions, that the *Northumbrians* were of a turbulent Spirit, constituted, *Reg.* 3.

Robert Comyn their Earl, which when the People understood, they were so much displeased, that they resolved to forsake their Dwellings, and leave the Country desolate; but this their Purpose being prevented by a great Snow, which made the Ways unpassable, they determined to kill him, or perish in the Attempt. *Egelwine* Bishop of *Durham* gave him Notice of this desperate Design, advising him to make a speedy Retreat; but he slighting his Advice went to *Durham* with 600 Soldiers or more for his Guard, whom he suffered to plunder and kill divers Persons belonging to the Church, which when the People had Notice of, they hasted thither with all Speed, and forcing the Gates open surprized the Earl's Men, and slew many of them; the rest fled into the Bishop's Palace for Safety, which the Multitude observing set it on Fire, made Slaughter of all that sought to escape, and so the Earl perished in the Flames in the same Year he was made Earl.

Cospatrick, the Son of *Maldred*, (the Progenitor of the great Family of the *Nevils*, once so numerous and famous in this Nation, which is still kept up in the Lord *Abergavenny*) after many Addresses obtained this Earldom with a great Sum of Money, but soon after disliking the Conqueror's severe proceedings fled with *Edgar Etheling* to *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, and having gotten Assistance from him invaded *Cumberland*, and made great Devastations there. King *William* for these his disloyal Actions deprived him of his Earldom, (which he did not long survive, but soon after died at *Norham*, as is there said, and was buried there) and gave it to

Waltheof, the Son of the famous *Siward*, who had married *Judith* his half Sister's Daughter,

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Daughter, accounting it Wiſdom to ſtrengthen himſelf in his Regal Office as much by Friends as Force. He was not more wealthy and courageous than wiſe, and on that Account was appointed by the King to ſit with *Walcher* Biſhop of *Durham*, as a Judge in Temporal Matters, and as an Aſſiſtant in his Synods. With *Judith* he had the Earldoms of *Northampton* and *Huntington*, and was for a long Time much in Favour with the King; but at length being trained into a Conſpiracy of depoſing the King by *Ralph de Waher* Earl of *Norfolk*, *Roger* Earl of *Norfolk*, and ſome other Nobles, he was taken, impriſoned, and by a Plot of his Wife's beheaded at *Winchester*, and buried at firſt in the High-way, where two Roads croſſed each other, but was at length removed to the Abbey of *Crowland*, and buried in the Chapter-Houſe of that Monaſtery. To him ſucceeded in this Earldom.

Walcher Biſhop of *Durham*, by Birth a *Lorrainer*, but a Perſon eminent for his Integrity of Life, and much beloved for his virtuous Qualities, but being of a mild and gentle Diſpoſition did not reſtrain his Servants from oppreſſing the People, nor his Soldiers from committing many Inſolencies. Theſe Injuries produced many Complaints to the Biſhop, who, being willing to accommodate Matters, appointed a Day for the Wrong-doers and Sufferers to meet at *Gateſhead*, in Order to a Reconciliation, which while he was endeavouring, ſitting in the Church there as a Moderator, there happened a Quarrel among the Multitude without, and many of the Biſhop's Officers, who had grieved the People, were ſlain; but this did not content them, for the provoked Perſons ſet the Church on Fire, and murthered the innocent Biſhop, with all others that endeavoured to eſcape the Flames. This is the Character Sir *William Dugdale* Bar. *Vol.* I. *p.* 56. gives this Biſhop out of *Hoveden*; but Biſhop *Godwin* out of *Florence* of *Worceſter* deſcribes him ſo ill, (and the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* approves of it even in the new Edition) that we have choſe to follow him that repreſents him moſt like a Biſhop, tho' here we are to conſider him only as a Temporal Earl, believing, that as an Earl he demeaned himſelf not unlike a Biſhop, and ſo deſerved *Hoveden*'s Deſcription. After him

Alberic, a *Norman* by Birth, was conſtituted Earl of this Province; but he, being a Man very unfit for Buſineſs ſoon grew weary of his Poſt, and returned into his own Country, where conſulting with the Devil about his future Condition, becauſe he was ſo ambitious as not to be contented with his preſent, he was told he ſhould poſſeſs *Greece*. Full of theſe Hopes he travelled into *Greece*; but when his Deſign was diſcovered, the *Grecians* expelled him their Country, and he thereupon fled into *Normandy* to King *Henry* I. who gave him a Noble Widow in Marriage, when underſtanding, that her Name was *Gracia*, he perceived, that the Devil had puffed him up with falſe Hopes. To him ſucceeded in this Earldom,

Geffrey Biſhop of *Conſtance*, as appears from the Charter of the Foundation of St. *Mary*'s Abbey at *York*, *Anno* 1088. He was very skilful in Arms, and on that Account was an eminent Commander in that ſignal Battle near *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, wherein *William* Duke of *Normandy* being Conqueror gained an eaſy Acceſs to the Throne of *England*, for which Service he had no leſs than two Hundred and fourſcore Lordſhips given by that King. He was alſo in divers other Battles againſt the *Danes* and *Engliſh*, and by ſubduing thoſe Enemies he acquired vaſt Poſſeſſions. The next that came to this Government was

Robert de Mowbray, the Son of *Roger de Mowbray*, one of thoſe Heroick Men who aſſiſted King *William* in his Conqueſt, and Nephew to Biſhop *Geffrey* above mentioned, whoſe Lands and Eſtate he was Heir of. He was a Perſon of a large Stature, bold and ſubtle, ſtout in Arms, diſdainful to his Equals, and ſo haughty as to deny Obedience to his Superiors, which led him into a Conſpiracy, with *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayeux*, and other male-contented Nobles, to advance *Robert Curthoſe* Duke of *Normandy* to the Throne of

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England, and being disappointed in this Attempt, he joined with *William* Earl of *Ore* to pull down *William Rufus*, and set up *Stephen* of *Albemarle*, his Aunt's Son, upon his Throne. The King being thus provoked by him advanced towards him in a great Chafe, and besieged him in *Bamburgh-Castle*, from whence endeavouring to escape he was taken by King *William*'s Soldiers, and being carried Prisoner to *Windsor* was there kept all the rest of King *William Rufus*'s Reign, and a great Part of his Successor's, *Henry* I. *viz.* near 34 Years, till he died. While he was in Prison his Wife *Maud*, by a special Dispensation from Pope *Paschal*, was permitted to marry *Nigel de Albini*, and King *Henry* I. gave him all her Husband's Lands, which were forfeited by his Conspiracies. *Nigel* had no Child by her, but marrying a second Wife, *Gundred*, Daughter of *Gerald de Gornay*, 18 *Hen.* I. 1118, he had Issue *Roger*, who having the Estate of *Mowbray* did, by the special Command of that King, assume the Surname of *Mowbray*, which his Posterity bore; but were none of them Earls of *Northumberland*; for

Henry, the Son of *David* King of *Scots*, upon this Vacancy of the Earldom, was (as the *Polychronicon* of the Church of *Durham* tells us) made Earl of *Northumberland* by King *Stephen*, but it was after many Years Vacancy, for so long as *Mowbray* was in Prison we do not find, that there was any Earl of *Northumberland*; and when King *Stephen* reigned, that King made not any Earl till 1148. His Son

William (who was also himself afterwards King of *Scots*) was, as we suppose, what he wrote himself, *William de Warren* Earl of *Northumberland*, calling himself so, because his Mother was of the Family of the Earls of *Warren*, as appears by the Book of *Brinkburn-Abbey*. How long these Earls enjoyed the Earldom our Chronologists mention not; but upon their Cession King *Richard* I. sold this County, for a great Sum of Money to bear his Charges into the Holy War, to

Hugh de Pusar, or *Pudsey*, Bishop of *Durham*, who managed it with great Magnificence and Grandure all the while King *Richard* was at the Holy War; but when that King, being taken Prisoner in his Return thro' *Germany*, was kept till the Nation should pay one Thousand Marks Sterling; and this Bishop, upon a Collection made for that End, advanced only two Thousand in Silver towards his Ransom; the King took that slender Contribution so ill, that he deprived him of his Earldom, knowing that under Colour of his Ransom he had raised vast Sums, most of which he kept for himself. He still kept his Bishoprick, and died *Mar.* 3. 1194, in the forty-second Year of his Episcopal Dignity, and 6th of King *Richard* I.

Henry Percy, then Marshal of *England*, and General of all the King's Forces in his *French* Dominions, was the next Earl of this County, which we find in our History, tho' at above an Hundred and fifty Years Distance from the Death of *Hugh Pudsey*. This noble Lord being present at the Coronation of King *Richard* II. 1377. was then advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Northumberland*. He was a Person very active in State Affairs all that King's Reign, sometimes leading an Army against the *Scots*, sometimes a Commissioner to treat of a Peace with them, and at other Times Sheriff of the County, a Commissioner for guarding the Marches, and Lieutenant of the Castles of *Berwick*, *Carlisle*, &c. but being banished by King *Richard* for speaking some reproachful Words of him, and refusing to come to him, he joined with the Duke of *Lancaster* upon his Landing at *Ravenspur* in *Yorkshire*, and was very instrumental in setting him on the Throne; the Duke being crowned King by the Name of *Henry* IV. acknowledged his extraordinary Merits, and advanced him to the great Offices of Constable of *England*, Justice of *Chester*, General Warden of the West Marches, &c. and gave him the Isle of *Man*. Yet in the same King's Reign being disgusted, because upon demanding certain Monies due to him for the Wardenship of the Marches he received no satisfactory Answer, his Son *Henry Hotspur* first broke out into Rebellion, and was

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ſlain at *Shrewsbury*; and he himſelf, tho' reconciled to the King, bore the Death of his Son ſo heavily, that he took the Opportunity of the Diſcontents of *Thomas Mowbray*, Earl Marſhal, and joined with him in his Rebellion, and was ſlain at *Bramham-Moor* in *Yorkſhire*, and his Head and Quarters diſpoſed of at the King's Pleaſure. *Henry Hotſpur* left a Son by *Elizabeth* the eldeſt Daughter of *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who being young, when his Father was ſlain, was carried by the Earl his Grandfather into *Scotland*, where he was kept all King *Henry* the Fourth's Reign, and Part of King *Henry* the Fifth's; but this Prince was concerned to want an Earl of *Northumberland*, and ſince the *Percy's*, eſpecially the brave *Hotſpur*, had behaved himſelf ſo valiantly againſt the *Scots*, he had much Compaſſion for his Son, who bore his Name, and ſent the Lord *Grey* of *Codnore* and Sir *John Nevil* to fetch him into *England*, commanding, that for the preſent he ſhould want nothing ſuitable to his Quality, and purpoſing afterwards to reſtore him to his Title and Dignity. *John* Duke of *Bedford*, this King's Brother, had then the Poſſeſſion of his whole Inheritance, which, that the King might again ſettle on him, he gave his Brother an Equivalent out of the Exchequer and Dutchy of *Cornwal*, and in Parliament reſtored him to his Honour; but for a better Confirmation of it he took out a formal Charter; and ſo

Henry Percy the Second, the Son of *Henry* ſurnamed *Hotſpur*, ſucceeded his Grandfather in the Earldom of *Northumberland*. He was, 4 *Hen.* V. conſtituted General Warden of the Marches of *Scotland*, attended the King in his Wars in *France*, and upon his Return was made Warden of the Eaſt Marches, and Governor of *Berwick*. In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. he was continued General Warden of the Eaſt Marches, and twice a Commiſſioner to adjuſt Matters and ſettle Peace between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, which knowing that it ſeldom laſted long, he obtained Licence of the King *Reg.* 12. to fortify his Town and Caſtle of *Alnwick*, which, though ſituate upon the Marches of *Scotland*, had hitherto been ſo open as not to be defenſible, by Reaſon of which the *Scots* in their Invaſions had done much Miſchief to it; and accordingly he environed it with an embattel'd Wall of Stone, and erected ſuch defenſible Turrets as he ſaw expedient. In his Time the War broke out between the Families of *Lancaſter* and *York*, about the Title to the Crown; *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of *York*, having engaged the *Nevils* and other Noblemen on his Side, raiſed an Army about the Marches of *Wales*, and repairing with it towards *London*, King *Henry*, accompany'd with the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Somerſet*, the Earls of *Northumberland*, *Wiltſhire*, &c. and divers Barons, ſet out with an Army of divers Thouſands to *St. Albans*, where he met the Duke of *York* and his Adherents. The Duke demanded of the King, That he ſhould deliver up ſuch Perſons as he ſhould name, and were with him, to be puniſhed as they deſerved; which when the King denied a Battle ſoon after begun, wherein the Loſs fell lamentably on the King's Side; the Duke of *Somerſet*, this Earl of *Northumberland*, and many other Noblemen and Gentlemen, with five Thouſand Soldiers, were ſlain, and the King himſelf taken Priſoner. He was buried in the Abbey Church of *St. Albans*, leaving Iſſue many Children by his Wife *Eleanor*, Daughter of *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and Widow of *Richard* Lord *Spenſer*, of whom

Henry Percy the Third, his eldeſt Son and Heir, inherited his Honour and Eſtate. He bore many conſiderable Employments in his Father's Life-time, *viz.* He was Governor of the Town and Caſtle of *Berwick*, and of the whole Eaſt Marches of *Scotland*, taking in the Time of War five Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, and in Time of Peace two Thouſand and five Hundred, and for the Cuſtody of the Caſtle five Hundred Pounds *per Annum* in War, and half ſo much in Time of Peace. He married *Eleanor* the Daughter and Heir of *Richard* Lord *Poinings*, and was, during his Father's Life, ſummoned to Parliament from 27 *Hen.* VI. to 33 *Hen.* VI. by the Title of *Henry Percy* Knight, Lord *Poinings*, and doing his Homage

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had Livery of all the Lands of her Inheritance. After his Father's Deceaſe, 33 *Hen.* VI. he was again appointed Governor of the Town and Caſtle of *Berwick*, and Warden of the Eaſt Marches; which being beſieged by the *Scots* he defended ſo bravely, and repelled the Enemy at his own great Expence, that the King, in Conſideration of that and his other good Services, granted him the Livery of all his Lands without any Inquiſition taken for the Proof of his Age, and diſcharged him of his Relief, conſtituting him moreover Juſtice of all his Forreſts beyond the *Trent*, and granting him a Part of the Goods and Chattels of Sir *Robert Ogle* Kt. then outlawed. The War between the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York* yet continuing, this Earl trod in his Father's Steps, and ſtoutly engaged on his Maſter's Side at the Battle of *Towton* in *Yorkſhire*, which was fatal to them both; for this Earl was ſlain, and the King being forced to fly got into *Scotland*, leaving his Kingdom to the Victor, *Edward* Duke of *York*, who triumphantly marched to *London*, and was there crowned by the Title of King *Edward* IV. *Henry Percy*, Son and Heir of this Earl, accompany'd King *Henry* into *Scotland*, and being attainted by the firſt Parliament of King *Edward*, his Eſtate was confiſcated, and given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother, and his Honour conferred upon

John Nevil Lord *Montague*, ſecond Son to *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Salisbury*, who thereupon became Earl of *Northumberland*, 3 *Edw.* IV. He, with his Father and elder Brother, had firmly adhered to the Houſe of *York* in their Controverſy with the *Lancaſtrians*, and upon the Succeſs of his Party was ſummoned to Parliament by the Title of Lord *Montague*, having married *Alice* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Montague* Earl of *Saliſbury*; and further, in Conſideration of his good Services, had a Grant to himſelf and his Heirs Male of divers forfeited Eſtates devolved to the Crown, and a little after was advanced to this Earldom. He after this continued ſome Time in King *Edward*'s Favour, and was conſtituted General Warden of the Eaſt Marches in *Scotland*; in which Station he was ſo watchful, that when the Duke of *Somerſet*, the Lords *Ros* and *Molins*, with ſome others, ſtirred up an Inſurrection of the Northern People in the Behalf of the *Lancaſtrians*, he came upon them at *Hexham* with a powerful Army, and, their Men falling off from them, took many of them Priſoners, and beheaded ſome of the Chief. He was alſo conſtituted a Commiſſioner in two Treaties with *Scotland* about a Peace and a Marriage, in which his Behaviour was ſo commendable, that the King made another Grant to him of forfeited Lands of a conſiderable Value; but all this notwithſtanding, King *Edward* ſuſpecting his Fidelity privately excited the Country People to deſire the Reſtoration of young *Percy*, Son of the late Earl, who was ſlain in *Towton-Field*, which becauſe the King was not willing to oppoſe, he obliged him to reſign his Title to this County, and made him Marqueſs *Montague*; and ſo

Henry Percy the Fourth became Earl of *Northumberland*, 10 *Edw.* IV. He was conſtituted Warden of the Eaſt, middle, and Weſt Marches towards *Scotland*, and twice a Commiſſioner to treat with the *Scots* to redreſs Grievances on the Behalf of certain Injuries done on both Sides; and the next Year he was made Juſtice of all the Forreſts beyond *Trent*, and Conſtable of *Bamburgh-Caſtle*. Not long after this he accompany'd *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter* into *Scotland* with an Army, where they made great Devaſtations; and when that Duke got to the Throne, he was conſtituted Lord High Chamberlain of *England*. In the third Year of this King's Reign, upon the Landing of *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, being ſent for by King *Richard*, he repaired to him with all the Forces he could gather, and ſtoutly fighting on his Part at *Boſworth-Field*, (where the King was ſlain) he was taken Priſoner, and remained in Durance a long Time; but at length finding Favour with King *Henry* VII. he was releaſed, and made one of his Privy Council; but being conſtituted Lieutenant of *Yorkſhire*, and in that Office commanded by the King to levy certain Sums of Money, to carry on the Wars in *Britanny*, the People,

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ple, conceiving him to be the Cauſe of that Impoſition, roſe againſt him, and tumultuouſly murdered him at *Cockledg* near *Thresk*, eighteen Miles from *York*, upon St. *Vitalis*'s Day, and he was buried under a ſtately Monument at *Beverley*, but it is now much defaced. He left four Sons, of which

Henry Percy the eldeſt became the fifth Earl of *Northumberland* of that Name. He was one of the chief Commanders of the King's Forces in the Battle of *Black-Heath* againſt the Lord *Audley* and his Fellow Rebels, *Reg.* 12. and in 4 *Hen.* VIII. he was at the Siege of *Terouene* in *France*. Being deſcended from *Henry Percy* the Third, who in his Father's Life-time was Lord *Poynings*, he was found, 15 *Hen.* VIII. Couſin and next Heir to Sir *Edward Poynings* Kt. and had Livery of his Lands. He married *Katharine* the Daughter of Sir *Robert Spenſer* Kt. and by her had Iſſue three Sons, of whom (after his Death, which happened 18 *Hen.* VIII.) the eldeſt,

Henry Percy the ſixth became Earl of *Northumberland*. He, being in his Youth an Attendant upon the great Cardinal *Wolſey*, fell in Love with *Anne Boleign*, (Daughter of Sir *Thomas Boleign* Kt.) then one of the Maids of Honour to Queen *Katharine*. The King taking Notice of it was much diſpleaſed with him, becauſe his Majeſty himſelf was much enamoured with her, and ordered the Cardinal to acquaint the Earl his Father therewith, that he might take him off from any farther Addreſſes to her, which the Earl did in ſuch ſharp Language, as cauſed his Son ever after to bear an Hatred to the Cardinal; and, that he might not purſue his Amours for the future, married him to *Mary* Daughter of *George* Earl of *Shrewſbury*. He had Livery of his Father's Lands, 19 *Hen.* VIII. and two Years after was one of the Lords that ſubſcribed thoſe Articles that were exhibited to the King againſt the Cardinal, and in the next Year was ſent by the King's Commiſſion to arreſt the Cardinal, and deliver him to his Father-in-Law at *Sheffield-Caſtle*; but withall to tell the Earl, that the King commanded that he ſhould be uſed kindly, as one whom he highly favoured, which he undertook and performed. In the great Controverſy about the King's Divorce he was zealous for the King's Deſire, and ſubſcribed a Letter ſent to Pope *Clement* VII. whereby an Intimation was given to his Holineſs from moſt of the *Engliſh* Nobility, that in Caſe he would not comply with King *Henry* in that Cauſe, they would caſt off his Supremacy. He died without Iſſue at his Houſe in *Hackney*, 29 *June*, 29 *Hen.* VIII. and was buried in the Choir there; but before his Death conſidering, that his Brother, Sir *Thomas Percy*, who was his next Heir, had been in the Inſurrection in *Yorkſhire*, called *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, a little before, and was on that Account attainted, and hanged at *Tyburn*, and ſo his Poſterity could not inherit, he gave away a great Part of his Lands to the King and others, and the Honour lay dormant ſeveral Years, *viz.* to the 3d and 4th of *Phil. & Mar.* I. In this Interval,

John Dudley, Earl of *Warwick*, was created Duke of *Northumberland*, *Octob.* 11. 5 *Edw.* VI. He was the Son of *Edmund Dudley* Eſq; who in King *Henry* the Seventh's Reign, with *Richard Empſon* Eſq; found out thoſe hateful Ways of ſqueezing Monies from the People by manifold Oppreſſions, which indeed filled that King's Coffers, but coſt him his Life; for King *Henry* VIII. at his Acceſſion to the Throne, found the People's Diſcontent ſo great, that to appeaſe them he was forced to give way that they ſhould be tried according to Law; whereupon he was arraigned at *Guild hall*, and being convicted of many Treaſons he was attainted by Parliament, and beheaded on *Tower-hill*, with his Aſſociate *Empſon*, *Aug.* 28. 2 *Hen.* VIII. This *John Dudley* was his eldeſt Son, then but eight Years old; and being under the Wardſhip of *John Guilford*, one of the Eſquires of that King's Body, his Guardian procured the Repeal of his Father's Attainder in Parliament, 3 *Hen.* VIII. whereby he was reſtored in Blood, and made capable of enjoying his Father's Lands. Being of Age for Action he firſt attended the Duke of *Suffolk* into *France* in a military Way, and was by him knighted the 15th of *Henry* VIII. and ſoon after accompany'd Cardinal *Wolſey* thither the 19th *Henry* VIII. from which Time he:

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he roſe apace, being made Maſter of the Armory in the Tower of *London*, and of the Horſe to the Lady *Anne* of *Cleve*; and at length advanced to the Title of Viſcount *L'Iſle*, 34 *Hen.* VIII. being deſcended by his Mother from *Edward Grey* Viſcount *L'Iſle*. In this noble Station, being a Perſon very comely, and of a bold Spirit, he ſhewed himſelf ready to attempt great Matters, and accordingly he was employed to lead the King's Army againſt the *Scots*; and when *Beloigne* in *France* was taken, made Lieutenant of it, to defend it againſt the Dauphin, who came againſt it with fifty Thouſand Men; in which Poſts he behaved himſelf ſo well, that he was made Lord Admiral of *England*, and General of all the King's Forces at Sea againſt the *French*, whom he forced to come to a Truce, 38 *Hen.* VIII. At that King's Death, which happened ſoon after, he was left one of his ſixteen Executors; and having inſinuated himſelf into the Duke of *Somerſet*, who was Protector of the Realm in King *Edward* the Sixth's Minority, he was created Earl of *Warwick*, (as being deſcended by his Mother from the *Beauchamps*) and obtained a Grant of *Warwick-Caſtle*, with divers other great Lordſhips in that County. Theſe Honours raiſed his Mind to do many great Things; for being General againſt the *Scots* he conquered them at *Muſcleborough* Fight; he reduced *Ket* and his Rebels in *Norfolk*, with the Slaughter of five Thouſand of them, and was almoſt in every great Action, which made Way for his further Preferment to be made Duke of *Northumberland*. In this high Dignity his Ambition prompted him to make a large Step towards the Throne, which he attempted by marrying his eldeſt Son *Guilford* to the Lady *Jane Grey*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Suffolk*, who married the Heireſs of *Mary*, King *Henry* the Eighth's youngeſt Daughter, upon whom the Crown was ſettled by her Father's Will after King *Edward*; but the Affections of the People turned upon Queen *Mary*, and he being upon her Acceſſion taken and condemned for Treaſon was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, *Aug.* 22. 1 *Mar.* I. After his Death.

Thomas Percy, the Son of Sir *Thomas Percy*, who was ſo attainted as is above mentioned, was by the Favour of that Queen firſt advanced to the Degree of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Percy*, with an Entail of that Honour to the Heirs Male of his Body, and the Day following to the Dignity of Earl of *Northumberland*, with a like Limitation to the Heirs Male of his Body, and for Want of ſuch Iſſue to *Henry* his Brother, and the Heirs Male of his Body. Being thus ſettled in his Honour, he was conſtituted a Commiſſioner with *Thomas* Lord *Wharton*, for the guarding of the Middle Marches toward *Scotland*, and was in the Wars in *Scotland* in that Queen's Time; and when the Wars were at an End, he was a Commiſſioner to treat of Peace between the two Nations; but at length fell under Queen *Elizabeth*'s Diſpleaſure, for being privy to the intended Marriage of *Mary* Queen of *Scots* to the Duke of *Norfolk*, which Fault was pardoned upon the Interceſſion of the Earl of *Suſſex*, Lord Preſident of the North. However he did not continue ſo long; for being not a little exaſperated becauſe a rich Mine of Copper in his Land was adjudged to belong to the Crown, he (being of an eaſy Temper and bigotted to the *Romiſh* Church) was drawn into a Conſpiracy with the Earl of *Weſtmorland*, to head a Riſing for the Reformation of Religion; and they brought together about two Thouſand Horſe and five Thouſand Foot; but the Earl of *Suſſex* ſoon diſperſed them, and this Earl flying into *Scotland*, after ſome Time was betrayed by the Earl of *Morton*, then Regent of *Scotland*, into the Hands of the Lord *Hunſdown*, Governor of *Berwick*, and on *Aug.* 22. 1572, beheaded at *York*.

Henry Percy the Seventh, his Brother, by Vertue of the above mentioned Entail, ſucceeded him, and accordingly took his Place in Parliament, 18 *Eliz.* 1576. He was impriſoned in the Tower of *London*, upon Suſpicion of confederating with the Lord *Paget*, *Throgmorton*, and the *Guiſian* Party, for an Invaſion of *England*, to reſcue the Queen of *Scots* from her long Impriſonment, and was found dead in his Bed,

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Bed, being ſhot with three Bullets into his left Side with a Piſtol, 28 *Eliz.* 1583. He had before been inſtrumental in an Inſurrection in the North, (as himſelf confeſſed) and upon Trial was fined by the Court at five Thouſand Marks; and this treaſonable Act being diſcovered by other Conſpirators, ſo that the Earl apprehended he could not eſcape the Puniſhment of the Law, he diſpatched himſelf in this deſperate Manner, to avoid the Shame of an ignominious Condemnation and Execution. He married *Katharine* the eldeſt Daughter and Coheir of *John Nevill* Lord *Latimer*, and by her had eight Sons and three Daughters, of which

Henry Percy the Eighth, his eldeſt Son, was his Succeſſor and Heir. He, in 31 *Eliz.* when *England* was threatened with an Invaſion by the *Spaniſh Armado*, did with ſeveral other Nobles put himſelf in the Queen's Fleet that was ſent againſt it, and was for that Service made a Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, continuing in great Reputation with Queen *Elizabeth* all the reſt of her Reign. Upon the Acceſſion of King *James* the Firſt to the Crown of *England* he was made one of the Lords of that King's Privy Council, and Captain of the Band of Penſioners. This noble and generous Count was a great Encourager of Learning and learned Men, eſpecially of Mathematicians; for he allowed *Thomas Hariot*, or *Harriot*, for his admirable Skill in Mathematicks, which Sir *Walter Raleigh* had experienced in his diſcovering and ſurveying *Virginia*, and on that Account had recommended him to the Earl, a yearly Penſion of 120 *l.* as he did to two others, *Rob. Hues* and *Walter Warner*, who were famous for the ſame Art, but leſs. Theſe Men were called the Duke of *Northumberland*'s three *Magi*; and indeed he had ſuch Reſpect to them, that when he was committed to the Tower of *London* in 1606, there to remain during Life, (as is hereafter ſaid) thoſe three Men were his conſtant Companions, and had a Table provided for them at this Earl's Charge. Sir *Walter Raleigh* was at the ſame Time a Priſoner in the Tower, and much delighted in the Company of the Earl and theſe Men. They were his Cordials in his Affliction which befell him. In 1603, 3 *Jac.* I. he was brought in the Star-Chamber, and there convicted of Miſpriſion of Treaſon, for admitting *Thomas Percy* his Kinſman (who afterwards was one of the traiterous Conſpirators in the Powder Plot) to be a Gentleman-Penſioner, knowing him to be a Recuſant, and not adminiſtring to him the Oath of Supremacy; as alſo for writing Letters to Foreigners after the Diſcovery of that Treaſon and his own Confinement; whereupon he was fined thirty Thouſand Pounds, removed from being a Privy Counſellor, and all other Offices he then held, and ſent Priſoner to the Tower, there to remain during Life; but he continued in Durance but about fifteen Years, for 4 *Car.* I. he obtained a Confirmation of the Dignity of Baron *Percy* to himſelf, and the Heirs of his Body, and the Enjoyment of his Place and Precedency, as Earl of *Northumberland*. He married *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Walter D'Evereux* Earl of *Eſſex*, and by her had two *Henry's*, who both died young, and *Algernon*, who in his Life-time was created Knight of the Bath; and another *Henry*, who was created Baron *Percy* of *Alnwick*, *June* 28. 19 *Car.* I. He departed this Life 8 *Car.* I. 1632, and was buried at *Petworth* in *Suſſex*.

Algernon, his eldeſt Son living, ſucceeded him. The Name of *Algernon* was a Stranger in this Family before it was impoſed on this Earl, which was done probably to keep up a Remembrance of the ancient Family of the *Percy's*, of whom *William de Percy*, that came in with the Conqueror, was ſurnamed *Gernon*, or *Algernon*, and ſo much the more, becauſe the Male Iſſue of that Line failed in King *Stephen*'s Reign, and the preſent Family deſcended from the Female Branch, as we ſhall ſhew under the next Earl. He was educated in *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, and had *Robert Hues*, the famous Mathematician, much admired by his Father, (as is aboveſaid) for his Tutor a Year or two. His Education in ingenious Arts was not loſt on him, for when he came upon the publick Stage he proved a Perſon of good Abilities, and

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had the Favour of his Prince for ſome Time; for he was made a Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter ſoon after he was Earl, and in 1636, 11 *Car.* I. was Lord High Admiral of the Royal Navy, conſiſting then of ſixty Men of War, and as ſuch he ſeized and ſunk divers of the *Dutch* Buſſes in the Northern Seas, obliging them to apply themſelves to the King to crave his Leave by his Grant to fiſh, and trade with the *Engliſh*, which the King was very willing to indulge them in. In 1639 the *Scotch* Covenanters, being full of Diſcontents, and encouraged by the Hopes of Aid from the *French*, whom Cardinal *Richlieu*, *Con* the Pope's Nuncio, and the Jeſuits ſtirred up to it, roſe, and ſeized upon *Edenborough*, *Sterling*, and *Dunbarton* Caſtles, reſolving to extirpate Epiſcopacy both at Home and in *England*. The King, upon this Occaſion, raiſes an Army to quell the Diſturbances in *Scotland*, (conſiſting moſtly of Officers and Gentry, with their Dependants and Friends) and made this Earl of *Northumberland* General, and the Earl of *Strafford* Lieutenant General; but when it was to march, whether in Pretence or Reality is not known, *Northumberland* falls ſick, and upon the Account of his Health deſires to be excuſed from that Service; whereupon the King himſelf, having declared the *Scots* Rebels, took upon him to be *Generaliſſimo* of his Army, many in which did not approve of the Expedition, as well Officers as Soldiers; and ſo it proved unſucceſsful.

In 1641 the Parliament aiming to get the Militia into their Hands, firſt petitioned the King to grant it, but being refuſed, cauſed a Declaration to be drawn up of their Fears and Jealouſies, and publiſhed Advertiſements of Dangers from neighbouring Princes; upon which the Earl of *Northumberland*, Lord Admiral, is commanded to fit up all the Navy for the Sea, and private Owners of Ships are perſwaded to do the like; Beacons are new made, Sea-marks ſet up, and great Poſting up and down with Packets, all of them Symptoms of the enſuing War: *Northumberland*, obeys their Order, but as the King's Admiral, but being indiſpoſed the King appointed Sir *John Penningſton*, Vice-Admiral, to take the Charge of the Fleet; but the Parliament, by a Paper incloſed in a Letter to the Lord Keeper *Littleton*, *Mar.* 28. recommended the Earl of *Warwick* to the King for that Service; but they were refuſed, and ſo their firſt Attempt for the Militia was rejected, to their great Diſguſt.

In 1642, when the Parliament heard that the King was marching towards *London* with a great Army, they voted an Addreſs to him for Peace; but the King making Exceptions againſt one of the Parliament Commiſſioners, Sir *John Evelyn*, whom he had proclaimed a Traitor, and the Armies on both Sides being in Motion, nothing was effected till the King came to *Oxford*, and then a ſafe Conduct being granted to this Earl and ſome others, as well Lords as Commoners, they went to the King, and were admitted into that City with a due Reſpect. This Earl of *Northumberland* read the Parliament's Propoſitions with a ſober Courage to the King, *viz.* to disband his Army, and return to his Parliament, to paſs a Bill for aboliſhing Biſhops, and grant a general Pardon. On the other Side the King propoſed, That his Revenues, Ships, and Forts ſhould be reſtored, what had been done contrary to Law and the King's Right recalled, and all illegal Power exerciſed by the Parliament diſclaimed, *&c.* Thus was a Way made for a Treaty, but nothing was done in it till *March* 4. when it came on again, and for ſome Time there were great Hopes of an Accommodation; but the King anſwering at laſt, that till his Revenues, *&c.* were reſtored, he would not conſent to the Diſbanding of the Army, &c. the Parliament recalled their Commiſſioners, and ſo the Treaty was diſſolved, *Apr.* 15. 1643.

In the following Years to the King's Death he was in continual Employment in Shew for the Parliament's Proceedings, but ſuſpected of a favourable Regard for the King, and yet treated as a declared Enemy to him, tho' by many of his Actions he gave a ſeeming Proof of the contrary, as a brief Account of them will ſhew. He with ſome other Lords

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Lords, and divers Members of the Houſe of Commons were indicted of High Treaſon at *Salisbury*, for aſſiſting the Parliament, before Judge *Heath*, *Banks*, *Forſter*, and *Glanvile*, but the Jury would not find him guilty. This might have embitter'd his Spirit againſt the Royal Party; but tho' he was made the Head of an Aſſociation in *Wiltſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, *Devonſhire*, &c. who had a Power given them by the Parliament to appoint Colonels and other Officers, and raiſe Money, was one of the Commiſſioners of the Lords to manage the Admiralty, and after *Eſſex*'s Death was Lord Lieutenant of *Yorkſhire*, we never find him appearing in Arms againſt the King; but on the contrary in the Treaties of Peace he almoſt always made one, and that the chief, particularly at the Treaties of *Uxbridge*, and the Iſle of *Wight*, in the Years 1644 and 1648, in which Stations he behaved himſelf ſo well, that he was allowed 3000 *l. per Ann.* and the Parliament voted, that he ſhould be made a Duke; yet 'tis probable there aroſe ſome Suſpicions of him ſoon after; for *Decemb.* 11. 1645, his Caſtle of *Wreſtel* was ordered to be ſlighted, and a Colonel charged this Earl and *Pembroke* with ſending Money to the King; but he acquitted himſelf ſo well, that his Judges diſcharged him, and left the Colonel in his Hands to proſecute him. This Cloud being blown over, the Keeping of the King's Children was committed to his Care, *viz.* the Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*. He dwelt at *Sion-Houſe* with them; but the Plague breaking out he removed them from thence to his own Houſe, where he provided for them every Ways ſuitable to their high Degree. He carried them at the King's Deſire to *Cauſham*; and when he ſaw the King pleaſed with their Company, he obtained Leave of the Parliament to carry them to him as often as the King pleaſed; and by his Intereſt with the Parliament, when the Duke of *York*'s Allowance was taken off, he obtained ſuch an one as was a liberal Maintenance for them. He died *Octob.* 13. 1668. He had two Wives, *Anne* the Daughter of *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, by whom he had only Daughters, and *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Theophilus* Earl of *Suffolk*, by whom, beſide a Daughter who died in her Childhood, he had

Joceline his Son and Heir. This Name ſeems to be fetched from the Original of this Family by the Female Line, *Joceline de Louvaine*, Son of *Godfrey* Duke of *Brabant* and *Louvain*, and Brother to *Adelicia*, or *Alice*, Queen of *England*, and ſecond Wife of King *Henry* I. by his Marriage with *Agnes* the Heir of *William de Percy*, the laſt Baron of that Family; for this *Agnes*, being ſenſible that ſhe was a great Heir, accepted of the ſaid *Joceline* for her Huſband, upon Condition, that he and his Poſterity ſhould either aſſume the Surname of *Percy*, or bear the Arms of the *Percy's*, relinquiſhing his own; he choſe the former, and from him have all the foregoing Earls deſcended. This Earl took to Wife *Elizabeth* the third Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Wriothesley* Earl of *Southampton*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, (ſole Daughter and Heir to *Elizabeth* his ſecond Wife, Daughter and Coheir to *Francis* Earl of *Chicheſter*) by whom he had Iſſue a Son, named *Henry*, who died an Infant, and two Daughters, one of which only arrived to Woman's Eſtate, named *Elizabeth*, who was firſt married to *Henry Cavendiſh* Earl of *Ogle*, only Son and Heir to *Henry* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, by whom ſhe had no Child, and after to *Charles Seymour* Duke of *Somerſet*, by whom ſhe hath Iſſue now living two Sons, *viz.* *Algernon* Earl of *Hertford*, and the Lord *Percy*. She being an Heireſs hath made a great Addition to the Eſtate of the *Somerſet* Family. This Earl *Joceline* departed this Life beyond Sea at *Turin* in *Savoy*, *May* 21. 1670, and was brought over into *England* to be buried at *Petworth* in *Suſſex*, the ancient Burial Place of the Family, the Manor and Honour of which was obtained by *Joceline* of *Louvaine* of the Earl of *Arundel*, who married his Siſter, Queen *Adeliza*, after King *Henry*'s Deceaſe; ſo that as this Family began with a *Joceline* ſo it ended in one; and 'tis obſervable, that the Manor of *Petworth* remained in the Family, from the Reign of King *Stephen* to that of King *Charles* II. above 500 Years, and is ſtill in Female Heirs Poſterity, as we ſuppoſe.

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After this Earl's Death the Earldom was vacant four Years or more; but at length King *Charles* II. in the 16th Year of his Reign created

George Fitz-Roy, his third Natural Son by *Barbara* Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, who was born at *Oxford December* 1665, Baron of *Pontrefact*, Viſcount *Falmouth*, and Earl of *Northumberland*, and ſix Years after, *viz.* 1682, further advanced him to the Title and Dignity of Duke of *Northumberland*; and in the next Year he was elected Knight of the Garter. Being arrived at full Age, he was by the ſame King his Father put into divers Places of Honour and Truſt, *viz.* In 1701, upon the Death of *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk* he was conſtituted Conſtable of *Windſor* Caſtle and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Surrey*; and after the Death of *Aubery de Vere*, the laſt Earl of *Oxford*, her Majeſty the late Queen ANNE conferred on him the Command of that Earl's Regiment of Horſe, in Exchange for which in 1712 he obtained the ſecond Troop of Life-Guards, Lord Lieutenant of *Berkſhire*, Lieutenant General of her Armies, and one of the Lords of her Privy Council. He married in 1685 *Katherine* the Daughter of *Robert Wheatley* of *Brecknol* in *Berkſhire* Eſq; and Widow of *Thomas Lucy* of *Charlecote* in the County of *Warwick* Eſq; by whom he had no Iſſue, whereupon at his Death this Honour became vacant.

The BARONETS *of this County are,*

	Bar.
William Grey Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Ralph Grey* of *Chillingham* Kt. ſince created Lord *Grey* of *Warke*, and afterward Earl of *Tankerville*, and Lord *Grey*. Extinct. Created *June* 15. 1619. 17 *Jac.* I.	108
Sir *Claudius Forſter* of *Bamborough-Caſtle* Kt. Ext. Created *Mar.* 7. 1619.	121
Sir *John Fenwick* of *Fenwick* Kt. Ext. Created *June* 9. 1628.	255
Sir *William Widdrington* (of old called *Woddrington*) Kt. made Baron *Widdrington*, *Nov.* 10. 19 *Car* I. Created *July* 9. 1642.	401
Sir *Edward Widdrington* of *Cartington*, a Baronet of *Scotland*. Ext. Created an *Engliſh* Baronet *Aug.* 8. 1642.	405
Thomas Haggerſton of *Haggerſton* Eſq; Created *Aug.* 15. 1643.	432
Edward Charleton of *Heſleyſide* Eſq; Ext. Created *Mar.* 6. 1645.	456
Ralph de la Val of *Seaton* Eſq; Created *June* 29. 1660.	510
John Swinburn of *Chap-Eaton* Eſq; Created *Sept.* 27. *ditto*.	563
William Middleton of *Belſey-Caſtle* Eſq; Created *Octob.* 24. 1662.	709
Cuthbert Heron of *Chipches* Eſq; Created *Nov.* 20. *ditto*.	712
Thomas Lorrayne of *Kirke-Harle* Eſq; Created *Sept.* 26. 1664.	746
William Blacket of *Newcaſtle* Eſq; Created *Decemb.* 12. 1673.	808
Sir *William Blacket* of *Newcaſtle upon Tine* Kt. Created *Jan* 23. 1684.	881
Gilbert Delbin of *Finden* Eſq; Created *April* 11. 1704.	942

Perſons

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Perſons of Note, ſaid to be of this County, whoſe Birth-Place or Reſidence is not recorded in our Hiſtory.

THOMAS *Carey* of *Exeter-College*, *Oxford*, a younger Brother of *Henry* Earl of *Monmouth*. He was born in *Northumberland*, while his Father Sir *Robert Carey* was Warden of the Marches toward *Scotland*, and after his good Education proved a very ingenious Poet, and was Author of ſeveral Poems printed ſcatteredly in ſeveral Books, one of which, beginning, *Farewell, Fair Saint, &c.* had a Vocal Compoſition of two Parts ſet to it by the ſometime famed Muſician *Henry Lawes*. Upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion in 1642 he adhered to his Majeſty, being then of the Bed-chamber to, and much eſteemed by, him. But after that good King had loſt his Head, he took it ſo much to Heart, that he fell ſuddenly ſick, and died before the Expiration of the Year 1648, in the 53d Year of his Age, or thereabouts. His Body was ſoon after buried in a Vault (where thoſe of his Family were uſually interred) under St. *John Baptiſt*'s Chapel, within the Precincts of St. *Peter*'s Church *Weſtminſter*.

John Ruſhworth, born of gentile Parents in this County, and educated a while in *Oxford*, but left it before he took any Degree, and admitted himſelf a Student in *Lincolns-Inn*, where he became a Barriſter of Law; but his Genius leading him chiefly to State Affairs, he began early to collect the King's Speeches and Conferences of Parliament, and to obſerve all national Occurrences of Moment in the Star-Chamber, Court of Honour, and Exchequer-Chamber, when all the Judges met upon extraordinary Caſes, and at the Council Table, when any great Cauſes were tried there. He went on Purpoſe to obſerve all Paſſages at the Camp at *Berwick*, and was preſent at the Fight at *Newborn upon Tine*, at the Treaty with the *Scots* at *Rippon*, and at the great Council at *York* in 1640. As he thirſted after the Knowledge of State Affairs, ſo he had all the Opportunities to ſatisfy himſelf in them which he could deſire; for in the Long Parliament he was choſen Aſſiſtant to *Henry Elſing* Clerk of the Houſe of Commons, and was more than once entruſted by both Houſes to carry their Addreſſes to the King at *York*, *Oxford*, *&c.* He being near a-kin to Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, when he was made *Generaliſſimo* of the Parliament Forces, he became his Secretary, and being at *Oxford* he was made Maſter of Arts, and choſen one of the Delegates to decide a Controverſy between the Citizens and Univerſity. In 1651 he was conſtituted one of the Committee to conſult a Reformation of the Common Law. He was choſen a Burgeſs for *Berwick* in the Parliaments that were called in 1658 and 1660, but not in that which met in 1661. He was Secretary to Sir *Orlando Bridgman* ſo long as he was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; and after he was out of that Place he was elected for a Burgeſs of *Berwick* in thoſe three Parliaments which ſat in the Years 1678,

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1679, and at *Oxford*, being never any great Friend to Prelacy. After this he lived retiredly in *Weſtminſter* about ten Years, but being more intent to collect Records and other Papers than Money, though he had as great an Opportunity for this laſt as the former, he ran in Debt, was arreſted, lay ſix Years, and at laſt died, in the King's Bench Priſon in *Southwark*, *Mar.* 19. 1685. *Æt.* 83. and was buried in St. *George's* Church in that Borough, but had no Monument put upon him. He left no Son, only Daughters, of whom Sir *Francis Vane* married one.

His Works, which prove his great Diligence and Labour, are,

I. *Hiſtorical Collections of private Paſſages of State, weighty Matters in Law, and remarkable Proceedings in five Parliaments, beginning* 16 Jac. I. Anno 1618, *and ending* 5 Car. I. 1629, *digeſted in Order of Time.* Lond. 1659. Fol.

II. *Hiſtorical Collections of Matters that happened from the Diſſolution of the Parliament,* Mar. 4. 162⅝, *to the Summoning of that Parliament which met* Apr. 13. 1640, *with an Account of the Proceedings of it,* &c. *In two Vols.* Lond. 1680.

III. *The Trial of* Thomas *Earl of* Strafford, *Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland, *upon an Impeachment of High Treaſon, begun in* Weſtminſter-hall, Mar. 20. 1640, *and continued till Judgment was given* May 10. 1641. *Printed at* London *in* 1680 *in* Fol. In theſe Collections much of the Truth being reported to be concealed, Dr. *Nalſon* hath to vindicate the Truth, publiſhed an impartial Collection from the *Scotch* Rebellion in 1639 to the Murder of King *Charles* I. in 2 Vols. by the King's ſpecial Command in 1682.

IV. *Several Letters to the Parliament, and the particular Members thereof, written in the Times of the Civil Wars, and ſubſcribed by himſelf.*

HAving at length gone through this County in our uſual Method, we think it not reaſonable to diſmiſs it without ſome Conſideration of it, as it was before the happy Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, firſt under one Monarch, and at length under the ſame Government, by the wiſe Conduct of the late Queen ANNE; if for no other Reaſon, yet that every one may be ſenſible of the great Advantages redounding to the Nation in general, but more particularly to this County, with the Miſeries of which no good *Engliſhman* but ought to ſympathize; for

Northumberland bordering ſo near upon *Scotland*, that the River *Tweed* only parts this County from it, was not only, upon every Breach of the Peace between the two Nations, ſubject to Invaſions, Plunderings, Depredations, and the like, which often happened, but even in Times of the profoundeſt Peace there was continual Robbing and Pillaging from the Inhabitants of it. Not but the *Northumbrians* were as guilty as the *Scots* of ſuch Miſdemeanors in ſome Meaſure; but that the *Scots* being the poorer and more warlike, the Inhabitants of this County were the greateſt Sufferers; yet neither Side were ſo ſafe, but, had not their been great Care taken to preſerve the Peace on both Sides, no honeſt induſtrious People would have dwelt in theſe Countries, but large Parts of both Nations would have lain deſolate.

This being wiſely conſidered by our Princes, put them upon making a new Diviſion of this County, eſtabliſhing a particular Government, and making new Laws for it, that the People might dwell in Safety as much as poſſible. And firſt,

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it was settled how far the Marches of *England* towards *Scotland* should extend, *i. e.* how far the Country upon the Confines of *Scotland* was in Danger of the *Scots* Ravagers, and that was settled to be from *Newcastle* and *Perithe*, on that Side of the *Tweed*, and from thence to *Edinburgh* and *Dunfreis* on the other. This being done, this County, from the *Tine* to the Borders of *Scotland*, was, 2. divided into three Marches, (Mr. *Cambden*, thro' some Misinformation, says, there were but two Marches, *viz.* the Middle and Western, which tho' Dr. *Holland* corrects, and calls it the Eastern, yet he adds it not to compleat the Number,) *viz.* the East, West, and Middle Marches, over which, as there was one Warden, who was generally the Duke of *Northumberland*, and under him a Lord Deputy Warden General, which was usually resident to see that all Things necessary for the Safety of these Parts were duly executed, so each of these Marches had their Deputy Warden, whose particular Charge it was to preserve, defend, and keep in Order all Things within their Jurisdiction; and for the greater Security of them all, there were several Castles, always well provided and manned against any sudden Assault, and these were, *viz. Carlisle*, *Berwick*, *Bamburgh*, *Norham*, *Alnwick*, *Werke*, and *Newcastle*. But these Guards being not thought sufficient, there were strong Watches set in every March, at little Distances from one another, in every Village almost and other Places, which were thought most liable to any sudden Irruptions, as Valleys, Fords of Rivers, &c. and over every Watch some of the chiefest Men in the Place were appointed Overseers and Searchers, to see that they were duly set every Night, and as duly attended; for the Inhabitants ever looked upon themselves in continual Danger, and could hardly this Way preserve themselves from grievous Fears.

But notwithstanding this Provision for the Security of these Parts, the Inhabitants could be looked upon no better than in a State of War, till there were Laws made for the better Regulation of the People, and Punishment of Offenders; whereupon it was found necessary, That,

3. A particular Sort of Government, called the March-Courts and March-Laws, should be established in this County so far as the Marches extended, in which the Lord Warden or his Deputies, by the Prince's Commission, should be Supreme Judges. The learned Bishop, Dr. *Nicholson*, then Bishop of *Carlisle*, now of *Londonderry* in *Ireland*, hath given us a large Account of this Constitution in his Book which he intitles *Leges Marchiarum*, or, *The Border-Laws*, to which we must refer our Reader for a more full Information, if he desire it, and therefore shall only here give an Abstract of the Jurisdiction of the March-Courts from the Articles of Enquiry given the Grand Jury in Charge at the Keeping of them, and of the Laws from certain Articles drawn up at *Newcastle*, *Sept.* 12. & 13. 6 *Edw.* VI.

The Charge given the Jury at the Warden-Court was this.

1. That they should enquire of March Treason, that is to say, Whether any *Englishman* trusts, converseth with, or bringeth any *Scotchman* into this Realm in Time of Peace or War, to do any Slaughter, burn, rob, steal, or do any other Offence within this Realm so far as the Borders reach.

2. That they should enquire, Whether any *Englishman* doth aid, receive, accompany, or ride with any *Scotchman* coming into this Realm, in doing any Slaughter, burning, robbing, stealing, or doing any other Offence.

3. Whether any *Englishman* doth harbour, receive, or convey away any *Scotchman*, after he hath slain, robbed, burnt, or stolen within this Realm, either in Body or Goods, or otherwise.

4. If any *Englishman* set forth or support any *Scotchman*, in Time of Peace or War, with any Armour or Artillery belonging to War, as Brigandines, Bills, Halberds, Guns, Bows, Arrows, Daggers, or any other Engines of War, by Reason and Means whereof the Destruction of the Prince's Subjects of this Realm might ensue and follow, without the special Licence

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cence of the Lord Warden for the Time being in Writing.

5. Whether any *Engliſhman* hath ſet forth, given, or ſold any manner of Victuals, as Bread or Corn, that is to ſay, Wheat, Rye, Bigg, Beans, Peaſe, Oats, Oatmeal, Malt, or any other Corn, or carried Leather, Iron, or any other Merchandize belonging to Armour or Artillery, either by Water or by Land, but only to ſuch as have a Licence from the Lord Warden.

6. Whether any *Engliſhman* hath ſold or made over any Horſes, Mares, Geldings, or Nags, at any Time, in Fairs, Markets, or otherwiſe, to any *Scotch* Man or Woman, without ſpecial Licence of the Lord Warden in Writing.

7. If any *Engliſhman* hath attempted or done any Thing towards the Breaking of the Truce or Peace made between the King's Majeſty our Sovereign and the *Scotch* King, or the Commiſſioners or Wardens, to the Subjects and Leige-men of the King of *Scotland*, as in killing any of them, aſſaulting, foraging, or robbing any of them within the Realm of *Scotland*.

8. Whether any *Engliſhman* hath murdered, aſſaulted, affrayed, or robbed any *Scotchman* within this Realm, coming into it by the Authority of a ſafe Conduct, had and obtained of the ſaid Lord Warden, his Deputy or Deputies.

9. If any *Engliſhman* in the Time of War hath given Knowledge or Intelligence of any Exploit, Service, or Inroad, intended or put in Ure by the Lord Warden, his Officers, or any other *Engliſhman* in Time of War.

10. If any *Engliſhman* hath conveyed into the Realm of *Scotland* any of the Coin of Silver or Gold current in this Realm, Plate, or Bullion, above the Value of forty Shillings at any one Time.

11. Whether any *Engliſhman* hath betray'd the Council of any other *Engliſhman*, in doing any Annoyance to *Scotland* in the Time of War, in Malice to the Party, or for any Commodity to ariſe therefrom to himſelf.

12. If any *Engliſhman* or *Scotchman*, within this Realm, undertake to coin any Money, either of the King's Majeſty, or the Coin of any Foreign Prince, and uttereth the ſame.

13. Whether any *Engliſhman* do convoy or make any Appointment with any *Scotchman*, or truſteth or converſeth with them by any manner of Means, rideth, or goeth with any of them, and raiſeth no Fray upon them, without Licence of the Warden, his Deputy or Deputies, or with their Licence to the Prejudice of this Realm, and what cometh thereby from Time to Time.

14. If any *Engliſhman* receive or ſet forth any *Scotchman*, Pilgrims, or others, and them with their Writings and Money receiveth and keepeth, without the Knowledge of the ſaid Warden or his Deputy, or otherwiſe than is accuſtomed by the Order of the Law of the Marches. By this Charge, which obligeth the Jury to enquire into the Breaches of the Law of the Marches, it is eaſy to obſerve the Extent of the Court's Juriſdiction, and what the Laws are which the Court ſought to keep inviolate, by enquiring into the Offenders, that they might be puniſhed for the Breaches of them. However, for a more full and perfect Knowledge of them, we ſhall ſet down the Articles made at *Newcaſtle* by the Lord Deputy Warden General, and the three Deputy Wardens, together with the Captains of the Caſtles above mentioned, for the better Service of the King's Majeſty, the Preſervation of the Commonwealth, and the Peace and Quiet of the Frontiers, *viz.*

1. That Watches be appointed for the Inhabitants of the Marches, and the Places, with the Numbers of the Watches, and other Orders for the ſaid Watches, with Setters, Searchers, and Overſeers, to be written and appointed in as little Time as conveniently may be, and unto the ſame be ſet forth the General Watch, to be kept from henceforth Nightly, according to the ancient Cuſtoms of the Marches.

2. That every Man do riſe and follow the Fray, upon the Blowing the Horn,

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Horn, Shout, or Outcry, upon Pain of Death.

3. That no Man receive, harbour, or lodge, or by any Ways or Means aid or comfort any Rebel, Fugitive, Felon, or Murderer, *Engliſhman* or *Scotchman*, or practiſe with them as Confederates or Aſſociates, upon Pain of Death.

4. That every Gentleman and Subject give Information of any Thief, or Receivers of Theft, to their Knowledge to the Lord Deputy Warden General, or to the Deputy Wardens of the Marches, or to the Sheriff of the County where the Gentleman or Subject dwelleth, that they may be apprehended or dealt with, as the Law directs.

5. That no Man practiſe or join with any Rebel, Thief, or Murderer, but that if any be obſerved ſo to do, they be diſcovered to the Lord Deputy General, and that all ſuch Practices as have been uſed by any of the Subjects with any ſuch Offenders within one Year paſt, be in like manner informed of to the ſaid Deputy Warden General within twenty Days.

6. That all Days of Marches appointed be kept, and none be broken, nor put over, of any of the three Marches of *England*; and that all the Marchers do attend their Deputy Wardens at the ſame and other their Commandment, according to their Duty.

7. That all Officers, Captains, and Gentlemen ſhall abide and dwell upon their own Offices, and at their own Houſes, if any be abſent from the ſame.

8. That no Subject ſpeak with any *Scotchman*, except upon Licence ſo to do from the Lord Deputy Warden General, or the Deputy Wardens within their own Offices and Juriſdictions.

9. That every Captain and every Officer and Gentleman ſee, that the Soldiers and Tenants under their Rule be well horſed according to their Duties and Power.

Theſe Laws, and many others appendant to them, and explanatory of them, notwithſtanding the great Care taken to preſerve them inviolable, were often broken, and almoſt quite aboliſhed by the frequent hoſtile Invaſions of the *Scots*, who, inſtigated by the *French*, their inſeparable Confederates, would not be kept within their own Bounds by any Truces, Leagues Alliances, or any the firmeſt Bonds of Peace whatſoever, tho' almoſt always conquered. By theſe Ruptures the Marches here were put into Confuſion and Diſorder, ſo that upon making of Peace again it was found neceſſary to alter, amend, and explain many Things in the ſtanding Laws and Uſages of the Marches, according to the Emergencies of the Time. This ſuch Perſons will find, who will take the Pains to peruſe and conſider upon the Articles of Peace made, concluded, and agreed upon between King *Henry* III. and the King of *Scots* by their Commiſſioners, *Anno Chriſti* 1249; and again between *Henry* VI. and *James* King of *Scots*, *Anno* 1449; and again between King *Edward* IV. and *James* King of *Scots*, *Anno* 1464; and again between King *Henry* VIII. and *James* V. King of *Scots*, *Anno Domi.* 1533; and again between King *Edw.* VI. and *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, *Anno* 1548; with whom Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth* renewed the Treaty of Peace, as the latter did with *James* VI. King of *Scots*, who, by his Acceſſion to the *Engliſh* Throne at her Death, put an End to the miſchievous Enmities of the two Nations.

The Government thus eſtabliſhed and regulated, good Laws made and promulgated, and continual Watches kept Day and Night, the Lord *Wharton*, Lord Deputy General of the Marches, a moſt excellent and wiſe Governour, as well as extreamly active and vigilant, found, that thro' the Subtlety and Daringneſs of the *Scots* great Inconvenience and Spoil had annoyed ſundry Parts of the Frontiers within the Eaſt, Middle, and Weſt Marches, to the Impoveriſhment of his Majeſty's good People inhabiting there; whereupon, as he thought it the Office of every good Subject to prevent as much as in him lies ſuch calamitous Accidents, ſo he believed it much more incumbent upon him, as an Officer eſpecially entruſted with the Guardianſhip and Protection of theſe Marches, to deviſe and put in Action ſuch Contrivances as in his Judg-

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ment might moſt effectually do it; whereupon, in his Letter to the Gentlemen of the Marches he makes theſe Propoſals.

"For as much as one great Occaſion "of their being ſubject ſo much to the "Spoil and Depredations ſeemeth to have "proceeded from Want of Care and "good Order, in ſtrengthening the Coun-"try by their Labours, as they might "and ought to have done; therefore, "minding their Help and Security as "much as poſſible, and conſidering, that "the ſame ſpecially lieth in ſtrengthening "the Country with Incloſures, Hedges, "and Ditches, whereby may enſue much "Wealth and Advantage to the People, "both by Tillage and Paſture; and, by "ſtraitening the Paſſes, much greater "Security, the Watches for the future "being more eaſy to be kept, to the "great Safety, Comfort, and Profit of "the People, he deſired them, and by "his Letter authorized and commanded "them, in his Highneſs King *Edward* the "Sixth's Name, immediately upon Sight "thereof to take a perfect View of all "the Grounds, Arable, Paſture, and "Commons, and all the ſame advisedly "weighing and conſidering, to cauſe all "ſuch Portions thereof, as be convenient "for Tillage, Meadows, or Grazing, to "be incloſed with Ditches five Quarters "in Breadth and ſix Quarters in Depth, "and to be double ſet with quick Wood, "and hedged above three Quarters high, "giving Order and ſtrait Charge, with-"out Delay, to the ſeveral Lordſhips, "Townſhips, Hamlets, and the Inhabi-"tants, Farmers, and Occupiers, for the "Doing and Working thereof as you "ſhall think fit; ſo that it may be finiſh-"ed with moſt poſſible Speed, from Time "to Time and Year to Year, making an Eſti-"mation, by the Valuation of the Rents "and Quantity of Grounds, how many "Roods of the ſaid Ditches and Hedges "ſhall be yearly made within your Cir-"cuits by every Perſon; and if any Diſ-"putes ariſe, he ordered them to certify "him, that he might adviſe with learned "Counſel, and with their own Conſent "determine their Titles, minding the "Good of the Commonwealth only, and "not the Hurt of any Man's Inheritance. "Dated at the Caſtle of *Alnwick*, Jan. "31. 1552," a few Months before King *Edward's* Death.

With this Letter his Lordſhip ſent a Liſt of ſuch Perſons as he had appointed Commiſſioners to ſee his Project for Incloſures put in Execution in the Eaſt and Middle Marches; but after King *Edward's* Death Times grew troubleſom, Queen *Mary* obtaining the Throne with Difficulty, and ſhedding ſo much Blood as ſhe ſeemed to delight in little elſe ever after, as the Martyrdom of Many good Men and Women, even to the laſt of her Breath, prove; ſo that if this wiſe Project of the Lord *Wharton* were ever put in Execution it went on but ſlowly, till the Reign of her Siſter and Succeſſor, Queen *Elizabeth*; however, that Lord was confident, that if it was well executed, it would be a great Honour and Convenience to the King's Majeſty, and his Succeſſors a great Advantage to all the three Marches, and all the North-Parts of the Realm, keeping them in Peace, and furniſhing them with greater Abilities for waging War.

But theſe wiſe Proviſions for the Safety and Peace of the Borderers not being ſufficient to effect the End intended, other Expedients were found out, to bring about the intended Purpoſe, by inſtilling good Principles into ſome, and terrifying others, that all might either conſciencioufly avoid ſuch Crimes as were prejudicial to the People in general, or not dare for Fear of Puniſhment to commit them; and for that Reaſon 'twas agreed,

1. That Miniſters of God's Word ſhould be planted at every Border Church, to inform the lawleſs People of their Duty, and to watch over their Manners: and that the principal Inhabitants of each Pariſh ſhall put in Surety to their Prince, for due Reverence to be paid to their Paſtors in their Offices, and Safety of their Perſons; and that to that Effect Order be timely taken for the Reparation of the decayed Churches within the Bounds of each of the Marches by the Lord Warden or his Deputies. And becauſe it was found, that the Original of moſt of the Miſchiefs done in the Marches proceeded from certain idle Perſons, who getting

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getting into Company with others allured them into such evil Actions, therefore it was statuted and ordained by the Kings of *England* and *Scotland*,

2. That the Wardens of each March should for the future take good Heed in their respective Marches, that none of the broken Borderers be suffered to have or keep in their Companies any idle Persons, not employed in any honest Service or Trade; and likewise, that no idle Persons be suffered to remain in the Border Villages or Alehouses, certifying such as shall receive them upon their Ground, that they shall be as liable to Punishment for their so doing as if they had actually received the Goods by them stolen. But in Regard that it was a great Encouragement to Criminals, *viz.* Murderers, Thieves, and other Felons, that having committed such Wickednesses they might escape Punishment by flying to the contrary Side, *viz.* out of the *English* into the *Scotch* Marches, or *econtrà*, therefore it was constituted, appointed, and ordained between the said Kings,

3. That all Murderers, Thieves, Robbers, and other Evil-doers, should be punished in this Manner and Form, *viz.* If any Subject of the King of *England* do violently kill any of the Subjects of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, the Warden of the Marches of *England*, or his Deputy, shall with all Care and Diligence follow and prosecute such a Murderer, that he may be taken and brought to Justice; and if he be lawfully convicted by the Laws of the Marches, then the Warden of the Marches of *England* shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, such a Murderer so convicted to the Warden of the Marches of *Scotland*, to be punished with Death. And so it was again agreed in the Case of stolen Goods, That if any of the Subjects of the Princes aforesaid have stolen any Thing out of the Marches of the other Prince, and after the Theft committed flieth into the Marches, or Land of the Prince to whom he is subject, it shall be lawful for him, who hath had the Injury or Wrong done him, freely, by the Authority of this Ordinance, without any Letter of safe Conduct, to follow the said Offender into the Marches or Land into which the Evil-doer is gone, and, taking with him some Person of good Fame, and declaring the Cause of his Entry, go after the Offender, that he may find him, and bring him to condign Punishment.

These were the Laws and Rules made and ordained for the Preservation of Property, Safety, and Peace in these Marches: It now remains briefly to shew how all these Marches were ordered and disposed for the Security of the Inhabitants against any sudden Irruptions and warlike Attempts, which very often happened between these two stout Nations; for the *Scots* seldom observed the Peace long, and the *English* seldom let their Injuries pass unrevenged. This we shall do by considering each March by it self.

1. The Western Marches were naturally so strong and commodious of themselves, having many good Houses, which by the Prince's Licence were embattel'd and turned into Castles, that laterward with the debatable Lands, which for some Reigns were claimed by both Nations, and so under Debate or Dispute, but at length were made the King of *England*'s Inheritance, being well planted with stout Men and good Fortresses, to receive Horsemen convenient, the Subjects of them being kept in due Obedience would not only be able to defend themselves, but in War would much overmatch all the West-Marchers of *Scotland*, and annoy the People in the Middle Marches, and without the Bounds of both, if the Order and Chance were good. Officers in Fortresses and Garrisons worthy Men, and such as have the Farms and Lordships faithful and brave; and no doubt but these Marches being thus ordered would in Times of Peace be very wealthy and prosperous.

2. The East Marches had *Berwick*, *Norham*, and *Warke*, the King's Fortresses, well manned and provided; and when Wars arose, being able to receive a good Number of Horsemen, and maintain the same, could do notable Service. The Deputy Warden of these Marches was to

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lie at *Ytal*, the King's Houſe, and a convenient Garriſon of the Men of that Baronage being ſettled at *Warke*, and furniſhed with Horſemen, the Houſes and Fortreſſes being well kept, and the Inhabiters about the ſame, theſe Marches well ordered in their Farms, and Livings convenient, were made, tho' generally eſteemed the weakeſt, ſo ſtrong, that by the Strength of their Horſemen, and Wiſdom and Vigilancy of their Governors, they were not only able to defend themſelves, but annoy the Enemy, and that with little Charge to the King.

3. The Middle Marches are a ſtrong Country, altho' not with Fortreſſes, nor with a great Number of good Men, yet the Nature of the Ground is ſuch, that from the Eaſt Side of the *Chyviot* towards the Eaſt Marches in *Cryſſop* no Army with Ordnance can enter, nor with a great Power of Men, except to their great Hazard; ſo that the Officers here, with Intelligence, wiſe Foreſight, Obedience of the Subject, and with good Order doing their Duties, the People, both in Peace and War, are not only ſtrongly ſeated for their own Defence, but are almoſt beyond any Attempt of an Enemy, becauſe the *Scots* cannot come to them but between *Cheviot* and *Criſſope*, which is from twelve to ſixteen Miles, or thereabouts, thro' a moſt dangerous Paſſage, which is a great Advantage for theſe Marchers. *Harbottle* is the moſt convenient Houſe for the Deputy Warden of theſe Middle Marches.

This is all we meet with obſervable about the Marches of *England*, and the Government thereof. They were called Marches, becauſe they were Countries that are ſeated againſt another Country or Realm, often at Enmity with them, on which Account the Inhabitants muſt needs be and always continue in their Settlemenss for Service, to annoy and defend, as Times ſerve, and always like Marchers to be ready for ſuch Attempts. This Government continued till the Reign of King *James* I. by whom the Kingdoms were united under one Head. 'Tis thought Queen *Elizabeth* never would marry, tho' ſought to for that End by many Princes, becauſe ſhe would put an End to the continual Wars and Quarrels of the two Kingdoms, which would never have ceaſed any other Way. When the firſt Inſtitution of this Diviſion was made we cannot diſcover; and 'tis not material for us ſo to do; we know it was ancient; the *Percy's* were Lord Wardens *6 Edw.* III. a long Time for a Nation to be vexed with continual Ravages and Diſcord. 'Tis our Happineſs, and particularly of this County, that we have ſeen an End of it, not ſo much in the Union under King *James* I. as that made by Act of Parliament in Queen ANNE's Reign, which extinguiſhed for ever, we hope, thoſe Coals of Diſcord, which were kindled by ſome Malecontents of that Nation ſince the Revolution. And may the Name of Marches be ever buried in Oblivion, as they are almoſt; may the Borderers of *England* and *Scotland* live in Love and Unity, and as we are now made one under one Head and Government, let us be of one Heart and one Mind, united in Intereſt, and unanimous againſt the common Enemy, that the Name of *Britain* may be the Terrour and Veneration of the whole World; and let all true *Britains*, *Scoto-Cambro-Anglo-Britanni*, ſay *Amen*.

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The Natural Hiſtory of this County.

THIS County, extending the farthest North of any Part of *England*, and bordering upon *Scotland* many Miles beyond any other Northern County, the River *Tweed* only parting them, partakes very much of the Roughneſs and Barrenneſs of that Nation as to the Soil, and Unpoliſhedneſs as to their Cuſtom and Manners; yet as no Countries but have ſomething peculiar and remarkable, and ſometimes excelling moſt others, ſo this, tho' remote from the Politeneſs and Fruitfulneſs of the Southern Parts of *England*, hath ſome Things which it may be counted ſuper-eminent for, as will appear by a particular Survey of what Nature hath endowed it withal.

1. And of the Men and Inhabitants of of it; for Providence ſuits the People to their Habitations, as every Region produceth Fruits according to its Clime. I confeſs it is but a blackiſh Character, which *Æneas Silvius*, afterwards Pope *Pius* II. gives of this County, when being ſent Ambaſſador into *Scotland* his Curioſity led him to croſs the *Tweed*, and take a curſory View of the Borders of *England*. He ſaith, in his own Life, written by himſelf, as 'tis ſet down in Mr. *Cambden*, "That coming to a large Village about "the Sun-ſet, he alighted at a Country-"man's Houſe, where he ſupped with "the Curate of the Place, and his Hoſt. "The Table was plentifully furniſhed "with Pottage, Hens, and Geeſe, but "had neither Wine nor Bread. All the Men "and Women in the Town flocked to ſee "him, as ſome ſtrange Sight, asking the "Curate who he was, what he came for, "and whether he was a Chriſtian. *Æneas*, "being forewarned of the Scarcity of the "Country, had procured of a Monaſtery "adjoining a Rundlet of Wine and ſome "Loaves of Bread, which being brought "to the Table the People were aſtoniſhed "at them, becauſe they had never ſeen "any before. Big-belly'd Women came "to the Table, and having handled the "Bread and ſmelt on the Wine, begged "a Taſte, ſo that there was no Avoiding "to deal the Whole among them. After "Supper, a Fear of an Invaſion from "the *Scots*, who often at low Water "croſſed the *Tweed* to pillage and rob, "diſperſed the Company, all but the "Women, many of whom were very "beautiful, whom they left behind, be-"cauſe they thought the *Scots* would not "harm them, not looking upon Whore-"dom as an ill Thing) and left *Æneas* "alone in his Bedchamber, which was a "Stable." This Quotation Mr. *Cambden* produceth to prove the Roughneſs and Rudeneſs of the *Northumbrians*, as agreeing with their Way of Living and Behaviour when he was with them; but the Author of the Additions aſſures us, that ſuch a Deſcription is not their Due at this Day, whatever it was in Mr. *Cambden*'s Time; for he ſays, "That the *Northumbrians* Tables are "as well ſtock'd as ever with Hens and Geeſe. "Strangers are now no Novelties to them,

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" the Roads between *Edinburgh* and *Newcastle* being as much frequented by Travellers of all Nations as almoſt any other in the Kingdom. A Rundlet of red Wine is a greater Rarity in a Countryman's Houſe even in *Middleſex* it ſelf than on the Borders of *Northumberland*, where you ſhall more commonly meet with great Store of good Claret than in the Villages of almoſt any other County in *England*. That Wine is not the conſtant Drink of the Country is no more to be wonder'd at than that *Yorkſhire* Ale is not common in *Italy*. Whoredom is reckoned as ſcandalous a Vice here as in other Places, and it would be our Happineſs if it were as little uſed in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom as it is here. The Country-keeper is able to inform us, That the Moſs-trooping Trade, *i. e.* Robbing and Pillaging, is very much laid aſide, and that a ſmall Sum will recompence all the Robberies that are yearly committed in this County; for ſince the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* have been united, their Enmity hath ceaſed ſo far as to take away all Pretences of hoſtile Invaſions, under which Thieves and Robbers ſheltered themſelves; ſo that now Mens Perſons are as ſafe, and their Goods as ſecure here upon the Borders, as in moſt of the civilized Kingdoms of *Europe*. In a Word, the Gentry of *Northumberland* are generally Perſons of Addreſs and Breeding, and Preſervers of the old *Engliſh* Hoſpitality in their Houſes; and the Peaſants are as knowing a People, and courteous to Strangers, as the People uſually are in any other County." This may vindicate the *Northumbrians* from the harſh Character of *Æneas*, approved by Mr. *Camden*, ſo that no more needs be added, but that they are generally ſtout and hardy, healthy and ſtrong, witty and ingenious, and many of them long-lived; of which Dr. *Fuller* in his Worthies gives us a very notable Inſtance in one Mr. *Michael Vivan*, Parſon of *Lesbury* in this County, who at a Hundred and ten Years old could read a ſmall Print without Spectacles, had Hair come again like a Child's, flaxen, cut three Teeth within two Years, not then come to their Perfection, and thought himſelf as ſtrong then as he had been twenty Years before. He was hearty and chearful, but ſtooped very much. He died in 1659.

2. The Air of this County is very healthful and pleaſant, as may very well be judged, not only becauſe it is high and mountainous, but from the long Lives of the Inhabitants; for ſince bad Air breeds many fatal Diſeaſes, it is a ſure Conſequence, that a wholeſome Air preſerves Mens Conſtitutions ſound and healthy. It is true, that a large Part, *viz.* all the Eaſt Side of this County is waſh'd by the *Britiſh* or *Germain* Ocean, which in many Counties renders the Air of the Places adjoining very noiſom and ſickly; but ſince this County is fulleſt of good Towns and Inhabitants upon the Sea-Coaſts, it is a ſure Sign that the Air is at leaſt tolerably good, and the Sea, being ſandy on the Coaſts, ſends not forth ſuch nauſeous and unhealthy Vapours as it does where the Banks are muddy and ouzy.

3. The Soil is of various Kinds, on the upper Surface it is very fruitful upon the Sea-Coaſts, if it be well husbanded and tilled; and by the River *Tine* there are on both Sides very large Meadows. The Weſtern Parts are indeed very mountainous, but afford good Paſture for Sheep; and tho' theſe Northern Parts are generally cold, yet the Shepherds here, being defended by the Mountains, can dwell in their little Huts, called *Sheals*, or *Shealings*, and attend their Flocks almoſt all the Summer in the open Fields. Theſe Mountains, while *England* and *Scotland* were two Kingdoms, were a great Defence to that Side of the County againſt the Invaſions of the *Scots*; and tho' (praiſed be God) that Benefit is now taken away, yet they are of no ſmall Uſe to defend the more fruitful Parts of the County from the North and Weſt Winds. In the Tops of ſome of theſe Mountains, eſpecially in *North Tindale* and *Readſdale*, are ſuch Bogs as are not to be croſſed by ordinary Horſemen; and therefore the Inhabitants have an Art of training up ſome of their

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Horſes, which they call *Big-Troiters*, to paſs over them without Danger. One of theſe Mountains, called *Readſquire*, pours out from its Bowels a large River, called *Read*, which, falling down like a Cataract ſeveral Yards, becomes a large Torrent, and, having run many Miles, in which it receives into it by the Way a good Number of ſmall Brooks, empties it ſelf into the *North Tine*, near *Billingham*, at an Hamlet, called from it *Readeſmouth*.

The ſubterraneous Store of this County conſiſts chiefly in that we commonly call Sea-coal, not that the Sea produceth it, but becauſe, tho' it be dug out of the Ground as the other Coal, which in other Counties is called Pit-Coal; is, yet it is brought to all the other Parts of *England*, and carried out into *Scotland* and *France*, and *Flanders* by Sea, and thence is called Sea-Coal, as coming to ſuch as uſe it, by Sea only, or chiefly. We find here indeed no Mines of Braſs, Copper, or Lead, as there are in other Counties; but ſo long as the Coal-Mines here are ſo many and large, this County hath no Reaſon to envy the Product of richer Minerals in others, ſo long as they are not ſo plentiful nor uſeful. It is almoſt impoſſible to expreſs the vaſt Trade that is brought into this Country by the Tranſportation of Coals to all Parts. There are always lying at *Sheals*, near the *Tine*'s Mouth, Fleets of Ships of ſeveral Hundred Sail, crouding for Loading, which they wait for from *Newcaſtle*, where the largeſt Mines are, and carry into all Parts: *London* alone is ſaid to ſpend ſix Hundred Thouſand Chaldron of Coals in a Year; and if ſo, what immenſe Quantities muſt be conſumed in all other Places? So that had this People Mines of Gold and Silver in ſuch ſmall Quantities as they are found in theſe Climates, they would over-look them to follow the Coal-Trade; for truly ſpeaking, it is not only in it ſelf very gainful, but is the Foundation of all other Traffick, the Ships that carry out their Coal bringing home with them all Sorts of rich Merchandizes to furniſh all theſe Northern Parts.

4. The Waters of this County are very plentiful; but here are no Mineral Waters ſo far as we can find. The River *Tine*, which parts this County from *Durham*, and upon which *Newcaſtle* ſtands, is a very noble River, being navigable from *Tinmouth* to *Newcaſtle*. This River ſpreads it ſelf far and near in this County; for towards the South it comes out of *Cumberland*, and having paſſed *Alſtenmoor* receiveth the two Rivers, Eaſt and Weſt *Alon*, and joins the other Branch of the *Tine* near *Hexham*. This Branch is called *South Tine*. The other Branch ariſeth near *Bilkirk*, at a Mountain called the *Tine Head*, and having received the little River *Shele*, joins with the *Read* near *Billingham*, and then runs in a ſtreight Courſe to *Hexham*, where it unites with the *South Tine*, and ſo goes on in a full Stream to *Tinmouth*, where it falls into the Sea. This Branch is called the *North Tine*. Beſides this there are other Rivers worth our Notice, as the *Blythe*, the *Wentsbeck*, the *Coquet*, the *Aln*, *Rawbent*, and *Till*, but the Chief of them is the River *Tweed*, which parts *England* and *Scotland*. This River is notable for the Salmon Fiſhery, of which Fiſh there is ſo great Store and Plenty in this River, that the Fiſhermen ſay, that they often take great Numbers of them at one Draught. The Lords of the Manors adjoining have the Property of the Fiſhery, which they let out to Fiſhermen, who have every one his Metes and Bounds ſet out for them as far as each Manor goes. The Salmons which theſe Men catch are dried, and being barrelled up are tranſported beyond Sea; but being eaten freſh are purchaſed at ſuch eaſy and cheap Rates, that a Man may buy one of the largeſt for a Shilling, and boil it and eat it while the Heart is yet alive, a Thing frequently practiſed in this Place. The Largeneſs and Cheapneſs of this Fiſh makes it much coveted by Houſekeepers, who have large Families, and ſo often eaten, that it is ſaid, that the Servants, when they are to be hired, do uſually indent with their Maſters to feed them with Salmon only ſome Days in the Week, that they may not be cloyed with too often eating them, other Proviſion being ſcarce and dear here.

Much

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Much the greater Part of the *Roman* Wall, or *Vallum*, which being built by the Emperor *Severus*, to keep out the *Picts* and *Scots* from ravaging and ſpoiling the Southern Parts of the Iſle, is ſtill remaining in ſome Places, and was drawn croſs this County from the River *Irthing* almoſt to *Tinmouth*, and therefore might better have deſerved our Conſideration here than in *Cumberland*, where we have done it; but we, following Mr. *Cambden*'s Method, were not aware of this Miſtake, and ſo ſhall now refer the Reader to our Account of *Cumberland*, where we have at large diſcourſed of it, and ſhall now conclude our Natural Hiſtory of this County with a Catalogue of the more rare Herbs found in it.

Chamæpericlymenum, *Dwarf Honey-Suckle*, growing on the Weſt Side of the North End of the higheſt of the *Cheviot-Hills* in great Plenty.

Echium Marinum, *Sea-Bygloſs*, at *Scrammerſton-Mills* near *Berwick*.

Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa, *glabra*, *minor latifolia*, *The leſſer*, *ſmooth leaved*, *codded Willow-Herb* on *Cheviot-Hills*, by the Springs and Rivulets of Water.

Pyrola Alſines Flore, *Winter-Green*, *with Chickweed Flowers*, on the farther Side of the *Picts* Wall from *Hexham* Northward, and among the Heath on the Mountains near *Harbottle*.

Raphanus Ruſticanus, *Horſe-Radiſh*, near *Alnwick* and elſewhere in Ditches.

Eryngium Vulgare, *Common Eryngo*, on the Shore called *Frier-Gooſe* near *Newcaſtle*.

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County.

Northumberland was one of the firſt *Saxon* Kingdoms that received the Chriſtian Religion. *Auguſtine* and his Companions converted *Ethelbert* the King of *Kent* and his Subjects; and *Ethelburga*, King *Ethelbert*'s Daughter, was the Means of bringing Chriſtianity into this Kingdom of *Northumberland*, as will be manifeſt from this following Account. *Edwin* the eighth King of *Northumberland* having, after a tedious Exile, recovered his Father *Ella*'s Kingdom, by the Help of *Redwald* King of the *Eaſt Angles*, and having buried his firſt Wife, became an earneſt Suitor for the Lady *Ethelburga*, Daughter of *Ethelbert* late King of *Kent*, and Siſter of *Eadbald* then reigning there, and to that End ſent Ambaſſadors to King *Eadbald*'s Court, to deſire he might have her for his Wife, but was anſwered, that it was not lawful for a Chriſtian Virgin to be eſpouſed to a Pagan, leſt the Faith and Sacraments of the Heavenly King ſhould be prophaned, by matching with an Earthly King, that knows not how to worſhip God aright. King *Edwin*, having underſtood by his Ambaſſadors of how great Beauty, Modeſty, and Goodneſs the Lady was, was ſo pleaſed with the Thoughts of her, that out of Love to her he condeſcended that ſhe ſhould retain her Chriſtian Religion, and enjoy the Society of the Chriſtians, both Men, Women, Prieſts, and Servants, her Attendants in his Court, promiſing further, that if upon Examination he found it the

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most holy and fittest for the Divine Service, he would embrace it himself. These Covenants being confirmed, the Lady, accompany'd with *Paulinus* the Reverend Bishop, and an honourable Retinue, all of them Christians, came to King *Edwin's* Court, and with great Joy she was espoused to him to be his Queen.

Paulinus, being thus settled in King *Edwin's* Court for a Time, used all Means, both by Instruction and Example, to convert both him and his Subjects, daily preaching to them the Gospel, and causing his Fellow Christians to attend constantly on Divine Service, to hear the Word, and receive the Sacraments, that if he could not convert the Pagans he might at least confirm his own People. Near three Years were thus spent before he had any probable Hopes of Success; but at length two Things happened, which conduced much to the King's Conversion, *viz. Quinchelme*, the *West-Saxon* King, much envying the Greatness and Prosperity of *Edwin*, not only proclaimed War against him, but sent a Russian, one *Eumerus*, with a poisoned Dagger to kill him, who accordingly coming to his Court under the Name of an Embassador, and entertaining him with a fine Speech, on a sudden drew out his Dagger, and made at him, but being espied by one of his Guard, named *Lilla*, he so interposed, that he himself was killed, but the King escaped with a slight Hurt. *Paulinus* upon this Occasion applied himself to the King, to make him sensible of his Deliverance; and telling him, that since God had by his special Providence saved his Life, he ought to become his Servant, so far prevailed, that he promised him, that if he did conquer this treacherous *West-Saxon* King, with his Adherents, he would become a Christian. An unbecoming Capitulation! yet thus far pleasing to *Paulinus*, that it removed all Opposition to the Baptism of his Daughter, which was born at the same Time, and being christened by *Paulinus* was named *Eanfleda*, being the first of the *Northumbrians* that received the Sacrament of Baptism.

King *Edwin*, after these Things, was busied some Time in his Wars with the *West-Saxon* King, but at length overcame him, and either killed or took Prisoner all that had conspired his Death, and returned victorious into his own Country; but still he demurred about his Promise of embracing Christianity. Long and much he debated about it with himself, being unwilling rashly to determine a Matter of so great Moment. He was well enough satisfy'd in the Goodness of the Christians, and their Religion, but was loath to abandon the Religion of his Forefathers; however, that he might not be thought to falsify his Word without a just Reason, he summoned his Council to consult with them about it. Among many Debates these two Passages there were, which much helped forward his Conversion; the one was spoken by *Coyfi*, the prime Pagan Priest, who said, *Surely the Gods we serve have no Power; for none hath served them more devoutly than myself, and yet others receive more and greater Favours. If they were Gods of any Goodness or Activity, they would be most beneficial to their best Worshippers.* Another unknown Courtier added, *Man's Life is like a Sparrow flying thro' a Room, which we see a little while, but he is soon gone, whither we know not, nor whence he came; such is Man's Soul, we can give some Account of it while it is in the Body, but where it was before, or how it fareth after we know not. If therefore* Paulinus's *Preaching can certainly inform us of the State of the Soul after this Life, he deserveth in my Opinion to be entertained.* *Edwin*, whom the God, whom *Paulinus* had preach'd, had so eminently preserved and prospered, having before received from him the most satisfactory Account of the Being of the Soul both here and hereafter, without farther Delay cordially embraceth Christianity, and with many of his Nobles and Multitudes of his Subjects was solemnly baptized by *Paulinus* in the little Church of St. *Peter* at *York*, which was hastily set up by him for that Purpose, and afterward changed into a larger and fairer Fabrick.

King *Edwin*, being thus converted, as he was long, yea tedious in turning to, so he was the more zealous for, Christianity, after he had embraced it, and to

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that End calling his Council again, consisting of such Nobles as had been baptized with him, it was concluded, that from henceforth the true God should be worshipped, and the Altars of their Idols overthrown. Who should undertake this ungrateful Work was some Question among them; but at length *Coifi*, the Idol Chief-Priest, offered himself, as fittest for that Purpose, it being an exemplary Proof of his Conversion solemnly to demolish what he had before so superstitiously adored. Whereupon, arming himself with Sword and Lance against the Insults and Opposition of the superstitious Rabble, he marches at the Head of the Nobles and Guards, pulls down the Altars and Images of their Idol Gods, and demolisheth their Temples. *Bede* tells us, that in his Times there remained, not far from *York*, at *Godmundingham*, called by him *Getmund in Gaham*, which is situate near the River *Derwent*, some Ruins of them. Nor did King *Edwin*'s Zeal stop here; for being sensible of the miserable Condition of Idolaters, he was restless till he had perswaded *Erpenwald*, King of the *East-Angles*, to embrace the Christian Faith, but so much to the Discontent of his Subjects, that they presently enter'd into a Conspiracy to kill him, and accordingly did it by the Hands of one *Richebert*, a Pagan Ruffian. However, Christianity flourish'd all his Reign, which lasted ten Years after his Conversion, and *Paulinus*, being consecrated Bishop of *York* by *Justus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, saw the Fruits of his Labours to his great Joy.

But as all Things in this World are subject to Change; the Sun is sometimes eclipsed in his Glory, and the fairest Day hath a cloudy Sky; such was the Fortune of this good King. God was pleased to suffer Enemies to rise up against him, *Penda*, the stout *Mercian* King, envying his Happiness, and *Cadwallo*, the *Britain*, seeking to recover his Right, (as he esteemed it) confederated together to make War upon this excellent Prince, who, meeting them in a large Plain called *Hethfield*, *Oct.* 4. 633, came to a Battle, in which, after a long and bloody Fight, King *Edwin* was slain, with Prince *Offrid* his Son, and his whole Army either put to the Sword or most shameful Flight. *Paulinus*, seeing all Things in his Province to be full of Trouble and Danger, sailed away into his own Country, where the Bishoprick of *Rochester* happening just then to be vacant, he was intreated to take upon him the Care of it, and having governed that See 17 Years, he died *Oct.* 10. 1644. *Bede* gives us this Description of him. He was a Person of a tall Stature, something stooping, having black Hair, a lean Countenance, and a thin and crooked Nose, which made his Aspect both venerable and terrible at once. He was buried in the Chapel of St. *Andrew* the Apostle, which King *Ethelbert* had built in the City of *Rochester* aforesaid.

After the Death of King *Edwin* his Kingdom of *Northumberland* was again divided into Parts, *viz.* *Bernicia*, reaching from the River *Tees* to *Edinburgh Frith*, of which *Eanfrith*, the Son of *Ethelfrid the Wild*, became King, and *Deira*, (from whence some say *Deirham*, or *Durham*, is derived) which lay between the *Tees* and *Humber*, of which *Osrick* the Son of *Alfrid*, King *Edwin*'s Uncle, became King. These both proved Apostates from the Christian Faith; for tho' in King *Edwin*'s Reign they had lived in Banishment among the *Scots* and *Redshanks*, and there had been baptized, yet, upon their Return into their own Country, they renounced their Christian Profession, and embraced their former Superstitions and Idolatry; but this their Apostacy (saith *Bede*) was not long after, justly punished; for *Cadwallader* King of the *Britains*, with worthy Vengeance, slew them both the next Summer, harassed their Country, and made a lamentable Desolation, till *Oswald*, a Person of the Blood Royal, and next Heir, came to be King of *Northumberland*, having with a small Army, strengthened with his Prayers and the Sign of the Cross (which, according to the Custom of those Times was usually erected upon like Occasions), routed *Cadwallader* and his Army.

No sooner was *Oswald* thus settled in his Kingdom of *Northumberland*, but he took

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took special Care for the Salvation of his Subjects, by providing such Pastors as might instruct them in the Doctrine of Christ, which, because he found his Kingdom altogether destitute of, he sent into *Scotland* (the Place of his own Education) for a Bishop, and some eminent Teachers; one was sent by the *Scotch* Bishops, who was of a rough and hasty Disposition, (his Name we cannot discover) and because he was not so successful among the *English* as he expected, perhaps, because his Language was not well understood, nor reverenced according to his Dignity, he returned into *Scotland*, and reported to the Bishops, then met in a Synod, that the *English* were of a barbarous and untameable Temper, altogether uncapable of the Christian Doctrine.

Aidan, an Holy Priest, brought up in the Monastick Discipline in the Island of *Hy*, was present in the Council, and turning himself to the Priest, (for it doth not appear that he was a Bishop) who was come from *Northumberland*, said, That better Things were to be hoped of our neighbouring Nation; if the Christian Faith increased little or nothing among the *English* while he preached to them, perhaps it ought to be imputed rather to the over Rigidness of the Preacher than the Unbelief of the People that heard him; whereupon he propounded, that a Person of a more mild and winning Temper should be sent, who, by his Gentleness and prudent Simplicity, might gain the Affections of such a rude Nation. This Advice pleased the whole Assembly, and the Work was unanimously imposed upon *Aidan* himself. *Aidan*, being thus made Bishop of *Northumberland*, went immediately into his Province, and governed it with great Diligence and Success; for tho' he was not perfect at first in the *English* Language, and so scarce understood by the *Northumbrians*, yet by King *Oswald's* Interpreting to the People what *Aidan* preached to them, they both made a perfect Preacher; and his Sermons, tho' at second Hand, the same Spirit working in both, proved effectual for the Conversion and Salvation of many Souls. Our Historians say, that the united Endeavours of the King and Bishop produced such an Increase of Proselites to the Church, that it was reported, that in seven Days Time fifteen Thousand Christians received Baptism, and many of them forsaking the Pleasures of the World betook themselves to a religious and solitary Life. *Aidan* entered upon his See, *Anno* 635, which he settled by *Oswald's* Grant of his Petition at *Lindisfarn*, a small Island on the Northern Shore of *England*, made so only by swelling Tides, for at Ebb it is joined to the main Land of *England* by a Ridge of sandy Earth. Here he lived in the holy Society of his Clergy, and from thence it had the Denomination of the *Holy Island*. But tho' this holy Bishop confined himself to so narrow a Spot of Land his Diocese was very large, for the Bishops of *Lindisfarn* presided over the whole Kingdom of *Northumberland*, according to the Church Discipline in Use among the *English*, down to the Times of *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *viz.* That every Kingdom should have a peculiar Bishop presiding over it, who, tho' he succeeded *Paulinus* in governing, yet obtained not the same Dignity; for *Paulinus* had the Pall and Title of a Metropolitan conferred on him, tho' he had no Suffragan Bishops appointed him; but *Aidanus*, and all his Successors, down as far as *Wilfrid*, who came out of *Scotland*, neither knew any Thing of, nor affected in the least the Metropolitical Dignity; for he had nothing to do with the Bishop of *Rome*, who had conferred that Dignity upon *Paulinus*, nor would they acknowledge any foreign Bishop to be their Superior.

Being settled in his See he led a most exemplary Life, which may be a Pattern to all Pastors, being, as *Bede* speaks, *Salubberrimum Abstinentiæ & Continentiæ Exemplum*, tho' he neither vowed Virginity himself, nor imposed it on others. He was a most diligent and laborious Preacher, and adorned his Teaching with a holy Life, living up fully to what he taught. Whatsoever the Bounty of Princes or great Persons bestowed on him he gave it to the Poor. He seldom travelled but on Foot, and when he was invited to the

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ſumptuous Feaſts of the Court, he was wont to riſe, after a ſhort Refection, and betake himſelf to Meditations. He redeemed many Slaves from Captivity, and, having firſt made them free, then converted them to Chriſtianity. *Bede* indeed tells us, that by theſe Practices he teſtify'd, that he had a Zeal of God, but then adds, That it was not fully according to Knowledge. And why? Becauſe he diſſented from the *Roman* Church in the Celebration of *Eaſter*; for he was a chief Champion of the *Quartodecimans*, as having been brought up under or with St. *Colman*, or *Colme* in *Ireland*; but notwithſtanding this Difference, *Bede* allows him this Character, That all that lived with him, whether they were Monks or Laicks, were obliged to meditate, that is, to beſtow their Time and Pains, either in reading Scripture, or learning of Pſalms.

But tho' *Aidan* did make Uſe of a Diſcipline clear different from the *Roman*, which was followed in the other Provinces of the *Engliſh Saxons*, yet he was always had in great Veneration by *Honorius* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and his Suffragan Biſhops, inſomuch, that they would not meddle in the Controverſy about *Eaſter* ſo long as he lived. This moſt devout Biſhop died *Aug.* 31. in the Year 651, after he had preſided over the Northern Churches ſeventeen Years, being killed with Grief for Death of that excellent King, *Oſwy*, or *Oſwin*, who, after he had ſettled himſelf in Peace by the Conqueſt of King *Penda* and his *Mercians*, was himſelf murdered by the Treachery of his own Subjects but ten Days before. It is recorded, That St. *Cuthbert*, being then a young Shepherd on the Mountains near the River *Seder*, ſaw his Soul conducted to Heaven by Legions of Angels, which excited him to quit that Life, and become a Monk, in which Station he ſhewed much ſingular Sanctity, as we ſhall hereafter ſee. He was buried in the Church of *Lindisfarne*, and *Colman* ſome Years after retiring into *Scotland*, *Anno* 664, carried Part of his Reliques with him. The Monks of *Glaſtenbury* pretend, that he was at laſt buried in their Abbey, but it is a mere Fable. *Bede* tells us, that he did many Miracles and other remarkable Deeds. *Eccleſ. Hiſt. l.* 3. *chap.* 3, 5, 14, 15, 16, & 17. After his Death the *Scotch* Biſhops put in his Place,

Finan, a Monk of the ſame Monaſtery of *Hy*. He built a Church in the Iſle of *Lindisfarn*, ſuitable to the Biſhop's See, (as *Bede* aſſures us) and framed it with Oaken Plank, and thatched it with Reeds, according to the *Scots* Way of Building. *Theodore* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* conſecrated it afterwards in Honour to the Apoſtle St. *Peter*; and Biſhop *Eadbert*, before the End of the Century, having taken off the Thatch, covered the Roof with Sheet-Lead, as alſo the Walls. This Biſhop lived a very holy Life, and was more diligent than any of his Predeceſſors in propagating the Chriſtian Faith among the *Saxons*, and was ſo ſucceſsful therein, that he converted more of them than any of the Biſhops of his Time; for he brought over to it *Penda* King of the *Mercians*, and *Sigibert* King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, whom he baptized at the Place called, *The Wall*, ordaining *Diuma* and *Cedda*, the Biſhops of thoſe Provinces, who, by the Aſſiſtance of the Kings made all the People, ſubject to them, Chriſtians, and baptized them. He was a rigid Obſerver of the Church Diſcipline then in Uſe among the *Scots*, and particularly ſtoutly defended their Cuſtom of keeping *Eaſter*; and tho' he was often oppoſed by one *Romanus* his Countryman, but educated in ſome Parts of *Italy* and *France*, where he had learned the *Roman* Rites, yet he could never rectify *Finanus*'s Opinion, (ſaith *Bede*) but being a Perſon of a fierce Diſpoſition he grew more violent by Reproof, and at length an open and declared Enemy of the Truth; but notwithſtanding this perſonal Conteſt, the Controverſy did not break out into a Schiſm. *Finanus* died in the Year of Chriſt 661, after he had been Biſhop ten Years. The Martyrology of the Church of *Canterbury* relates the Day of his Death in theſe Words. XIII. *Cal. Martii, Obitus in* Scotiâ *S.* Finani, *Presbyteri & Confeſſoris, magnæ Virtutis Viri, i. e.* On the 13th of the Kalends of *March* (*i. e.* the 14th Day of *February*) died

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died S. *Finan* in *Scotland*, a Prieſt and Confeſſor, a Perſon of great Virtue. *Capgrave* tells us, that Biſhop *Finan* died the 10th of *September*; but we do think the *Finan* he ſpeaks of different from ours.

Colman, a *Scotchman* alſo, and ordained by the *Scotch* Biſhops, ſucceeded him, and was Biſhop of *Northumberland* three Years. While he was Biſhop the Controverſy about the Celebration of *Eaſter*, and the Tonſure or Shaving of Prieſts, grew to ſuch a Height, that it could no longer be kept within the Bounds either of Reaſon or Decency. The Party of the *Roman* Perſwaſion ſo bitterly deteſted the Biſhops of the other Side, of whom *Colman* was the Head, that they would not receive Conſecration from them, nor Impoſition of Hands, becauſe they diſſented from *Rome*; nay, they would neither give them the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, nor receive it from them, tho' they never queſtioned the Validity of their Baptiſm. The *Scots* Biſhops, or *Quartodecimans*, were ſomewhat more moderate in their Behaviour to their Oppoſites; for St. *Chad* (who was of their Judgment) refuſed not to receive Conſecration from *Wyni* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, tho' one of a contrary Opinion. Nor did the Controverſy confine it ſelf to the Clergy and People, but it got into the Court, for *Oſwy*, the King of *Northumberland*, was of the *Scottiſh* Perſwaſion, while *Eanfled* his Queen and *Eefrid* their eldeſt Son celebrated *Eaſter* the *Roman* Way. So that two *Eaſters* were annually kept, which was a great Diſturbance in the Church, but produced no ill Effects to the Poor, who uſually at that Feſtival fared well, and ſo had a double Repaſt.

To compoſe this unhappy Difference, (if poſſible) King *Oſwy* called a Council of the learned Men and Biſhops of both Parties at the Monaſtery of *Streanſh-Hall* (now *Whitby*) in *Yorkſhire* by the Procurement of St. *Hilda* the Abbeſs there. The Perſons who were to manage the Diſputation were, 1. For the *Roman Eaſter*, *Wilfrid*, an Abbot, a zealous Champion for it, as having been at *Rome* to learn the Reaſons and Grounds for it, and *Romanus*, a Prieſt, a very hot Man in the Conteſt, who had much moleſted S. *Finan* about it. 2. For the *Scotch*, or *Quartodeciman Eaſter*, *Colman*, Biſhop of *Lindisfarn*, or *Holy Iſland*, only. 3. Moderators between them, King *Oſwy*, S. *Cedd*, Biſhop of *London*, who inclined ſomewhat to the *Scots* Perſwaſion, but was not throughly reſolved, and *Hilda*, the Abbeſs of *Streanſh-Hall*, who, 'tis probable, was admitted as an Aſſeſſor only, the Council being held in her Abbey. In this Synod many Arguments were uſed on both Sides; but the chief of them were theſe. *Colman* grounded his Practice upon this, that he had received this Manner of obſerving *Eaſter* from St. *Columba* and his Anceſtors, holy Men of God, who kept it in the ſame Manner. And leaſt any Man ſhould contemn their Authority and Uſage, we are aſſured from our Writers, that St. *John* the Evangeliſt, the beſt beloved Diſciple of Chriſt, did thus celebrate *Eaſter* in all the Churches which he governed. *Wilfrid* anſwered this Argument after this Manner. St. *John*, conforming his Celebration of *Eaſter* to the Cuſtom of the *Jewiſh* Paſſover, according to the Law of *Moſes*, had no Regard to the firſt Day of the Week, which you do not keep to, but always celebrate upon the *Sunday*, as did your Predeceſſor St. *Finan*, and the more ancient Biſhops and Chriſtians; for they knew, that, as Chriſtians, the Reſurrection of our Lord could not properly be obſerved upon any other Day of the Week but the firſt; ſo that you do not rightly derive your Uſage from St. *John*.

Having thus confuted *Colman*'s Argument for the *Scotch* Uſage, he proceeded to add this, upon which the Controverſy was decided, *viz. Peter*, the Prince of the Apoſtles, and Door-keeper of Heaven, kept the Feaſt of *Eaſter* according to the *Roman* Way, as by Apoſtolical Tradition we have learned; and of this we have good Evidence, that St. *Mark* the Evangeliſt, and *Amanuenſis* of St. *Peter*, eſtabliſhed the ſame Cuſtom at *Alexandria*. King *Oſwy* hearing this was ſtrangely frighted, being willing rather to anger all the Eleven Apoſtles than St. *Peter*, one ſo high in Power and Place (as *Wilfrid* had repreſented:

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ſented him) for Fear, when he came to Heaven's Gate, St. *Peter* (as he ſaid) ſhould refuſe to let him into Happineſs, and therefore determined for St. *Wilfrid*, tho' he had before been of the contrary Opinion. *Coleman* ſeeing this was greatly diſpleaſed, that ſo ſlight an Argument had made ſo great an Impreſſion upon the King's Thoughts; and to manifeſt his Diſtaſte, after the Council was broken up, he returned into his own Country, and carried with him (as *Bede* tells us) all the *Scots*, that lived with him in the Iſle of *Lindisfarn*, and about thirty *Engliſhmen*, who, together with them, had devoted themſelves to a religious Life, and firſt built a common Monaſtery for the *Scots* that went with him in *Inis-Bovind*, i. e. *The Iſland of the White Heifer*, and leaving them there, he paſſed over into *Ireland*, and erected another Monaſtery for the thirty *Engliſh* which were with him, in the Country called by the *Scots*, *Mageo*, but ſince *Maio*. *Simeon* the Monk of *Durham* gives this Account of theſe Monks at *Colman*'s Departure. "Their great "Parcimony and Continence appeared "by the Place it ſelf, where they reſi- "ded, in which, at their Departure, "there were very few Houſes beſides the "Church. They had no Money, but "only Sheep, for what Money ſoever "was given them by the rich they im- "mediately beſtowed upon the poor; "nor did they need Money, either to "furniſh their Houſe or entertain great "Men, for they never came to their "Church but to pray and hear the Word "of God. The King himſelf came with "five or ſix Servants, and when he had "prayed departed. If any happened to "deſire any Refreſhment there, they "were contented with the Monks Com- "mons; for all their Care was to ſerve "God and not the World, ſatiate the "Heart and not the Belly. They were "free from all Avarice, and none of "them received Lands and Poſſeſſions to "build and enrich Monaſteries, as was a "Cuſtom afterward. *Colman* at his Depar- "ture carried with him ſome of St. *Aidan*'s "Bones, but left a Part to the Church." *Rer. Add. Vol.* I. *p.* 348. *Bede*, ſpeaking of this Monaſtery and the Builder of it, ſays, "*Colman* purchaſed the Ground of "the Earl, who, with other Neighbours, "ſo aſſiſted him, that it was ſoon built, "and the *Engliſh* he brought with him "ſettled in it;" and then adds concerning it as it ſtood in his Time; "This Mo- "naſtery is grown much greater than it "was at firſt and is ſtill filled with *Eng- "liſh*. Here Things have of late been "very much reformed, ſo that it is now "a very regular Convent, who are all "tranſplanted hither out of *England*, and "live by the Labour of their own Hands, "under certain Rules and a Canonical "Abbot, after the Example of the vene- "rable Fathers, in great Continence and "Sincerity." The Writer of the Life of *Girald* the *Saxon*, Abbot of *Wincheſter*, tells us, that this *Girald* followed *Colman* out of *England* into *Ireland*, and carried with him three of his Brethren, and three Thouſand Men beſide, to this Church of *Mageo*, or *Muigeo*; and there that holy Man continued all his Life after, exerciſing himſelf in the Love of God and his Neighbour, but procured a Monaſtery to be built for his Companions in the County of *Connaught*, naming it *Elitheria*. *Colman* was but three Years Biſhop of *Northumberland*, before he left it upon the Controverſy about *Eaſter*, and lived many Years after among his Monks in *Inis-bovind*, not dying till the Year of Chriſt 676.

Tuda, one of thoſe Monks who came with *Colman* into *England*, and had given a great Proof of his Piety and Induſtry by his conſtant Preaching and exemplary Life, was, upon *Colman*'s Reſignation of his Biſhoprick choſen into it and conſecrated. He had been appointed and ordained a Biſhop among the Southern *Scots* or *Picts*, and approved of the *Roman Tonſure* and *Paſchal Account*, as that Part of his Nation did; for the *Picts* were converted to the Chriſtian Faith by *Ninianus* a Biſhop, who had been inſtructed in the Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline of the *Roman* Church. He governed this Houſe but a very little Time; for there happened a Plague on a ſudden, which having depopulated the Southern Parts of

Britain

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Britain at length invaded this Province of the *Northumbrians*, (the Writer of *Girald's* Life says, it was *Pestis Icteritia*, *i. e.* a Plague attended with the Jaundice) and among many others this Bishop died of it the same Year he was made, and was buried in the Monastery called *Pegnaleth*, according to his Quality. *Cedda* was designed for his Successor; but the Archbishop, *Deusdedit*, dying about the same Time, the See of *Lindisfarne* was vacant 14 Years. This See of *Lindisfarn* had had for thirty Years past a very large Jurisdiction; for from the Time that *Paulinus* departed from *York*, (as is above observed) the Bishop of *Lindisfarn's* Jurisdiction extended from the Borders of *Scotland* to the River *Humber*, and *Aidan*, *Finan*, *Colman*, and *Tuda* were Bishops of the whole Province of *Northumberland*: But after *Tuda's* Death, both *York* and *Lindisfarn* being vacant, King *Oswy* elected *Wilfrid* to the See of *York* the same Year, *viz. Anno* 664; but he refusing to be consecrated by any of the *English* Bishops, because (as he said) they were irregularly consecrated by the Schismatical *Scots*, only *Wini* Bishop of *Winchester*, now of *London*, was ordained canonically; but lately he also had contracted great Blame for his Simony, in purchasing the Bishoprick of *London*, and so over he goes to *Rome* for Consecration, but stayed there so long, that the King forced *Chad*, an holy and modest Person, well read in the Scriptures, and living up to his Knowledge, to take upon him the Episcopal Dignity and Power of *York*, intended for *Wilfrid*. Three Years he governed this See alone, there being no Bishop of *Lindisfarne*; but upon the Return of *Wilfrid*, *Chad*, being admonished by *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, that he did not hold his See by any just Title, he yielded it up to *Wilfrid*, and was, by means of *Theodore*, advanced to the See of *Litchfield*, which was newly founded. These two Bishops governed the whole Province of *Northumberland*, and residing chiefly in that Part called *Deira*, chose to be called by the chief City, *York*, and so were stiled Archbishops, or Bishops, of *York*.

In *Lindisfarne* at the same Time lived many Monks, of both *English* and *Scots*, Persons of very holy Lives, over whom *Colman*, when he left *Northumberland*, obtained of King *Oswy* to make *Eata* their Abbot. He was one of those twelve Children, which *Aidan*, in the Beginning of his Promotion to his Bishoprick, had undertaken to instruct, out of the *English* Nation in the fundamental Doctrines of the Christian Religion, and saw before his Death made Abbot of *Melros*, from which Abbey, being translated to the Abbey of *Lindisfarn*, *Anno* 664, he brought St. *Cuthbert* along with him, and made him his Prior. At length, in the Year 678, *Theodorus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, observing, that the Diocese of *York* was too large to be well governed by one Man, often admonished *Wilfrid* of dividing his Province into several Dioceses; but finding it to no Purpose, he consulted about doing it himself, which *Wilfrid* perceiving, he gets over to *Rome*, to hinder the Project by the Pope's Authority, which *Theodore* having no Regard to, ordained, with King *Egfrid's* Consent, three Bishops by his own Authority, *viz. Boza* Bishop of *York*, *Eata* of *Hagustald*, and *Eadhed* in the Province of *Lindsey*, which at that Time belonged to the Kings of *Northumberland* by Conquest, leaving *Lindisfarn*, the ancient Seat of the Bishops of *Northumberland*, to *Wilfrid*. When this was known to *Wilfrid*, he complained of the Injury done him, and went to the King, who seeming unconcerned he appealed to the Pope, and got him away to *Rome*. In his Voyage he was cast upon the Shore of *Friezland* in *Belgia*, where he converted many, and returning home he went into the Kingdom of the *South Sazons*, and, having converted a great Part of the Country, erected a Bishop's See at *Selsey*, since removed to *Chichester*, where he settled, and never returned to *York*. However, the Division made by *Theodore* remained, and there were two Sees in this County for some Time, of which we shall now give the best Account we meet with, *viz. Lindisfarn* and *Hagustald*, and the Successions of their several Bishops.

The

The Succeſſion of the Biſhops of Lindisfarn.

EATA, when he had been Abbot of *Lindisfarn* fourteen Years, was preferred to the Epiſcopal See, and governed it ſeven Years, *viz.* from the Year of Chriſt 678, when he was conſecrated, to the Year 685, when he admitted *Cuthbert* to be his Succeſſor. Some Part of this Time he was alſo Biſhop of *Hagustald*.

Cuthbert ſucceeded in this See by the Reſignation of *Eata*, tho' he was choſen to the See of *Hagustald*, becauſe he was better pleaſed with it. He was worthy of all Veneration for his excellent Sanctity, tho' ſome Hiſtorians of following Ages have loaded his Memory with fooliſh Fables and Miracles. He was born in the Northern Parts of *England*, of mean Parentage; for he was a Shepherd in his Youth. *Capgrave* (whom Biſhop *Godwin* unwarily follows) does but trifle, when he ſays, that he was deſcended of the Royal Line of *Ireland*, and that his Father was *Muriardach*, and his Mother *Sabina*. He had ſcarce paſſed his Childhood when he was put into the Monaſtery of *Melros*, *Anno* 651, and ſubjected to the Inſtruction of *Eata* the Abbot, and *Boiſillus* the Prior. With *Eata* he removed to the Abbey of *Lindisfarn*, *Ann.* 664, and was made Prior of that Houſe under him, and managed that Place for twelve Years with great Sanctity and Diligence, not content to take care of his own Flock, but going out of his Monaſtery, he preached Chriſt to the neighbouring Villages and Towns. *Bede* thus deſcribes his Labours. He was wont to go into thoſe mountainous Places where none but the poor and barbarous dwelt, and learned Men would never come, and with them he would tarry Days and Weeks, and ſometimes whole Months, preaching the Word of God to them, and leading them to Heaven thro' the Paths of Virtue, for which he was ſingularly well qualify'd, being eloquent in Speech, cogent in perſwading, and of an Angelical Countenance, confirming his Teaching by an exemplary Piety. In the Year 676 he left the Monaſtery of *Lindisfarn*, and betook himſelf to the Iſland of *Farn*, which is a horrible Rock a little diſtant from it, where he ſpent nine Years alone in Prayer and Divine Contemplation, and there lived upon his own Labour.

In the Year 684, at the Synod held in the Autumn at *Twiford*, it was decreed by King *Egfrid*, *Theodore* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and divers other Biſhops there met, that *Trumbert* Biſhop of *Hagustald* ſhould be deprived, and his See ſhould be governed by *Cuthbert*, which being done, many Meſſengers and Letters were ſent to him to acquaint him with his Election; but he was ſo much in Love with his Solitude, that he would not be prevailed with to leave it, till King *Egfrid* himſelf, and *Trumwine* the Biſhop of the *Picts*, ſailing to the Iſle of *Farn*, perſwaded him with much ado to accept of it; but becauſe he was better acquainted at *Lindisfarn*, where he had lived ſome Time, than at *Hagustald*, he deſired he might rather govern that See, which *Eata*, then Biſhop of *Lindisfarn*, conſented to, and removed to *Hagustald*. Whereupon *Cuthbert* was conſecrated upon *Eaſter Day*, which happened *March* 26. at *York* by *Theodore* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſeven other Biſhops that aſſiſted him, King *Egfrid* and many of his Nobles being preſent. Being thus placed in his See, he remembered, that the Monaſtery of *Coldingham* was burnt a few Years before by the Careleſneſs of the Monks and Nuns, which all judged to have proceeded from the Wickedneſs of the Inhabitants; for tho' their Dwellings were parted from each other, yet they departed from their Rule, and lived lewdly

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The Succession of the Bishops of Hagustald, or Hexham.

EATA, Abbot of *Lindisfarn*, was ordained Bishop of *Hagustald* at *York* by *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 678, because *Wilfrid*, to whom the Bishoprick of *Lindisfarn* was left, had abandoned the whole Province of *Northumberland*, and would not consent to the Division made by *Theodore*. He, residing in his Monastery of *Lindisfarn*, governed both these Sees three Years; but when *Theodore* saw the Number of Believers to increase, he resolved to take one of the Bishopricks from *Eata*; and because *Eata* lived at *Lindisfarn* he thought it most convenient to appoint a Bishop for this Place, and accordingly he preferred to it

Tumbert, or *Tumbert*, whom he consecrated *Anno* 681. *Bede* calls him *Trumwin*. He was present at the Synod, called by Archbishop *Theodore* at *Twiford* upon the River *Alne* in the County of *Northumberland*, and subscribed a Charter of Grant, made at that Time by King *Egfrid*, writing his Name thus, *Ego* Trumwine *Pictorum Episcopus subscripsi*, i. e. I *Trumwine*, Bishop of the *Picts*, (Part of *Scotland* then being in Possession of the *English*, which was the Country of the *Picts*) have subscribed. But King *Egfrid* dying that Year, the *Picts* or *Scots* recovered their own Country; and *Trumwine*, who was their Bishop, was obliged to retire with his Monks, who lived in the Monastery of *Abercurnig*, into the Borders of *England*, *Anno* 685. Our Historians say, that this Bishop was deposed this Year, but do not tell us for what Cause or Crime, and *Cuthbert* was chosen into his See; but he being better pleased with *Lindisfarn*, Bishop *Eata* left the See of *Lindisfarn* in Respect to him, and was consecrated Bishop of *Hagustald*; and so

Eata is reckoned the third as well as first Bishop of this See. He did govern this Bishoprick but a very little Time; for King *Egfrid* being slain in the Year 685, on *May* 20. *Alfrid* his Brother succeeded him; and in the first Year of his Reign, as *Bede*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 26. and *lib.* 5. *cap.* 1. tells us,

John, afterwards called *John* of *Beverley*, from the Place of his Burial, succeeded *Eata*. He was descended of a great Family among the *Saxons*, which dwelt at *Harpham* in *Deira*, and was educated in his Childhood by *Hilda* the Abbess, a very holy Woman, in the Rudiments of Christianity and good Behaviour, and in his Youth by Archbishop *Theodore*, who was a *Grecian*, in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and from thence went to *Oxford*, where, having studied some Time, he became a very learned Man, as his Works do abundantly prove, nor was he less famous for his Holy Life. *Bede* gives us a plentiful Relation of the many Miracles he wrought while he was Bishop of *Hagustald*. *Hist. Eccles. lib.* 5. *c.* 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. He was Bishop of *Hagustald* but one Year, and then was translated to *York*, after the Death of Bishop *Bosa*, who died before the Middle of the second Year of King *Alfrid*, *Anno* 687. *John*, being thus translated to *York*, King *Alfrid* restored the Church of *Hagustald* to

Wilfrid, and not long after the See of *York*, Archbishop *John*, after he had sat thirty-three Years and odd Months, resigning it with the Consent of his Clergy, that he might spend the rest of his Days in Retirement and Devotion at his College of *Beverley*, which he had built for secular Priests. *Heddius* indeed gives us this Account of him; but *Bede* and several others mention nothing of the See of

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The Succession of the Bishops of Lindisfarn.

together; whereupon *Cuthbert* being made Bishop, least his Monks, either in his Time, or ever after, should provoke God by the like Sins, forbad them any Society or Converse with Women, and would not so much as permit them to come into his Church, but built a Church in an open Plain, called from thence *Grenecyric*, and ordered, that the Women should meet there to hear Mass and the Word of God, and should never go near the Church where he and his Monks served God, which Custom (says *Turgot* the Historian) was diligently observed in his Time. Nay, Women were not allowed to go into the Churchyard, where his Body lay for a Time. When he had been Bishop about two Years he grew weary of his Charge, and foreseeing his Death approaching resigned his Bishoprick, and retired to his Solitude in the Island of *Farn*, where within two Months he fell sick and died, *Mar.* 20. 687. *Bede* relates many Miracles done by him, both alive and dead, which if any one desires to read, he may find them at the End of his fourth Book of Ecclesiastical History. His Body was buried at *Lindisfarn*, and afterward removed to *Durham*. It is very certain, that his Body remained uncorrupted many Ages after it was buried. *Wilfrid* Bishop of *Hagustald* governed his See one Year, and then

Eadbert was chosen into his Place. He (as *Bede* tells us) was famous for his Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, as also for a strict Observation of the Laws of God, but chiefly for his bountiful Distribution of Alms to the Poor. In the Year 698, in the Month of *March*, he removed the Body of St. *Cuthbert* out of the Isle of *Farne* to *Lindisfarne*, and dying a few Days after was buried in the same Tomb with St. *Cuthbert*, after he had governed this See of *Lindisfarn* ten Years.

Eadfrith, called also *Eadferht* and *Egfrith*, succeeded him in the same Year. He encouraged *Bede* to write the Life of St. *Cuthbert*, both in Prose and Verse, and rebuilt the Oratory of the same Saint in the same Island of *Farne*, which was almost fallen down thro' Age. He wrote with his own Hand, while he lived in the Monastery of *Lindisfarn* under the Government of his Father then living; a very fine Book, containing the Gospels in *Latin*, which *Ethelwold* his Successor adorned with Gilding and Jewels, *Bilfrid* the *Anchorite* painted, and *Aldred* the Priest enlarged it with an interlineary Version in the *Saxon* Tongue. This very Book is still preserved in the *Cotton* Library. *Bede*, who was his Cotemporary, gives him this Description, That he had from his Childhood been brought up to Learning, and was very famous for it in the Age he lived, but was much to be blamed for his Negligence in his pastoral Office, as appears from an Epistle written by *Bede* in a very sharp Stile, to reprove him for it; in which he speaks many Things of the Office of a Christian Bishop, as also of the Translation of the Holy Scripture into the *Saxon* Tongue. He also urges therein, that a Bishop ought to admonish Kings, counterfeit Monks, and zealous Builders of Monasteries, if they perform such Works rather for Retirement, and to get themselves Reputation, than for the Increase of Virtue. *Egbert* wrote an Answer to these Reproofs and Admonitions, which he calls, *An Answer of Gratitude*, and thereupon turned several Books of the Bible out of the *Latin* into the *Saxon* Tongue. He died *Anno* 721, in the 24th Year of his Episcopal Jurisdiction, and was succeeded by

Ethelwoldus, Abbot of the Monastery of *Mailros*, or *Melrosse*, in *Feifidale* in *Scotland*; but before he was an Abbot he was the Scholar and Attendant of Bishop *Cuthbert*, and at length, after *Eadfrid*, accepted of the Bishoprick of *Lindisfarn*, and held it sixteen Years. He was famous for nothing memorable done by him, save that he set up a stone Cross, which many Ages after was had in great Veneration by the *English* in the Northern Parts.

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The Succession of the Bishops of Hagustald.

York being restored to *Wilfrid*; but Bishop *Godwin* seems to prefer *Heddius*'s Relation, for he says, that *Wilfrid* ruled the See of *York*, after Archbishop *John*'s Death, thirteen Years. But be that as it will, it is certain, that *Wilfrid* held this See of *Hagustald* till his second Deprivation, which happened *Anno* 692, and then this See and *York* was committed to the Care of Archbishop *John* for thirteen Years. In the latter End of the Year 705, *Wilfrid*, in the Synod of *Hythe*, was restored again to the See of *Hagustald*, and governed it five Years, for *John* was yet Archbishop of *York*. While he presided here he was so great a Benefactor to this Church, that he may be deservedly accounted the Founder of it; for about the Year 674 he built here a large and beautiful Church of polish'd Stones, which he consecrated to St. *Andrew*, using a Sort of Architecture, which had never been seen on this Side the *Alpes*, *viz.* Pillars, Porches, and Alleys leading round it, with Stairs, sometimes going up, and sometimes going down, as the said *Heddius* describes them. *Richard* of *Hagustald* gives us a large Account of this Church, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 5. and tells us further, that this *Wilfrid* was the Founder of three other lesser Churches at *Hagustald*, and in the biggest of them he placed a Society of religious Men, over whom he himself presided as their Abbot, and after his last Restoration spent almost all his Days among them. He died *Octob.* 12. 709, and was buried in his Monastery of *Ripon*, having upon his Death-bed made over the Government of his Monastery at this Place to *Acca*, his beloved Priest, as *Bede* tells us, *l.* 5. *c.* 3. *Heddius*, *cap.* 21, 42, 61, and *Rich.* of *Hagustald*, *lib.* 1. The Writers of the *Roman* Church call him the *Athanasius* of his Age, and rightly perhaps for the Greatness of his Sufferings, but not for the Cause; for *Athanasius* was troubled for Essentials and Doctrinals, *Wilfrid* for Ceremonials. *Odo* Archbishop of *Canterbury* removed his Corpse from the Abbey of *Ripon*, which was almost fallen into a ruinate Condition, to *Canterbury*, *Anno* 940.

Acca succeeded *Wilfrid*, whose Scholar and Companion in Labours he was. He had been before the Scholar of *Bosa* Bishop of *York*, and after his Death he put himself into the Family of *Wilfrid*. He was a Man (as *Bede* testifies) very skilful in the Holy Scriptures, and very well versed in the Rules of Ecclesiastical Discipline, and especially expert in the Way of singing used in the *Roman* Church. He superadded to the Buildings of his Church many Decorations and curious Works, and having gotten from all Parts some Reliques of the Apostles and Martyrs, he erected several Altars in Reverence to them, and for that End made distinct Porches in the Walls of the Church. He also, with great Diligence and no small Charge, gathered the Histories of their Sufferings, with many Volumes of Ecclesiastical Writers, and of them he made a very large Library. He also provided carefully several sacred Utensils, as Flaggons, Cups, Pattins, Candlesticks, and other Vessels of the like Nature, which belong to the Service of God, as *Bede* tells us, *l.* 5. *c.* 21. *Heddius* also commends him for these Gifts bestowed on his Church in the Life of *Wilfrid*, *cap.* 21. adding further, that he guilded the Walls with Gold and Silver, and covered the Altars with Purple and Silk. The Historian says, he mentions these Things the more willingly, that the Readers may know the ancient Devotion of our Nation, and their Magnificence in holy Things, and may not believe, that the precious Ornaments of our Church were Strangers to the Simplicity of the ancient Christians. *Acca* presided over this See of *Hagustald* twenty-four Years, was an intimate Friend of *Bede*'s, and a continual Assistant to him in his Writings; yet at length, in the Years 732 or 733, he was deprived of his Bishoprick, and banished, but for what Cause is not known; for that which is alledged by *Richard* of *Hagustald*, *viz.*

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Parts. He seems to have obtained the Bishoprick *Anno* 724; for *Turgot* compares the Years of Christ 729 with the fourth of his Episcopacy, and again 735 with his eleventh Year, so that it appears, that there was a vacancy in this See for near three Years before he was preferred to it. While this *Ethelwald* was Bishop, *Ceolwulfus*, or *Coelwulphus*, the most pious King of *Northumberland*, relinquished his Kingdom, after he had reigned eight Years, and betook himself to a monastick Life in the Abbey of *Lindisfarn*, bringing with him several Villages, and several other large Revenues. *Bede*, reflecting upon this Action of so great a Prince, thus speaks. "These were the Days "wherein the acceptable Time of Peace "and Quietness was embraced among "the *Northumbrians*, who now (following "the Example of their Prince) laid their "Armour aside, and applied themselves "to the Reading of the Holy Scriptures, "more desirous to be professed in religious Houses than to exercise Feats of "War and Arms." For not only Priests and Laymen vowed, and went on Pilgrimages to *Rome*, but Kings, Queens, and Bishops did the same, so great Devotion was in their Hearts, tho' not according to Knowledge, and so great Reverence had they of that Place. Upon the Coming of this King into the Abbey, the ancient severe Discipline, which *Aidan* had established, was relaxed; for the Monks were allowed to drink Ale and Wine, whereas before they drank only Milk and Water. This Bishop died in the Year 740, as the nameless Author, who has continued the Epitome of *Bede*, to which the Annals of *Melros* agree, tells us, tho' *Florence* placeth his Death in the Year of Christ 739, an inconsiderable Difference.

Kenewlf, or, as others call him, *Kenulfe*, succeeded *Ethelwald* the same Year, and was in continual Troubles all the Time of his Episcopacy; for in the Year 750 one *Offa*, a Person of a Royal Descent, flying for Safety to the Body of St. *Cuthbert*, and being forcibly taken away by his Enemies, and slain, King *Eadbert*, suspecting it was done by the Contrivance of the Bishop, ordered him to be taken up and imprisoned in the Castle of *Bebbanburch*, (call'd at this Time *Bamburgh*) the Care of this Diocese of *Lindisfarn* being intrusted in the mean while to *Frithubert* Bishop of *Hagustald*, till the King would release him from his Bonds, and permit him to return to his Church, which was granted at last in the Year 780, and in the 41st Year of his Episcopacy. Soon after this, *Kenewlf*, finding himself worn out with old Age and Labour, made over the Government of his Church to *Higbald*, that he, being eased from Cares, might be at Leisure to apply himself to his Devotion and Prayer. He outlived this his Resignation three Years, and died in 783. So *Turgot* and the Annals of *Melros* tell us; but *Florence* and the *Saxon* Annals of *Peterborugh* fix his Resignation in the Year 779, and his Death, the one in 781, and the other in 782.

Higbaldus, while *Kenulf* lived, was rather his Coadjutor than Successor; and therefore it is, that *Turgot* reckons the Years of his Episcopacy from the Death of *Kenulfe*, when he properly succeeded him. He was consecrated *Anno* 780 at *Sockbridge*, or at least in the following Year, as *Turgot* elsewhere settles it; and so he holds, that *Higbald* was Bishop twenty-two Years from his Consecration, but twenty only from the Death of *Kenulf*, for both those Numbers *Turgot* mentions in divers Places. In the Year 793 the Northern *Danes*, wasting the Coasts of *England* with Fire and Sword, ravaged and plundered the Church of *Lindisfarn*, *June* 7. slaying several of the Monks, and drowning others, beating down the Altars, and robbing their Treasuries; but the Building of the Temple was yet preserved whole, and the Bishop, with several of his Clergy, remained a long Time after by the sacred Body of St. *Cuthbert*.

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viz. That he left this Bishoprick, to erect one in *Scotland* at *Candida Casa*, i. e. *Whithern* in the County of *Galloway*, is but trifling; for that See was founded, or rather restored, before *Bede* finished his History, which was before the Year 731, and *Pectbelmus* was at that Time Bishop of it. He died *Nov.* 20. 740, and was buried near the Consistory of the Church of *Hagustald*, as *Richard* of *Hagustald* tells us, *lib.* 1. *c.* 14. *Acca* being removed,

Frithubertus, or, as he is called by others, *Fruidbert*, *Fridebert*, and *Frithebert*, was put into his Place, but was not consecrated before the Year 735, in which Year *Egbert*, Archbishop of *York*, who consecrated him, received his Pall from the Pope, as the ancient Author, who has continued the Epitome of *Bede*, tells us; but *Richard* of *Hagustald* and *Matthew* of *Westminster* assure us, that he was consecrated *Sept.* 8. 734; but that Day not being the Lord's Day 'tis most probable, that he was consecrated *Sept.* 11. 735. He sat, as all agree, 34 Years, the Computation being taken from the Removal of *Acca* from his See. He died *Decemb.* 23. 766, as *Richard* of *Hagustald*, *l.* 1. *c.* 16. and the *Saxon* Annals of *Peterborgh* inform us. To him succeeded

Alkmundus, or *Alcmundus*, a Person of eminent Piety and strict Virtue. He was consecrated *Apr.* 24. 767, according to the Account of *Richard* of *Hagustald* and *Hoveden*, altho' the Day doth not agree with the Year, and the 26th of *April* is rather to be fixed on, unless we will rather suppose, that *Alcmund* was chosen in 767, and consecrated *April* 24. 768. He died, as *Richard* tells us, *Sept.* 7. 781, and to him *Hoveden* and the Annals of *Melros* agree, as also the *Saxon* Annals of *Peterburgh*, *Sept.* 7. 780, but *Florence* says he died *Sept.* 7. 779. *Richard*'s Computation seems the truest.

Tilbert, whom *Hoveden* and the Text of *Rochester* name *Gilbert*, and others *Tilber*, obtained this See after *Alcmund*, and was consecrated at *Welfeswell*, *Octob.* 2. 781, as *Richard* and *Hoveden* testify. All our Historians agree on the Day, but on the Year they differ; for the Annals of *Peterburgh* will have it done *Anno* 780, and *Florence Anno* 779, altho' *Octob.* 2. in neither of those Years was on *Sunday*, which makes this Conjecture probable, that Bishops in the ancient *Saxon* Church were sometimes consecrated on other Days besides *Sundays*. He was present at the Synod of *Celcyth*, *Anno* 787, and died in 789, and was buried in his own Church. To him succeeded

Etheberht, or *Æthelbert*, Bishop of *Candida Casa*, or *Whitbern*, leaving that See, to which he was consecrated in 778, to take the Bishoprick of *Hagustald*, *Anno* 789. He governed it eight Years, and dying at *Barton*, *Octob.* 16. 797, was buried in the Church of *Hagustald*.

Heardred, or *Headred*, succeeded him, and was consecrated at *Woodford* by *Eadbald* Archbishop of *York*, and *Higbald* Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, *Octob.* 30. 797. He died in the Year 800, to which both *Richard* and the Annals of *Peterborough* agree, altho' the 30th Day of *October* happened on a *Monday*; wherefore *Florilegus* says more truly, that he was consecrated on the 29th of *October*.

Eanberht, or *Heanberht*, or *Eadbert*, and *Osbert*, succeeded to *Heardred*, and was consecrated at *Ethingham*, *Anno* 800. He died *Anno* 814, as *Richard* of *Hagustald* tells us, *lib.* 1. *c.* 18, 19. But according to the *Saxon* Annals of *Peterborough*, and other *Saxon* Annals of very good Credit, which are found in the *Cotton* Library, *Domitian. A.* 8. which Account is confirmed (if we may give any Credit to the Writings of Monks) by a Charter in the Abbey of *Winchcombe*, granted by King *Kenulph*, *Anno* 811, he died *Anno* 806. To this Deed *Tilferd* Bishop of *Hagustald* is found to set his Name in the *Monasticon*, *Tom.* 1. *pag.* 187.

Tidferth, or, as others call him, *Tilferd*, and *Thriffridid*, succeeded *Eanbert*, *Anno* 806, and after some Years left his

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The Succeſſion of the Biſhops of Lindisfarn.

The *Saxon* Chronology and *Florence* of *Worceſter* relate, that Biſhop *Kenulf* fled out of his Dioceſe in the Year 794; but this is evident, that *Higbald* was then Biſhop of *Lindisfarn*. What Biſhop *Godwin* reports from *Malmesbury*, of *Higbald's* taking away St. *Cuthbert's* Body, is to be referred to the ſecond Coming of the *Danes*, and not this. *Higbald* died *May* 25. 803. The *Saxon* Annals of *Peterborough* are miſtaken in aſſigning his Death to have been *June* 24. 803, as is alſo *Florence*, who fixeth it in 802, and *Florilegus* in 804.

Ecgbert, being choſen into the Place of *Higbald*, was conſecrated by *Eanbald* Archbiſhop of *York*, *Eanbert* Biſhop of *Hagustald*, and *Baldulf* Biſhop of *Whithern*, at *Bigwell*, *June* 11. 803. He ſat eighteen Years, and died *Anno* 821; but *Florence* placeth his Death in 819. To *Ecgbert* ſucceeded

Heathured, and lived nine Years in his Biſhoprick, dying *Anno* 830. *Florence*, beginning the Years of his Acceſſion to this See at 819, ſays he died *Anno* 828, leaving this See of *Lindisfarn* to

Egredus, or *Egfrid*. He was nobly born, and an eminent Benefactor to his Church. He built a Church at *Norham*, and removed the Body of King *Ceolwolf* thither, and beſtowed that Village, with two others, *viz.* *Godword* and *Gainsford*, which he had built, with their Churches, as alſo *Ilcliff*, *Wilcliff*, and *Billingham*, upon the Church of *Lindisfarn*. He died in the 16th Year of his Epiſcopacy, *Anno* 845, as *Florence* and *Weſtminſter* tell us.

Eanbert, or as others, *Egbert*, and *Eadbert*, came into the Place of *Ecgred*, and preſided over this Dioceſe eight Years, dying *Anno* 854. Theſe three laſt Biſhops are mentioned diſtinct from thoſe of *Hagustald*, becauſe there was no Biſhop of *Hagustald*, yet they did not meddle with that Dioceſe, but were contented with their own Juriſdiction. *Eardulph*, their Succeſſor, was the firſt, after the Vacancy of the See of *Hagustald*, that governed both Dioceſes.

Eardulph, after the Death of *Eanbert*, obtained the Biſhoprick of *Lindisfarn*, *Anno* 854. While he was Biſhop *England* was much troubled with the Invaſions of the *Danes*, thoſe Barbarians ſparing neither Age nor Sex, and having no Reſpect to religious Perſons or Places. *Eardulph* fearing them, who had lately got Footing in *Northumberland*, did, upon mature Deliberation, reſolve to relinquiſh that Iſle, which was ſo much expoſed to the Plunder of thoſe Sea-Rovers, and thereupon taking with him the Corpſe of St. *Cuthbert*, and Reliques of divers other holy Biſhops, he, and ſeveral other of the Clergy, who uſed to abide with the Biſhops of *Lindisfarn*, left that Iſle in the Year 875, and removing every now and then from one Place to another, that they might avoid the Barbarians, who were ſtraggling every Way, kept himſelf private ſeven Years. In the Year 883 they endeavoured to carry their Reliques into *Ireland*, but were beat back by contrary Winds; but at length *Guthred* the *Dane* having attained the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and Peace being thereby reſtored, the Biſhop took up his Reſidence at *Cuncacesſtre*, (now called *Cheſter in the Street*) which is a ſmall Village, ſtanding upon the River *Were*, about five Miles from *Durham*, Northward. Here did *Eardulph* fix the Seat of the Biſhops of this Province (who were ſtill called Biſhops of *Lindisfarn*) in the Year 883, and it continued there 113 Years. *Guthred* is ſaid to have endowed the Epiſcopal Seat, after it was ſettled here, with large Territories and Privileges; for he gave it all the Land between the Rivers *Were* and *Tine* for a perpetual Inheritance, and afterward added the whole Country between the *Were* and *Tees*, and granted the Right of Sanctuary, and thirty-ſeven Days Security to all ſuch as fled to the Body of St. *Cuthbert*, all which Gifts and Privileges were confirmed to it by King *Alfred*, who was Monarch of *England*. *Eardulphus* was Biſhop of this See of *Lindisfarn* forty-

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The Succeſſion of the Biſhops of Haguſtald.

Province to go to *Rome*, and in his Way thither died. How long he held his Biſhoprick, *Richard* of *Haguſtald* ſays, is not known, yet he elſewhere tells us, that from the laſt Vacancy of this See to the ſecond Invaſion of the *Danes*, *Anno* 875, there intervened more than 54 Years; ſo that the Death of *Tidferth* muſt be placed in the Year 821.

After his Death no Man would accept of his Biſhoprick, becauſe of the Hazards and Dangers there were daily from the Invaſions of the *Danes*; wherefore at length this Dioceſe was united with *Lindisfarn*, and *Eardulphus* was the firſt Biſhop of both the Secs.

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ſix Years, and died in the Year 900. While his Reſidence was at *Cuncaceſtre* he began firſt to exerciſe Epiſcopal Authority in the Dioceſe of *Haguſtald*. For after *Tidferth*'s Reſignation, that Province being infeſted by the *Danes*, who often invaded it, lay neglected, inſomuch that for ſixty-three Years together that Dioceſe had no Biſhop to govern it; but at length, coming under the Juriſdiction of *Eardulph* in the Year 883, it came ever after wholly under the Dominion of the Biſhops of *Lindisfarn*, as it continued for the Space of 230 Years. But in the Year 1113, King *Henry* the Firſt being highly diſpleaſed with *Ranulph* Biſhop of *Durham*, took away this Town and the Church of *Haguſtald* from the See of *Durham*, and gave it to *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York*, together with the Juriſdiction over the County of *Cumberland*, which before belonged to the See of *Haguſtald*. But that Part of the Dioceſe of *Haguſtald*, which lay within the County of *Northumberland*, was ſtill ſubject to the Biſhop of *Durham*, as it now continues. The other Part was partly under the Government of the Archbiſhop of *York*, and partly of the Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, from the Year 1113 to the Year 1135, when it was aſſigned to the new eſtabliſhed See of *Carliſle*. But in the Church of *Haguſtald* Archbiſhop *Thomas* appointed Canons Regular, which remained there till they were put out by King *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1539.

Cutheard, or *Cuthard*, was put into this Biſhoprick after *Eardulph*'s Death, and held it fifteen Years. He purchaſed ſeveral Manors and other Revenues with his own Money, and added them to the Biſhoprick. He died in the Year 915, and

Tilred, whom *Malmsbury* and *Weſtminſter* call *Milred*, or *Mildred*, and *Florence*'s Manuſcript, *Ailred*, ſucceeded him. He governed this See thirteen Years and four Months, as *Turgot* teſtifies, and died in the Year 928, as *Florence* tells us, which *Turgot* allows, tho' at another Time he ſays he died in 925; for he fixes *Eardulph*'s Death in the Year 900, and grants *Cutheard* fifteen Years, and *Tilred* thirteen, in their Epiſcopacy, which make 928.

Wigred, or *Withred*, ſucceeded him, and ſat ſeventeen Years. In his Time King *Ethelſtan* endowed the Cathedral Church with twelve Villages, and confirmed all its former Liberties. He died in the Year 944, as *Florence* of *Worceſter* aſſerts.

Ubtred, whom *Simeon* of *Durham* calls *Getred*, ſucceeded him. He was made Biſhop in 944, and died the ſame Year, as *Florence* tells us. But *Rudburn* relates, that he found in an old Regiſter of the Church of *Durham*, that this Biſhop ſat three

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three Years, which Account is moſt probable, and ſeems well founded.

Sexhelm obtained his See ſoon after his Death. He was a Man extremely covetous, and having oppreſſed his Clergy and the People ſubject to him with ſeveral unjuſt Exactions of Money, he was ſo much terrify'd in his Sleep with St. *Cuthbert*, that he fell into a grievous Diſeaſe, whereby he was obliged after ſome Months Stay to leave *Cuncaceſter*, and betake himſelf to *York*. This is the Story the Monks tell of him, by which it is eaſy to conjecture, that *Sexhelm* was hated by the Monks, and took Part with King *Edwy*, and the rather, becauſe, when the Northern Parts of *England* revolted from King *Edwy*, *Anno* 957, and became ſubject to King *Edgar*, who was a great Favourer of the Monks, this Biſhop was preſently deprived by King *Edgar*, which Conjecture the Entrance of his Succeſſor upon his See will confirm; for

Aldred, as *Turgot* and other common Hiſtorians aſſure us, died in the Year 968, but ſay nothing how long he ſat. This we learn from *Thomas Rudburn*, who gathered it out of the ancient Hiſtory of the Church of *Durham*, that he preſided twelve Years; ſo that if we reckon imperfect Years, he muſt be thought to have enter'd upon his Biſhoprick in the Year 957, the ſame Year that *Sexhelm* was removed. His Succeſſor was

Elfig, who is alſo called *Elfſinus*, *Alfſius*, and *Alfius*. He was conſecrated at *York* by Archbiſhop *Oskitell*, *Anno* 968. He preſided twenty-two Years and died *Anno* 990. *Florilegus* in that Year calls him *Aldred*. After him,

Aldwinus, or *Aldhunus*, was promoted to this See, *Anno* 990. He was deſcended of noble Parentage, and governed this See ſome Years well; but in the Year 995 his Diocoſe being much infeſted by the pirating *Danes*, he fled, and removed the Body of St. *Cuthbert*, and the Clergy that attended him, from *Cuncaceſter* to *Ripon*; but within about four Months returned to *Cuncaceſter*, the Country in that Time being again quiet. In their Return he paſſed thro' *Durham*, and was wonderfully taken with the Situation of it. It was then a very thick Wood, only in the Middle there was a Plain, which uſed to be ploughed and ſown, which had a few Cottages in it. Here *Aldhunus* firſt depoſited the Body of St. *Cuthbert*, and reſolved to make it his Epiſcopal Seat; and to that End, having grubbed up the Woods, he began to build a Church of Stone, and Houſes about it for his Company. The Governor of *Northumberland*, then named *Uthred*, and the People from the River *Coquèd* to the *Tees*, came in ſo readily to his Aſſiſtance, and continued their Help ſo long, that the Wood was ſoon grubbed up, and the Church and Houſes finiſhed, inſomuch, that *Aldhunus* dedicated the Church in the third Year after he began the Work upon *Sept.* 4. This was the Beginning of the Church and City of *Durham*, or *Dunhelm*, (more properly) which takes its Name from *Dun*, which ſignifies a Mountain, and *Holm*, a River-Iſland, in the *Saxon* Language, becauſe the River *Were*, with its circling Stream, waſhes the Hill on which it ſtands on all Sides, ſo that it makes it almoſt an Iſland. This *Aldwin* was Tutor to the two Sons of *Ethelred*, *Alfred* and *Edward*, who afterwards reigned, and was called the Confeſſor, and when their Father was driven out of his Kingdom by *Swane* King of *Denmark*, he carried them into *Normandy* with *Emma* their Mother, who was the Siſter of *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*. When he returned into *England* we don't find; but 'tis certain he died about two Years after, *viz.* near the End of the Year 1018, in the 29th Year of his Epiſcopacy, 'tis thought of Grief for the great Slaughter of the Northern *Engliſh* committed at *Carr* a few Days before. After his Death the Biſhoprick of *Durham* was vacant three Years, by Reaſon of the Wars that then raged in thoſe Parts. But now we are got out of our Bounds, and refer our Reader for the further Succeſſion to *Durham*.

This County, tho' ſubject to the See of *Durham*, hath an Archdeacon of its own, who at preſent is Dr. *John Morton*. There are indeed but forty-ſix Pariſhes in

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in this large County, but to every one of them almoſt there belong ſeveral Hamlets, as large or larger than the Pariſhes in other Counties.

Monaſteries, or Religious Houſes, which were in ſeveral Places of this County before the Suppreſſion.

BEfore we come to treat particularly of the Monaſteries of this County, it may not be amiſs to give the Reader theſe remarkable Words out of Mr. *Holinſhed*'s Hiſtory of the Kings of *England* concerning them, in the Reign of the Conqueror, *viz.* "You muſt conſider, that "by the Invaſion of the *Danes* the Churches and Monaſteries throughout *Northumberland* were ſo waſted and ruined, "that a Man could ſcarcely find a Church "ſtanding at this Time in all that Country; and as for thoſe that remained, "they were all covered with Broom or "Thatch: And as for any Abbey or Monaſtery, there was not one left in all "the Country, neither did any Man, "for the Space of two Hundred Years, "take Care for the Repairing or Building up of any Thing in Decay; ſo that "the People of this County knew not "what a Monk meant, and if they ſaw "any they wondered at the Strangeneſs "of the Sight. One Place there was in "this County famous for being the Habitation of Monks, from whence it was "called *Monkaſter*, but that alſo was ſo "ruinated and deſtroyed, that when the "Monks of *Mercia*, *Aldwin*, *Alſwin*, and "*Remfred* came to it, with a Deſign to "reſtore Religion in this Province after "their Manner, they found no Token "or Remnant of any religious Perſons, "who had had an Habitation there; (all "was defaced and gone) whereupon they "removed to *Yarrow*, erected a Monaſtery out of the Ruins of that Place, "and by the Help of *Walcher* Biſhop of "*Durham* procured three more to be "built in theſe Parts, *viz.* at *York*, *Dur*"*ham*, and *Whitby*, which are none of "them in this County." What have been built in after Times we ſhall give the beſt Account of them we can, but they are but few, and thoſe not richly endowed, *viz.*

Alnwick, a Monaſtery of the Order of the *Premonſtratenſes*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, (Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland* ſays, they were *Carmelites*, or White Monks, but thro' Miſtake, for the *Carmelites* came not into *England* till above a Hundred Years after, as may be ſeen in the Convent of *Holm*, or *Hull*, below) founded and endowed in 1147 by *Euſtace Fitz-John*, who having married *Beatrice* the Daughter and Heir of *Ivo de Veſcy*, had by her the Baronies of *Alnewyke* and *Malton*. From him deſcended the noble Family of *Veſcy*, whoſe Heirs General were married to two as great Families in this County, the *Muſcamps* and *Bolebecs*. This Monaſtery at the Diſſolution was

Valued at 189 *l.* 15 *s. per Ann. Dugd.* 197 *l.* 7 *s. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Some Remains of *Euſtachius*'s Monaſtery are ſtill to be ſeen at half a Mile's Diſtance from the Convent of *Hull*, down the River. The Prior of this Houſe was ſummoned to Parliament in the 23, 24, 28, 32, and 34 *Edw.* I. and 19 *Edw.* II.

Here was alſo an Hoſpital dedicated to St. *Leonard*, founded by ſome of the Family of the *Percy's*, which *Henry* Lord

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Percy, afterwards created Earl of *Northumberland*, gave to the Abbot and Convent of this Town, to hold for ever in pure Alms, 50 *Edw.* III.

Barwick, a Monaſtery of White Friars, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and founded and endowed by Sir *John Grey* Kt. *Anno* 1270, 55 *Hen.* III. The Kings of *Scotland*, ſoon after the Foundation of this Monaſtery, gave to the Monks of this Houſe twenty Marks out of the Rents and Iſſues of the Town, which were allowed and deducted when the Town was conſigned to King *Edward* III. by *Edward* King of *Scots*; but Payment having been neglected, when the Town was in the Hands of the *Engliſh*, King *Edward*, willing to continue the Gift, ordered, *Reg.* 12. 1339, that the Arrears ſhould be all paid, and the ſaid Sum of twenty Marks ſhould be paid every Year at the uſual Terms. *Stev. Ap.* N° 1. C.

Blancheland, or *Blancland*, called by *Leland*, *Alba Launda*, a Priory, founded and endowed by *Walter de Bolebec*, for Canons Regular of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*. The Anceſtors of the Earl of *Weſtmorland*, *viz.* of the *Nevils*, were Benefactors to this Houſe; and King *John*, *Reg.* 16. confirmed all the Benefactions then ſettled on it. Afterwards *John de Torrington* was a further Benefactor; but the Bounty of *Paganus de Cadurcis*, i. e. *Pain de Chaworth*, the Son and Heir of *Hawiſia de London* by *Patrick Chaworth* her Husband, to this Houſe, was moſt remarkable; for he gave to the Monks of this Houſe nineteen Acres of arable Land on theſe Conditions, that every Day each Prieſt in the Abbey in celebrating the Maſs, ſhould pray for the Souls of Sir *Thomas de Londres* her Father, *Patrick Chaworth* her Husband, *Hawiſia* his Mother, and divers others, who were dead, and for the good Eſtate of him the ſaid *Paganus* or *Pain*, *Patrick* and *Harvey* his Brothers, and *Eve* and *Anne* his Siſters, while they lived. The Deed of Gift, by which theſe Lands are ſettled, bears Date, *Anno* 1270.

Valued at the Diſſolution 44 *l.* 9 *s.* 1 *d.*; *per Ann. Speed.*

But here the Reader is to be admoniſhed, that Sir *William Dugdale*, *Mon. Vol.* 1. *p.* 885, and *Vol.* 2. 918, places this Houſe in the Dioceſe of *St. David's* in *Wales*, and makes no Mention of any of that Name in this County, which, by Mr. *Speed's* Account out of *Leland* ſeems to be a Miſtake; for there the Founder and Benefactors of this Houſe in *Northumberland* are the ſame which Sir *William* reckons up for his Houſe in *Wales*, and the Founder of that in *Wales* is a quite different Perſon, *viz. Ralph*, Son of *Theodore* Prince of *South Wales*, *Temp. Conq.* which ſeems a good Proof; for 'tis not probable any Perſon but a *Welchman* ſhould build a religious Houſe in *Wales*. Indeed both Houſes were for *Ciſtercian* Monks, which perhaps might cauſe the Miſtake. But for a more full Proof, that there was ſuch a Monaſtery as *Blancheland* in this County we find, that among the ſeveral Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, granted, bargained, and ſold by King *Henry* VIII. the Price of which was paid to Sir *John Williams*, Treaſurer of the Augmentations 37 *Hen.* VIII. theſe are mentioned, *viz.* the Scite and Demeſnes of the late Monaſtery of *Blauncheland* in the County of *Northumberland*; as alſo the Rent of one Tenement with certain Lands in *Eſpas*, one Tenement and certain Lands in *Aſhden*, and two Tenements in *Buckſhot*, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and Parcel of *Blanchland*. *Stev. App. p.* 5. The Prior of this Houſe was ſummoned to Parliament, 23 & 24 *Edw.* I.

Bolton, or *Bowelton*, an Hoſpital, founded and endowed amply with Lands by *Robert de Ros* Baron of *Werke*, a great Man in King *Henry* the Third's Days, for three Brethren and Chaplains, thirteen Leprous Men, and other Lay Brethren, conſtituting the Abbot of *Rival* and the Prior of *Kirkham*, two Abbies in *Yorkſhire*, to be jointly the principal Wardens or Governors of it, to whoſe Power he committed the Placing or Diſplacing the Maſter upon all juſt Occaſions. What the Revenue of this Hoſpital was, and when diſſolved, we find not.

Brinkeburn, or *Brekenbourn*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, founded by *William Bertram* Baron of *Mitford*, by and with the Conſent of *Hawiſe* his Wife, and

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and *Roger*, *Guy*, *William*, and *Richard* his Sons, but endowed ſlenderly, till *Roger* his Great Grandſon gave to this Houſe at *Brinkburn*, and the Canons thereto belonging, one Hundred and forty Acres of his Waſte-Lands in *Evenwode*, with a large Proportion of his Waſtes near *Framlington*, as alſo Houſe-boot, Cart-boot, Plow-boot, &c. out of his Woods in the Forreſts. All theſe their Poſſeſſions were confirmed to them by *William* Earl of *Northumberland*, *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, and King *Henry* III.

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 68 *l.* 19 *s.* 1 *d. Dugd.* 77 *l. per Ann. Speed.*

Buckſtead, an Hoſpital, begun at the Church of that Town by *William* Lord *Heron* and *Say*, who, dying before it was finiſhed, appointed his Executors, Sir *Robert Pebleus Parſon* of *Weſtburne*, and Sir *Piers Vicar* of *Bourn*, charging them, as they will anſwer it at the Day of Doom, that they ſhould compleat this Hoſpital for ſix, or at leaſt four poor Men, and a Chantry Prieſt to govern them; the Prieſt to have for his Support ten Marks, and each of the poor Men five Marks *per Annum*. This Lord *Heron* was a Soldier; and becauſe his Bequeſts are ſomething extraordinary as well as exemplary, we have thought fit to inſtance in ſome of them, to ſhew his Juſtice in making Reſtitution, as we have his Charity in beſtowing, *viz.* He deſired his ſaid Executors, 1. To pay Six-ſcore Marks to the moſt needy and poor of his Maſter King *Richard* the Second's Debtors, in Regard, that having been a Soldier, and taken Wages of the ſaid King and Realm, as well by Land as Water, he might peradventure have received more than he deſerved. 2. To pay ten Pounds to the Executors of the Earl of *Arundel*, becauſe having been a Soldier with the ſaid Earl, he peradventure received more Wages than he was worthy of, or, if they ſaw Reaſon, to pay the ſaid Sum to the pooreſt Men, to whom they found there was any Debt due from the ſaid Earl. 3. To pay to the Earl of *Northumberland* twenty Pounds, becauſe, having been a Soldier under him, he might likewiſe receive more than he deſerved. This conſcientious Lord died *Octob.* 30. *Anno* 1404. 6 *Hen.* IV.

Coldingham, a Nunnery, of which *Ebba*, the Daughter of *Ethelfrid* King of *Northumberland*, was Abbeſs. She, when the *Danes* ravaged *England*, and dealt rudely and unmercifully with religious Perſons, perſwaded her Nuns to cut off their Noſes and upper Lips, leſt the Bait of their Beauty ſhould be the Ruin of their Chaſtity. The *Danes* deſtroyed this and many other Monaſteries at this Time, which never being rebuilt we find no perfect Account of them in our Hiſtories; but St. *Ebb*'s Fame ſtill ſurvives; for many Churches in the Northern Parts are dedicated to her; the vulgar Pronunciation calls them St. *Tabbs*. This Relation is from Dr. *Fuller*; but other Hiſtorians will have this Nunnery of chaſte Virgins to have been in *Scotland*.

Framland, *Feren-Eland*, or *Flaveland*, a Cell:

Valued at the Diſſolution at 12 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann. Speed.*

Haliſtane, a Benedictine Nunnery, founded by the Family of *Umfravils*. *Richard Kellow* Biſhop of *Durham*, in the Year 1311, united the Churches of *Croſſenot* and *Hirbottle* to the Church of *Haliſtane*, and the Nunnery there, and gave the Patronage of the ſame to *Richard de Umfravil*, Patron of the ſaid Nunnery. King *Henry* III. in the thirty-ninth Year of his Reign, confirmed to the Prioreſs and Nuns of *Halyſtan* the Lands given them by *Alice de Alneto* and *Roger Bertram*. This Houſe was

Valued at the Diſſolution at 11 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d. per Ann. Dugd.*

Hexham, or *Hagulſtald*, this Town, ſituated on the South Banks of the *Tine*, was of old Time magnificent and great, and made a Biſhop's Seat by Archbiſhop *Wilfrid*, *Anno* 674, and ſo continued for above one Hundred and forty-four Years, under the Government of twelve Biſhops ſucceſſively, of whom we have before given as full an Account as we could find. When this Place ceaſed to be governed by a Biſhop of its own, it was firſt united to the Biſhoprick of *Lindisfarn*, and both of them were tranſlated to

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Durham, and ſwallowed up in that See, till in the Reign of King *Henry* I. it was given to the Archbiſhop of *York*, ſoon after which, in the Year 1113, *Thomas* the Second, then Archbiſhop of *York*, placed there Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*. The Family of the *Umfravilles* were great Benefactors to theſe Canons; for *Odonel de Umfravile*, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry* II. gave to the Canons of this Priory the Church of *Chelverton*, with the Chapels of *Birtley*, *Chipeceſſe*, *Gomwarton*, and *Swinburn*, *Little Heton*, and *Colewell*, and ſix Oxgangs of Land in *Little Chelverton*, and five Acres of Land in *Michelcroft*, lying on the North Side of the Church. *Richard Humfravile* alſo, his Grandſon, gave to the Monks of this Houſe one Toft and ſeven Acres of Land in *Birtley*, and the whole Paſture of *Coldene*, as alſo one Toft and eight Acres of Land in *Prudhoe*; and *Gilbert* his Son gave them alſo the Hamlet of *Beaumond*. *John de Normanville* and *Robert de Inſula*, or *L'Iſle*, were alſo Benefactors to the Canons here. Further, by an Inquiſition taken in the twenty-fourth Year of King *Edward* I. it was found, that *Thomas* the Second Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, did found and endow this Priory; and the Lands by him given, and by many other Benefactors, are therein ſet forth in particular, for which let ſuch as are curious conſult the Book at large.

Valued at the Suppreſſion at 122 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d. Dugd.* 138 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d. per Ann. Speed.*

Holſcombe, a Nunnery; valued at the Suppreſſion at 15 *l.* 10 *s.* and 8 *d. per Ann. Speed.*

Holm, or *Hull*, near *Alnwick*, an Abbey of *Carmelite* Friars, founded by *Ralph Freſburn*, a *Northumberland* Gentleman, who firſt brought that Order into *England*, and built them an Houſe here. He died in 1274, and was buried in this Convent. *John Bale* the ancient Biographer was a Monk of this Houſe. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that it was *John de Veſcy* that brought this Order firſt into *England* out of *Paleſtine*, where he had been at the holy War. But the Author of the Additions aſſerts, that *John de Veſcy* never built any ſuch Convent in or near *Alnwick* as Holm is, but that it was built as is now related. Mr. *Stevens* juſtifies *Cambden's* Opinion from *Leland*, Vol. 2. p. 184.

Lambley, a Nunnery, founded by the Family of the *Lucy's*, Barons, and endowed with divers Lands by *Adam de Tindale*, and *Helewiſa* his Wife. King *John*, in the ſecond Year of his Reign, confirmed to God and St. *Mary*, St. *Patrick*, and to the Nuns at *Lambeleia*, the Site of the Abbey of *Lambleya ſuper Tinam*, and the Lands given to their Houſe by *Adam de Tindale*, and *Helewiſa* his Wife. The Site of this Houſe is now much worn away by the Floods.

Lindisfarn, called alſo Holy Iſland from the Inhabitants, the Monks, who, under *Aidan* their Biſhop, devoted themſelves intirely to the Service of God, living in Solitude, and in the moſt ſtrict Temperance. His Succeſſors, *Finan*, *Colman*, &c. kept up the ſame Diſcipline, which rendered the Monaſtick Life ſo famous, that many, both *Scots* and *Engliſh*, came and joined in their Society; yea, *Ceolwolph* King of *Northumberland* left his Royal State to become a Monk in this Iſland. But when Kings go below themſelves, generally it teaches others to go above themſelves. *Ceolwolph* could not bear the Hardſhips of Diet and Labour uſed in a Monaſtick Life, and therefore he muſt be indulged with Ale and Wine, whereas the Monks before were allowed no other Drink but Milk and Water. This Permiſſion to the King opened a Way for the ſame Allowance to the other Monks firſt of this Monaſtery of *Lindisfarn*, and afterwards of other Places, inſomuch, that the primitive Auſterity and Abſtinence was by Degrees improved into Plenty, and quickly after depraved into Riot, which laſt occaſioned the Ruin of them all by King *Henry* VIII. who, upon the heavy Accuſations brought againſt them for Lewdneſs and Idleneſs (eaſily believed by covetous Minds) obtained an Act to diſſolve them, when this Monaſtery was

Valued at 60 *l.* 5 *s. per Ann. Speed.* &c.

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This Priory (tho' anciently it had been an Episcopal See, as is above-shewed) was in later Times made Subject to the Priory of the Church of *Durham*, which was the Cathedral, the Abbot being a Bishop, and the Monks instead of Canons. *Stev. Add.* Vol. 1. pag. 1736.

Morpeth, an Hospital for infirm People, to which *William de Morley*, who had been Servant to *Geffrey* Bishop of *Constance* (a great Man in his Time) gave one Carucate of Land in the Time of King *Henry* I. He was Lord of *Morpeth*, and procured many Privileges for that Town, as a Market, Fair, &c.

Newminster juxta Morpeth, an Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, founded and endowed by *Ranulph*, or *Ralph de Morley*, Son of the above mentioned *William de Morley*, *Anno* 1138, 3 *Steph.* for the Health of the Souls of his Father, and *Menialda* his Mother, and all his Ancestors, giving to the Monks there the Lordship of *Kittune*, and Part of the Woods of *Wilton*, as also all the Valley between *Morpeth* and *Midford*, of a large Extent, as the Metes and Bounds of it do shew. It was furnished with Monks from the Abbey of *Fountains* in *Normandy*. This Family continued long Benefactors to this Priory; for *Roger*, the Son of the aforesaid *Ranulph*, gave to the Monks of *Newminster* twenty Shillings yearly Rent out of his Mill at *Stanton*. In this House was the Burial-Place of the Family; for *Ranulph de Morley* and his Son *Roger* were buried in the Chapter-house of this Monastery, with *Julian* his Wife, and two other *Rogers*, with whom the Male Issue of the Family concluded, were buried in the Cloister near the Chapter-house. The Heirs General of this Family were, *Mary*, married to *William* Lord *Graystoke*, and *Isabel*, married to the Son of *Matthew de Thweng*, afterwards to *Robert the Evre*, and last of all to *Roger de Somervill*, who were several of them Benefactors to this Abbey; for *Ralph* Lord *Greystoke* gave twenty Pounds to the Monks there for the Adorning of the Church, and *John* his Son gave twenty Pounds for the Repairing of it. Some of this Family were also buried in it. *Roger de Somervilla* also, the Son of the above mentioned *Isabel de Morley*, gave the Advowson of the Church of *Staington* to the Monks of this House. These Monks had many other Benefactors, as *Roger Fitz-Richard*, the Ancestor of the *Clavering* Family, with the Consent of *Adeliza* his Wife, gave a Salt-work at *Werkworth* to the Monks of this House. *Odonel de Umfravile* also demised to the Monks of *Newminster* the Moors of *Cheviot*, with the Granges of *Filton* and *Tollard*; and *Gilbert de Umfravile* gave twenty Pounds to the Monks of it. *Roger de Bertram* also, Lord of *Mitford*, granted to Farm to the Monks of this House the Granges of *Heylan*, *Hartune*, and *Peterick*, which *Roger* his Great Grandson, about 48 *Hen.* III. sold to the said Monks. By these great Donations from many rich and noble Families, which were confirmed to them by King *Henry* III. in the 38th Year of his Reign, and other Kings his Successors, the Revenues of these Monks were so large, that at the Dissolution of the Monastery they were

Valued at 140 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

The Abbot of this House was summoned to Parliament 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, & 34 *Edw.* I.

Oningham, a Cell to the Priory of *Hexham*, founded by

Valued at the Suppression at 13 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Ann. Speed.*

Newcastle, the chief Town of this County, of old famous for the Monks inhabiting in it, but so depopulated by the *Danes*, that they were all fled, and not so much as one found in it at or near the Conquest. Afterwards, when Things came to be more settled under the *Normans*, several Monasteries and Hospitals were built here, of which we find this Account in the *Monasticon*, and other Histories, *viz.* 1. A Priory dedicated to St. *Francis*, for his Order of Grey Friars, or *Franciscans*, of which we meet with no Founder, nor any Revenue. 2. A Friary dedicated to St. *Mary*, founded or endowed by King *Edward* I. for White-Friars,

ars, or *Carmelites*, of which nothing more is known. 3. A Nunnery dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, founded or endowed by King *Henry* I.

Valued at the Diſſolution at 37 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d. per Ann. Speed.*

4. An Hoſpital, called *Thornton's* Hoſpital, becauſe it was founded by *Roger Thornton*, in Honour of St. *Catharine*, for one Chaplain, who was to be the *Cuſtos*, nine poor Men, and four poor Women, to be continually reſident, for which Foundation King *Henry* IV. in the 13th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence, and allowed them a Common Seal. It was endowed by the ſaid *Roger* with the yearly Rents of ——— 10 *l. per Ann.* 5. This *Roger*, who was a very wealthy Merchant of this Town, founded alſo a Priory for White Friars, or *Carmelites*. 6. An Hoſpital for Nuns, dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalene*, founded or endowed by King *Henry* I. Valued at the Suppreſſion at 9 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.* from whom we have taken almoſt all we have about theſe Houſes. *Agnes Lawſon*, the laſt Prioreſs of this Houſe, ſurrendered this Convent to King *Henry* VIII. *Jan.* 3. 1540. *Reg.* 31. and had a Penſion of ſix Pounds *per Ann.* for Life aſſigned her.

Tinmouth, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, founded by *Robert de Mombray*, a *Norman* of noble Extraction, to whom *William* the Conqueror gave the Earldom of *Northumberland*. He endowed the Church of St. *Mary*, adjoining to his Caſtle of *Tinmouth*, in which the Body of St. *Oſwy*, King and Martyr, reſted, with fair Revenues, and gave it for a Cell to the Monks of *St. Albans*. The Ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen. *David* King of *Scotland* was a Benefactor to this Houſe, and ſo were King *Henry* I. King *Henry* II. and King *John*, Kings of *England*, who granted to God and the Church of St. *Oſwin* in *Tinmouth*, and the Monks of *St. Albans* ſerving God there, many Lands and great Liberties. *Toſti* alſo, Earl of *York*, and Brother to King *Harold*, whom the Conqueror vanquiſhed, was a Benefactor to this Houſe. King *Edward* III. upon ſome Diſguſt taken againſt theſe Monks, ſeized upon their Liberties, *Reg.* 1. but in the next Year he was reconciled to them, and reſtored them in as large a Manner as ever, out of the ſpecial Devotion which he bore to the two glorious Martyrs, St. *Alban* and St. *Oſwin*. The Revenues of this Priory were ſo large, that they were

Valued at the Diſſolution at 387 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.* ½. *per Ann. Dugd.* 511 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d.* ½. *Speed.*

Ralph Lord *Greyſtoke* founded a Chantry at *Tinmouth* for the Soul of *John* Lord *Greyſtoke* his Kinſman, and all his Anceſtors, in the 8th Year of King *Edward* the Second.

Warmington, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, ſubject to the great Abbey of St. *Mary* at *York*, whoſe Abbot had a Seat and Vote in the Parliament as a Prelate, and ſat among the Lords. We are not yet ſo happy as to diſcover the Revenue at the Diſſolution, nor the Founder. *Stev. Add. Vol.* 1. *p.* 172.

MARTYRS, *we find none in this County.*

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The Charity-Schools in this County are

Benwell, where the Proprietors of the Colliery have ſet up a Charity-School, to inſtruct ſeventy poor Children of the Pit-Men in the Chriſtian Religion, and in Reading, Writing, and Accounts.

Berwick, here is one School ſet up for the Teaching of ſixty Boys.

Embleton, where there is a School-Houſe built, and another for the Maſter, as alſo a Piece of Land purchaſed towards the Endowing of it.

Newcaſtle upon Tine hath divers Charity-Schools in the ſeveral Parts of it, *viz.*

1. In St. *John*'s Pariſh there is a School on which a Gentleman hath ſettled twenty Pounds a Year for ever, for the Education of forty poor Children of that Pariſh. Theſe Children are cloathed, and twenty of them are to be Girls. The Maſter, beſides his Salary, has an Houſe, which is ſettled for the Uſe of the School for ever by the Corporation. There are alſo forty Shillings *per Annum* allowed for Books, and forty Shillings more is given for binding Boys out Apprentice, ſeven of which had been put out in 1714, and doubtleſs more are ſince. A Legacy of an Hundred Pounds is left to this School, and the Subſcriptions and Collections made at Church make about fifty Pounds a Year.

2. In the Pariſhes of St. *Nicholas* and St. *John* are two Schools more, for the Maintenance whereof a Gentlewoman deceaſed hath ſettled ſixty Pounds *per Ann.* for ever for the Teaching of forty Boys in one, and twenty Girls in the other.

3. In the Pariſh of St. *Andrew* are thirty Boys inſtructed by the third Part of the Intereſt of a Thouſand Pounds left to pious Uſes, and fifteen have been put out Apprentices. Eighty-ſeven Girls and three Boys are taught to ſpin at the yearly Expence of the Corporation, and a conſiderable Number more at the Charge of private Perſons.

4. In the Pariſh of *All-hallows* there is a School for the Teaching and Cloathing of ſeventy-two Children, nineteen of which are Girls. Every Subſcriber to this Charity may cloath and ſend either a Boy or a Girl as they pleaſe. The Subſcriptions to this School are about ninety-nine Pounds a Year, and the Collection about twenty. The Intereſt of forty Pounds given to this School is kept to put the Children Apprentices. A private Gentleman pays for the Teaching of four Children, to make up the Number in all theſe Schools three Hundred.

Rothbury, a School erected for the Teaching of a Hundred and twenty Children.

Divines

Divines of Eminency, born or inhabiting in this County, but the Place where is not known.

Robert Woodlarke, one of the firſt Fellows and third Proveſt of *King's College* in *Cambridge*. He bought three Tenements in *Miln-ſtreet*, and having procured a Licence of Mortmain from King *Edward* IV. built them into a ſmall College, which he named *St. Katharine's-Hall*, and was, to the utmoſt of his Ability, bountiful to his Foundation. He was the firſt, and as far as we can underſtand is the laſt, that was Maſter of one College and built another. His College hath met with many Benefactors ſince his Time; and of late the Buildings have been ſo much altered for the better, that there are not many of the Colleges which excell it. We can find no more of this Perſon either as to his Life or Death.

Michael Vivan, a *Scotchman*, but beneficed in this Country within three Miles of *Alnwick*. Of him theſe admirable Things are ſaid, That, being an Hundred and ten Years old, his Hair came again, as a Child's, of a flaxen Colour; That he had had three Teeth cut within two Years, which were not then come to Perfection; That whereas forty Years before he could not read the biggeſt Print without Spectacles, there was then no Print nor written Hand ſo ſmall but he could read it without them; That he was as ſtrong as he had been for twenty Years before; That he preached and prayed an Hour and an half without any Notes, and was very hearty and cheerly at that Age, but ſtooped much. Being asked how he preached ſo well with ſo few Books, and was ſo cheerly with ſo few Acquintance, he anſwered, *Of Friends and Books good and few are beſt.*

Geolfrid, born in *Northumberland*, firſt a Monk, and then an Abbot of the Monaſteries of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* at *Wirmouth* and *Gerwy*, a Man devout and learned, and moſt obſervant of regular Diſcipline, and happy in that he brought up ſo excellent a Man as venerable *Bede*. Being at *Rome* he brought from thence ſome choice Books to add to the Libraries of his Monaſteries. By his learned Writings he brought *Naitan* King of the *Picts* and many other from the *Scottiſh* Errors. His Works are, *A Book of Solemn Homilies*; one of his Travels; another of the Teſtament to *Humbertus*, or *Wichertus*; and another of his Epiſtles to the Monks. He went to *Rome* a ſecond Time, and as he was returning died at *Langres* in *France* on the ſeventh of the Kalends of *October* in the Year 724, and of his Age eighty-four.

Venerable *Bede*, ſo named for his ſingular Sanctity was born of mean Parents in a Village about four Miles from *Newcaſtle upon Tine*. At ſeven Years of Age he was delivered to the holy Abbot St. *Benedict*, to be educated in his Rule, and being come to Age he profeſſed the Monaſtick Life in the Abbies of *Wyremouth* and

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and *Gravy*, where he became, by his constant Application to his Studies, so compleat a Scholar, that few in that Age (which bred many very learned Men) were to compare to him, and none exceeded him; for he was perfectly knowing in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and no less perfect in Poetry, Rhetorick, Logick, Physicks, Metaphysicks, Astronomy, Arithmetick, all Ecclesiastical Calculations, Musick, Geometry, Cosmography, Chronography, History, Philosophy, and Divinity. In short he had an exact Knowledge of all commendable Sciences, insomuch that *William* of *Malmsbury* thus describes him. He was a Man that may more worthily be admired than commended; for tho' he was born in an extream Corner of the World, yet the Light of his Learning spread over all Parts of the Earth. He continued a most diligent Learner till he was thirty Years of Age, after which, being ordained Priest, he betook himself to Teaching and Writing. All the Hours he had to spare from the Monastical Exercises of Prayer and singing in the Choirs by Day and Night, (in which he was constant and very devout) he most diligently spent in his Studies; so that his Life was a continual Intercourse between Devotion and Study, he never repairing to his Study till he had been at Prayers, nor ever went to Prayers but from his Studies; by which continual Application he penetrated into all Sciences. In his continual Deportment he was so grave and serious, that the Title of Venerable was bestowed upon him while he lived, and ever continued to him after his Death. It appears from History, that he had at one Time those great Lights of the Church, *Alcuinus*, Preceptor to the Emperor *Charlemaign*, and *Claudius* and *Clemens*, the Founders of the Universities of *Paris* and *Pavia*, for his Scholars. This Character is fully verify'd by the Books of all Sorts of Learning writ by him. At the End of his Works he gives us a modest Account of his own Life, together with a Catalogue of his principal Works. *Henry* of *Huntington* gives us also a large Catalogue of his Writings, too long to be set down here, yet must not omit some of his principal Works, viz.

An incredible Number of Treatises upon all Parts of the Old and New Testament, many of which are still to be found in the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*.

Above an Hundred Homilies, and many Pieces of Divinity and Devotion.

A small Book of the *Holy Land*.

A Chronicle from the Creation.

A Book of the Writers of the Church.

A Martyrology.

An Epitome of the *English* Ecclesiastical History.

Of the Situation and wonderful Things of *Great Britain*.

The Lives of many Holy Men and Abbots, with many others of all Sorts of Learning.

This most excellent Person, being grown old in the Study of Learning and Exercise of all Christian Virtues, grew weak and decrepit for a Time, and at length, on the *Tuesday* before *Ascension*, his Distemper grew so heavy upon him, that Nature yielded to it, and he died on *Ascension-Day*, in the seventy-second Year of his Age, but others say the ninetieth, *Anno* 734, and was buried in his Monastery, but afterwards his Body was translated to *Durham*.

Ralph Freburn was born of a good Family in this County. In his Youth he was brought up in Learning and Piety, and in the Flower of his Age went away with *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of the *Romans*, into the East, to bear Arms against the *Saracens*. Being come to *Mount Carmel*, and there seeing the holy religious Men living under the Protection of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, he became one of them. The Barons, *John Vescy* and *Richard Grey*, afterwards returning into *England*, with other *English* Knights, this *Ralph*, taking for his Companion one *Ivo* of *Britanny* in *France*, returned

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turned with them into *England*, there to plant his Order, as he accordingly did in the Year 1240. He invited many of his Order into *England*, and was himself their Provincial fourteen Years, and built their firſt Monaſteries for the moſt Part out of his own Eſtate, *viz.* one at *Alnewick* in this County, and another in *Ailesford* in *Kent*. They ſoon found many Benefactors more, who built them Houſes in *London*, *Eſſex*, *Kent*, and divers other Counties, inſomuch that their Order increaſed more in *England* than any other Country of *Europe*. He wrote ſome pious Exhortations, Epiſtles, and other Things, all tending to Devotion, and at length died in great Reputation for his Sanctity in the Year of our Lord 1274.

I

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The Alphabetical Table *for this County of* Northumberland; *ſhewing the Places,* viz. *The Towns, Villages, and Hamlets deſcribed in the foregoing Hiſtory, and their Situation in the ſeveral Hundreds, Wards, and Deaneries, together with the Value of the Livings, as well in the King's Books, which pay Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, as real, which being under fifty Pounds* per Ann. *are exempted from paying them by the late Act of Queen* Anne, *for the Augmentation,* &c.

AID.	*Hundred.*	*Deanries.*	*Valuation. King's Books.*	*Real.*
AIDON	Tindale Ward			
Ailmouth	Bamburgh Ward			
Aketon	Coquetdale Ward			
Akild	Glendale Ward			
Aklington	Morpeth Ward			
Alburwick	Coquetdale Ward			
Aldenſheles				
Aldeſton	Tindal Ward	V. Corbridge	7 13 1 ½	23 00 0
Aldmore				
Aldworth				
Alington	Coquetdale Ward			
Allerwaſhe				
Alnham	Coquetdale Ward	V. Alnwick	37 17 01 0	18 00 0
Alnwick	Coquetdale Ward	V. Alnwick		40 00 0
Alwchton				
Ambbell	Morpeth Ward			
Ancroft	Iſlondſhire Ward	A Chapel of Eaſe to *Norham.*		
Angerham				
Angerton	Morpeth Ward			
Aragnis				
Aunmuve				
Bamburgh or Bamborough	Bamburgh Ward	V. Bamburgh	The Priory Church not endowed.	
Bareweeford	Tindale Ward			

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BEC.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Bechfield	Tindale Ward			
Bedlington	Morpeth Ward	V. Newcastle	13 6 8 ob	
Begimor				
BELFORD o=	Bamburgh Ward	V. Bamburgh	not endow'd.	
Bellister	Tindale Ward			
Belsey	Tindale Ward			
BELTINGHAM o=	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	not endowed.	
Benerig				
Bengley	Coquetdale Ward			
Benley	Coquetdale Ward			
Benton, alias Mikel-Benton	Castle Ward	V. Newcastle	3 1 3 q	38 00
Benton Parva	Castle Ward			
Benwall	Castle Ward			
Benwyke	Coquetdale Ward			
Berwic	Castle Ward			
BERWICK upon Tweed o=	Bamburgh Ward	V. Bamburgh	20 00 00 0	
Biker	Castle Ward			
Billesden	Coquetdale Ward			
BILLINGHAM o=	Tindale Ward			
Bilton	Coquetdale Ward			
Birling	Coquetdale Ward			
Biwell St. Andrew	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	3 9 2 0	23 00
Biwell St. Peter	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	9 18 1 ½	
Blanchland	Tindale Ward	The Priory Church not endowed.		
Blenkenfop	Tindale Ward			
Bokinfield	Morpeth Ward			
Bolam	Morpeth Ward	V. Morpeth	6 13 4 0	
Bollisdon				
Borwick				
Bothal	Morpeth Ward	R. Bamburgh	25 00 00 0	
Botlaw	Tindale Ward			
Bowclton, or Bowton	Bamburgh Ward	V. Bamburgh		
Brankston	Glendale Ward	V. Bamburgh	3 6 8 0	
Brinklaw	Castle Ward			
Bromdun				
Bromford, or Brunanburgh	Tindale Ward			
Burnton-bathil	Bamburgh Ward			
Burton	Bamburgh Ward			
Barweton				
Butlesdon				
Caer-vorran	Tindale Ward			
Caldecotes				
Caldmerton	Castle Ward			
Caliddon				

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CAS.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Calverdon				
Calverdon Valence				
Calverley				
Campan				
Carham	Glendale Ward	V. Bamburgh		30 00 0
Carraw	Glendale Ward			
Cartington	Coquetdale Ward			
Cauſy-park	Morpeth Ward			
Chapington				
Charlton	Tindale Ward			
La Charnet				
Charton	Glendale Ward	V. Bamburgh	12 16 00 0	
Chelleton				
Chermundeſden				
Cheſter in the Wall	Tindale Ward			
Chevelington	Morpeth Ward			
Chipches, or Chipchaſe	Tindale Ward			
Chirton	Caſtle Ward			
Chivelingham, or Chillingham	Glendale Ward	V. Bamburgh	4 00 00 0	
Chollerton	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	6 14 4 0	
Clenhill				
Colecester				
Colewell	Tindale Ward	V. Morpeth	6 13 4 0	
Collerford	Caſtle Ward			
Corbridge	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	11 11 8 0	
Corſenſide	Coquetdale Ward	V. Newcaſtle		
Cornhill	Iſlandſhire Ward	V. Bamburgh		
Cotum				
Coupland	Glendale Ward			
Cranceſtre	Bamburgh Ward			
Chroſtingthwait				
Crouton				
Crutum				
Delaley	Tindale Ward			
Denton	Caſtle Ward			
Denwick	Coquetdale Ward			
Denwy				
Dichend	Bamburgh Ward			
Diggeſworth				
Diſton	Tindale Ward			
Diſhburn, or Dicheburn	Bamburgh Ward			
Diſſington	Caſtle Ward			
Doddington	Glendale Ward			
Donnington				
Dorford	Bamburgh			
Duſtanburgh	Bamburgh Ward			

Duſton

DUS.	Hundreds.	Demeriat.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Duſton	Bamburgh Ward			
Dunum				
Edlingham	Coquetdale Ward	V. Alnwick	6 14 4 ½	18 00 0
Eglingham	Coquetdale Ward	V. Alnwick	23 3 1 ½	
Ellingham	Bamburgh Ward	V. Bamburgh	6 5 5 0	
Ellington	Morpeth Ward			
Elleſdon, or Elſdon	Coquetdale Ward	R. Newcaſtle	20 00 00 0	
Elſhaw	Coquetdale Ward	H. Newcaſtle	0 13 4 0	
Embleton, or Emeldon	Bamburgh Ward	V. Alnwick	11 3 4 0	
Emelhoppe				
Engleby				
Eriſdon	Caſtle Ward			
Eſheldworth	Morpeth Ward			
Eſingden	Morpeth Ward			
Eſlington	Coquetdale Ward			
Eſpley and Eſſet				
Etal	Glendale Ward			
Ewerth	Glendale Ward			
Falladon	Bamburgh Ward			
Falwedon	Bamburgh Ward			
Featherſton-haugh	Tindale Ward			
Felton	Coquetdale Ward	V. Morpeth	3 13 4 0	
Fenton				
Fenrother				
Fenwick	Iſlandſhire Ward			
Flatford				
Floddon, or Flodden	Glendale Ward			
Floteweyton				
Folbery	Glendale Ward			
Ford	Glendale Ward			
Forſten				
Fourſtones, or Fourſtanes				
Fowdon				
Framlington	Coquetdale Ward			
Frikleton				
Funtotier				
Gates-head, or Gateſheved				
Gharburton				
Glanoventa				
Glatendon	Coquetdale Ward			
Glendale	Glendale Ward			
Glentley				
Goſford	Caſtle Ward			
Grendon	Glendale Ward			
Gynis				

Gyſins

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G. S.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Gyfins				
Habitancum				
Haddeſton	Iſlandſhire Ward			
Halton	Tindale Ward			
Hamildon	Glendale Ward			
Haltweſle	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	12 3 1 ½	
Halywell	Caſtle Ward			
Halyſtone	Coquetdale Ward			
Harbottle	Coquetdale Ward			
Harlaw	Tindale Ward			
Harſtuden				
Hartborn	Morpeth Ward	V. Morpeth	20 00 00 0	
Havekiſlaw				
Haverhall				
Haughton Magna	Coquetdale Ward			
Headon	Caſtle Ward			
Heburn	Coquetdale Ward			
Heddon on the Wall	Tindale Ward	V. Morpeth		35 00
Heepol				
Heppale				
Heppeſcotes	Caſtle Ward			
Herdriſlaw	Glendale Ward			
Herle Weſt				
Heron				
Herr, or Hertilpole	Glendale Ward			
Hertſheved				
Heſelrig	Glendale Ward			
Heſpley	Coquetdale Ward			
Hethal				
Hetheriſton				
Hethingſalgh				
Hethpole	Glendale Ward			
HEXHAM	Tindale Ward			
Heyden, or Heyden-brigge	Caſtle Ward			
Heylandán				
Hibburn				
Hilderton				
Hoghton	Bamburgh Ward			
Hokemers				
Holt-hall				
Hopum	Bamburgh Ward			
Horſeley Longa	Morpeth Ward	V. Morpeth	7 13 4 0	
Horton	Caſtle Ward			
Horton Turburvil	Bamburgh Ward			
Houſe-ſteads				
Houton Longa	Caſtle Ward	V. Bamburgh	9 9 4 ½	25 00
Howbourn	Glendale Ward			

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HOW.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. Bishop's	Books.	Real.
Howick cum Archid. Northum.	Bamburgh Ward	R. Newcastle	37 3	4 0	
Hunteshalge					
Huntland					
Hurehemouth					
Idington					
Jesemuth	Castle Ward				
Ilderton	Coquetdale Ward	R. Bamburgh	4 [illegible]	00 0	27 [illegible]
Ingon	Tindale Ward				
Ingram	Coquetdale Ward	R. Alnwick	24 16	8 0	
Johnly	Tindale Ward				
Isgar					
Iverton	Tindale Ward				
Kaldworth					
Karham					
Katunraw					
Keldre					
Kilham	Glendale Ward				
Killingworth	Castle Ward				
Killy	Islandshire Ward				
Kilton					
Kinmerston	Glendale Ward				
Kirk-banton					
Kirk-bythet					
Kirk-harle	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	3 8	4 0	
Kirk-haugh	Tindale Ward	R. Corbridge	4 7	[illegible]	46 00 0
Kirk-heaton	Tindale Ward				
Kirk-laundress					
Kirk Newton	Glendale Ward	V. Bamburgh	13 13	4 0	
Knaresdale	Tindale Ward	R. Corbridge	4 18	9 0	46 00 0
Lambley	Morpeth Ward				
Langherst	Coquetdale Ward				
Langley	Tindale Ward				
Langton	Glendale Ward				
LEARMOUTH=	Glendale Ward				
Leghes	Tindale Ward				
Lesbury	Bamburgh Ward	V. Bamburgh	8 2	11 0	43 5 [illegible]
Leteber					
Levermue					
Leum	Glendale Ward				
Lewyke					
Lightbirke					
Lilleburn	Coquetdale Ward				
Lington, or Linton		V			
Locushum					
Lourbottil	Coquetdale Ward				
Louwike	Glendale Ward				
Lowther		V			
Lowye					

Lukey

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LUK...	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Lukrey	Bamburgh Ward			
Lynemerſtock				
Lypwood	Tindale Ward			
Mainlaw				
St. Mary's	Tindale Ward	H. Newcaſtle.	9 11 5 ½	
Meldon	Caſtle Ward	V. Bamburgh	4 7 11 0	14 00 0
Melfeld	Glendale Ward			
Menilaw				
Melkrig	Tindale Ward			
Melteſton				
Merdiſen	Tindale Ward			
Middleton	Morpeth Ward			
Milburn	Caſtle Ward			
Millain-Caſtle				
Mindrum	Glendale Ward			
Mitford	Caſtle Ward	V. Newcaſtle	10 6 8 0	24 00 0
Mollifton				
More	Glendale Ward			
MORPETH ○=	Morpeth Ward	R. Morpeth.	32 16 8 0	
Nedderton	Iſlandſhire Ward			
Neſebit	Iſlandſhire Ward			
Newbigging	Caſtle Ward			
Newborn	Caſtle Ward	V. Morpeth	16 00 00 0	
Newburgh	Tindale Ward			

Newcaſtle.

St. Nicholas	Newcaſtle	V. Newcaſtle	50 00 00 0	
St. Andrew	*Ibid.*	*Ibid.*		80 *l.* by Contribution.
All Saints	*Ibid.*	*Ibid.*		40 *l.* ditto.
St. John's	*Ibid.*	*Ibid.*		
St. Mary Magdalene	*Ibid.*	Hoſp. *Ibid.*	9 11 00 0	
St. Mary at Weſt-gate	*Ibid.*	Hoſp. *Ibid.*	26 13 4 0	
Newham	Bamburgh Ward			
Newham-Cumin	Bamburgh Ward			
Newmore				
Newſted	Bamburgh Ward			
Newton-Kirk, or Kirk-Newton, as above.				
Newton on the Moor	Coquetdale Ward			
Newton on the Sea	Coquetdale Ward			
Ninwick				
Norham	Glendale Ward	V. Bamburgh	15 6 8 0	
Noville				
Ogle	Caſtle Ward			

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OLD.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Old Town	Caſtle Ward			
Osberwich				
S. Oſwalds				
Otterburn	Tindale Ward			
Over-Bothileſton				
Over-Iſgar				
Ovingham	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	5 8 4 0	
Pleſſis	Tindale Ward			
Poltrencot				
Pont-Eland	Caſtle Ward	V. Morpeth	13 6 8 0	
Prendewick	Coquetdale Ward			
Preſtſen	Caſtle Ward			
Prudhow	Tindale Ward			
Pulwiſton				
Pykeden				
Pymmore				
Preſton	Glendale Ward			
Preſtwick	Caſtle Ward			
Randon-Batail				
Reads-dale	Coquetdale Ward			
Remmington	Bamburgh Ward			
Reveley	Coquetdale Ward			
Reuſum				
Rill	Tindale Ward			
Riſingham	Caſtle Ward			
Rock	Bamburgh Ward			
Rodam	Coquetdale Ward			
Roddeſton	Coquetdale Ward			
Rothbury	Coquetdale Ward	R. Alnwick	58 6 8 0	
Rouberie				
Roveley				
Ruggeley				
Ruſſeden	Coquetdale Ward			
Rutcheſter	Tindale Ward			
Sailer				
Scauden				
Scilceſter				
Schilmington	Caſtle Ward			
Scippling-Bothil				
Scotton	Caſtle Ward			
Seavenſhale				
Seghill	Caſtle Ward			
Sencher				
Seton	Bamburgh Ward			
Shilbottle	Coquetdale Ward	V. Alnwick	4 14 8 0	35 00 0
Sheldes	Tindale Ward			
Shillington	Caſtle Ward			
Shipwaſhe	Caſtle Ward	R. Morpeth	3 17 00 0	
Shoplay	Caſtle Ward			
Shotton	Caſtle Ward			

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S I M.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Simonburn	Coquetdale Ward	R. Corbridge	34	6	3 0			
Sniter	Coquetdale Ward							
Spinliſtan	Bamburgh Ward							
Srevenwood	Coquetdale Ward							
Staunfordnam	Bamburgh Ward	V. Morpeth	14	18	1 ½			
Staymington	Caſtle Ward	V. Morpeth	5	13	4 ●			
Stannorton	Morpeth Ward							
Swarland	Coquetdale Ward							
Swinburn	Tindale Ward							
Swineſcheles								
Swinhoe	Bamburgh Ward							
Swinton								
Tarſet	Tindale Ward							
Thafriſton	Tindale Ward							
Theronham								
Thimum								
Thirwall-Caſtle	Tindale Ward							
Thornum	Tindale Ward							
Thornton	Coquetdale Ward							
Thorphill								
Threpſton								
Thriſterton								
Thropton	Morpeth Ward							
Tindale	Tindale Ward							
Tinmouth	Caſtle Ward	V. Newcaſtle	24	19	4 ½	41	18	½
Tirthington	Morpeth Ward							
Titling	Coquetdale Ward							
Tranwell								
Trapton								
Trepton								
Traſtreſton								
Tuggeſden	Morpeth Ward							
Tughall	Bamburgh Ward							
Tweedmouth	Iſlandſhire Ward							
Twenge								
Twiford								
Ubbanford								
Ulecester								
Ulgham	Morpeth Ward							
Walls End	Caſtle Ward							
Walton	Tindale Ward	R. Morpeth	13	18	1 ½			
Wall-town	Tindale Ward							
Walbottel								
Walwick	Tindale Ward							
Wainſhope								
Warden	Tindale Ward	V. Corbridge	8	16	3 0			
Warkworth	Morpeth Ward	V. Alnwick	18	5	7 0			
Warntham								
Waſts	Tindale Ward							
Weperden								

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WERE	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Weremouth				
Werke	Glendale Ward			
Wetton	Tindale Ward			
Wetwood	Glendale Ward			
Whalton	Caſtle Ward	R. Morpeth	13 18 1 ½	
Whelpington	Tindale Ward	V. Morpeth	7 3 4 0	
Whitfield	Tindale Ward	R. Bamburgh	8 00 00 0	45 00 0
Whitwain				
Whittingham	Coquetdale Ward	V. Alnwick	12 14 3 0	
Widdrington	Morpeth Ward			
Wike				
Wiſſimotſwick	Tindale Ward			
Wincheſter Old	Tindale Ward			
Wingates	Morpeth Ward			
Witelaw	Tindale Ward			
Witton	Morpeth Ward			
Woller	Glendale Ward			
Woodhorn	Tindale Ward	V. Morpeth	25 15 7 ½	
Yeſington	Coquetdale Ward			
Yever				
Yeverin	Glendale Ward			
Yherdhill	Coquetdale Ward			

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NORTHUM-BERLAND	Barwick	Norham Castle	Tylmouth	Kyley	Horton Castle	Mark Castle	Chillingham	Dunstabur Ca	Alnwick	Ingram	Harbottle Cast	Otterborn	Faulton Hall	Woodburnes	Ogle Cast	Bottle Cast	Tynmouth Cast	Newcastle	Shotley Bridg	Morpeth	Hexam	Hadon Bridg	Bellister Cast	Alneburn	Allenton	Witherington Cas
Warworth SE	26	26	24	20	16	24	13	8	5	12	15	18	26	18	13	7	17	10	24	8	23	16	32	36	29	4
Witherngt Ca	30	30	28	24	20	27	16	11	8	14	16	18	27	18	11	4	14	16	21	6	21	24	31	57	8	22
Allenton SW	46	44	40	41	36	37	34	35	31	29	23	18	17	16	17	24	24	10	11	22	27	6	8	8	221	
Alneborne SW	50	47	43	45	40	41	39	42	37	34	27	22	18	20	25	31	32	27	18	26	14	11	7	225		
Bollister Cast SW	44	41	38	40	35	35	33	37	32	28	27	16	12	15	22	28	31	25	18	26	14	7	220			
Hadon Brid. SW	41	38	35	36	31	32	28	31	26	24	17	13	12	10	14	21	24	18	12	19	5	224				
Hexam S	41	30	36	35	30	33	28	29	24	23	17	13	15	11	11	18	10	14	8	15	227					
Morpeth S	32	32	29	25	22	28	18	16	11	15	14	15	23	14	5	3	12	12	16	207						
Shotley Bridg S	45	44	41	40	35	39	32	31	27	28	23	20	23	18	11	17	14	8	209							
Newcastle S	43	42	40	37	33	39	30	27	23	26	23	23	28	20	9	12	6	210								
Tynmouth Ca SE	43	43	40	37	33	40	29	25	22	27	25	25	31	23	12	11	214									
Bottle Cast S	32	32	30	26	22	29	18	15	11	16	16	18	25	16	7	226										
Ogle Cast S	35	34	32	30	25	30	21	20	16	18	15	14	20	12	220											
Woodburnes SW	31	29	25	26	21	23	18	22	17	14	7	3	9	232												
Faulston hall SW	33	30	26	29	24	23	23	29	25	19	13	8	235													
Otterborne SW	28	30	23	24	18	23	17	21	17	12	5	24														
Harbottle Cast SE	24	22	18	19	14	16	12	17	12	7	247															
Ingram S	18	17	18	12	7	13	5	11	8	244																
Alnwick S	22	21	20	15	12	20	8	5	240																	
Dunstabur Cas E	19	20	20	14	12	20	0	242																		
Chillingham S	14	14	12	8	4	12	246																			
Mark Cast SW	11	7	4	10	0	258																				
Horton Cast S	11	10	8	5	252																					
Kyley S	6	7	8	257																						
Tilmouth SW	8	4	26																							
Norham Cast SW	4	257																								

NORTHUMBERLAND
sends
VIII Members
to Parliament
has
11 Market Towns
and
40 Parishes
containing
1370000 Acres
22741 Houses
and about
136000 Inhabitants
in Compass
143 Miles

Morpeth

Newcastle

Berwick

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